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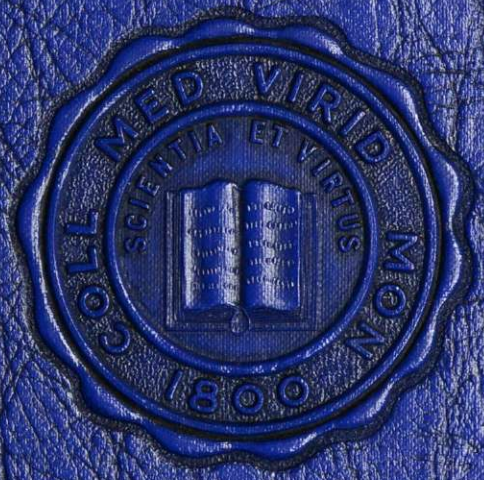

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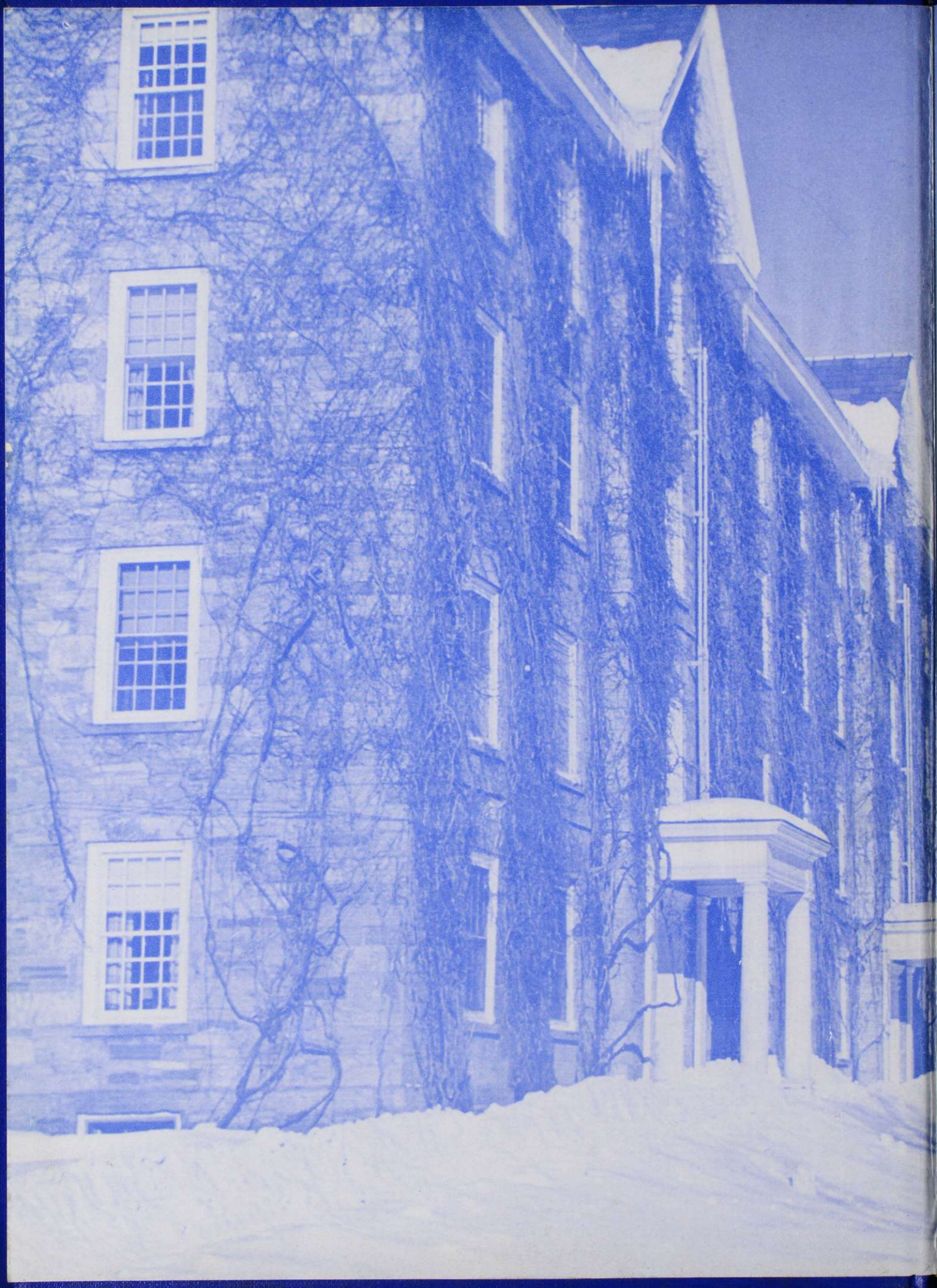

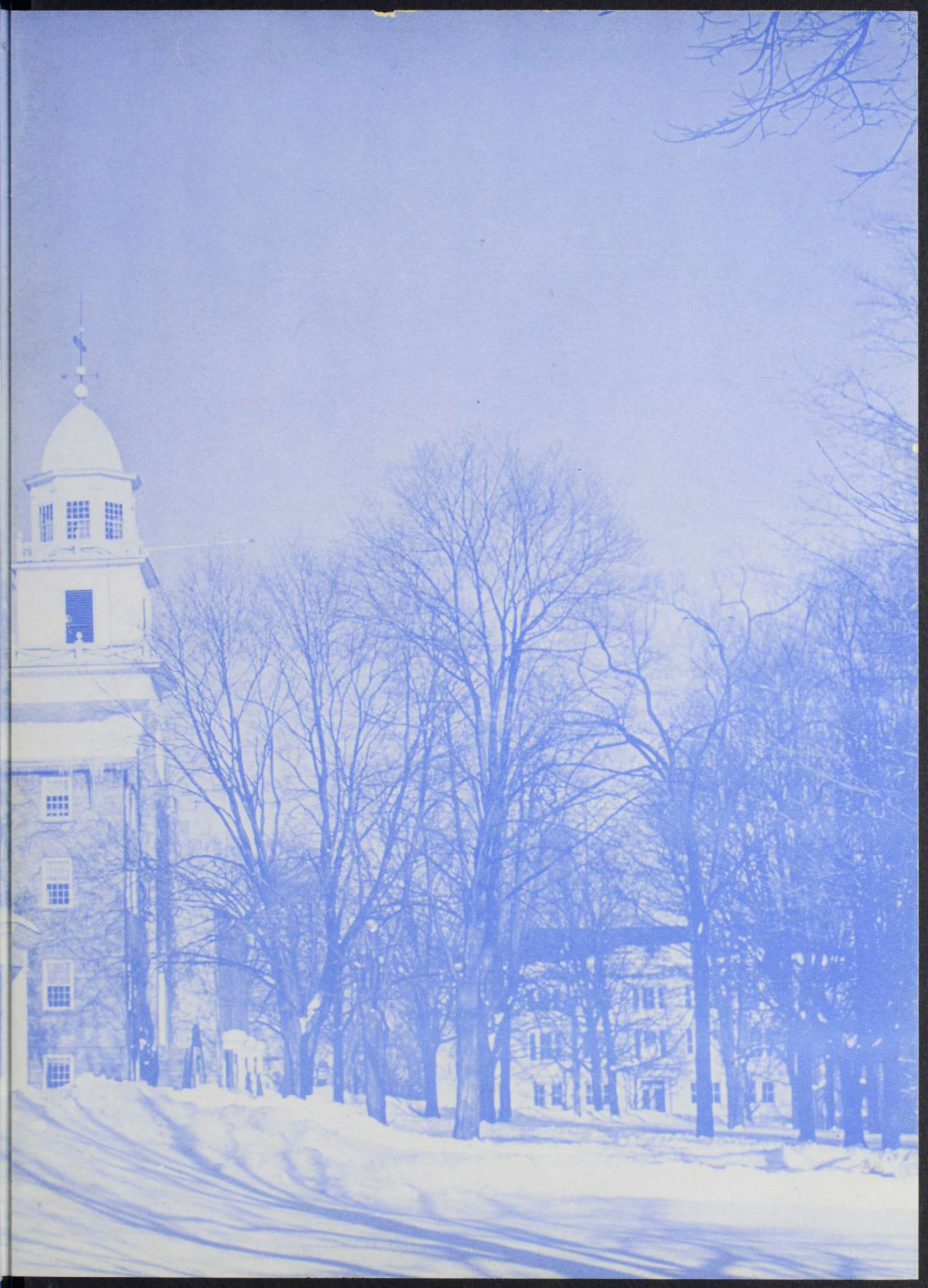

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The Sesquicentennial

KALEIDOSCOPE

The Sesquicentennial

KALEIDOSCOPE

Being an account of the
One Hundred and Fifty Years
of a New England College

Published by the

CLASS OF 1951

Middlebury College
Middlebury, Vermont

MIDDLEBURY —

past, present and future

AS MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE passes its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary, it coincidentally enters a new era. Its first one hundred years were formative ones; its most recent fifty years, ones of growth. The years to come will be counted among the most important in this College's history, however, by historians of an even more future date because they will have been the most complex and challenging which Middlebury will have faced.

Not to discount the sacrifices of the past that have made possible the present. Those sacrifices were real, the courage and faith of today's predecessors worthy of the greatest commendation. The times ahead, nonetheless, will demand an even greater conviction of the ideals which those before strove so successfully to uphold, essentially those same ideals for which Middlebury today stands, and upon which and for the furtherance of which this College and many others of similar nature was founded. A greater, or rather a sounder, conviction will be of utmost necessity because ahead lies a period of the most intense questioning to which these ideals will ever have been subjected. The outcome will be beneficial: faith will be re-affirmed in these ideals which, though altered to meet new situations, will in essence be verified as they have been in the past.

More than ever before, then, as a guide to this future, a review of the past is unquestionably invaluable, in fact essential. The look backwards will provide a clearer understanding of what these ideals are, where their value arises, what — in this practical age—appears to be their utility. More than just an interesting story, this account has meaning for all presently concerned, and those who shall be in the future, with Middlebury's success in carrying out its purpose.

Middlebury enters a new era fortified with the strength that has been this institution's in the past. The following account of the past, therefore, is dedicated to this strength, to the spirit of Middlebury around which its ideals center, to . . .

The OLD MIDD SPIRIT

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The Old

OUT OF THE OLD, THROUGH ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY YEARS, A SOLID FOUNDATION OF MIDDLEBURY TRADITION HAS BEEN FORMED. WE MUST REMEMBER THAT WHAT WE KNOW AND HOW WE LIVE HERE, TODAY, IS NOT JUST SOMETHING OF THE PRESENT BUT THE RESULT OF A CENTURY AND A HALF OF PROGRESS THAT HAS PRODUCED THE COURSES WE TAKE, THE DORMS WE LIVE IN AND THE CAMPUS WE ENJOY. MIDDLEBURY 1800-1950. THE HISTORY OF THE COLLEGE HAS GONE ON BEFORE, IS MADE WHILE WE ARE HERE, AND CONTINUES ON IN THE FUTURE. AS EACH YEAR PASSES, IT BECOMES NOT ONLY THE OLD OF "ACCOMPLISHMENT" OR "FINALITY" THAT HAS BUILT MIDD BUT ALSO THE OLD THAT IS EVER CHANGING, EVER PRODUCING, EVER IMPROVING.

State of Vermont.

Isaac Tichenor Esquire Governor and Commander in Chief in, and over the State of Vermont.

To all to whom these Presents shall come. Greeting.

Know Ye, That I the said Isaac Tichenor by Virtue of authority in me vested, and in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of said State passed the first day of November in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred, entitled "An Act incorporating and establishing a College in Middlebury in the County of Addison" do by these Presents will, ordain, and grant, that there be, and there hereby is granted, instituted, and established, a College in the Town of Middlebury in the County of Addison in said State - And that the Reverend Jeremiah Atwater, Nathaniel Chipman, Heman Ball, Elijah Paine, Gamaliel [illegible], [illegible], Israel Smith, Stephen [illegible], Stephen Jacob, Daniel Chipman, Lot Hall, Aaron Leland, Gersham Lyman, Samuel Miller, Jedediah D. Buckingham, and Darius Matthews, shall be an incorporate Society, or Body to operate and politic, and shall hereafter be called and known by the Name of the President and Fellows of Middlebury College - And that by the same name they and their successors shall, and may have Perpetual succession; and shall and may be Persons capable in law to be impleaded, defend, and be defended; answer and be answered unto; and also to have, take, possess, acquire, purchase, or otherwise receive Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, goods, Chattels, or estate; to grant, demise, bargain, manage, or improve for the good and benefit of the said College according to the Tenor of the donations -

And that the President and Fellows, and their successors shall and may hereafter have a common seal, to serve and use for all causes, matters, and affairs of theirs, and their successors, and the same seal to alter, break, and make anew, as they shall think fit - And I the said Isaac Tichenor do by these Presents further ordain, constitute, and appoint that the said Jeremiah Atwater be, and he hereby is established the present President; and the said Nathaniel Chipman, Heman Ball, Elijah Paine, Gamaliel Painter, Israel Smith, Stephen R. Bradley, Silas Stone, Stephen Jacob, Daniel Chipman, Lot Hall, Aaron Leland, Gersham Lyman, Samuel Miller, Jedediah D. Buckingham, and Darius Matthews, shall be, and they are hereby established the present Fellows of the said College: and that they, and their successors shall continue in their respective places during life, or until they, or either of them, shall resign, be removed, or displaced, as in Statute after excepted -

And I the said Isaac Tichenor do further ordain, and grant that there shall be a general meeting of the President, and Fellows of the said College, in the said College House, on the first Tuesday of November annually, or at any other time and place which they shall see cause to appoint, to consult, advise, and act, in and about the affairs and business of said College; and that on any special emergency the President and two of the Fellows, or any four of the Fellows may appoint a meeting at the said College - Provided they give notice thereof to the rest by letters sent and left with them or at the places of their respective abodes, ten days before such meeting; and that the President, and six Fellows, or in case of the death, absence, or incapacity of the President, seven Fellows convened as aforesaid (in which case the eldest Fellow shall preside) shall be deemed a meeting of the President and Fellows of said College; and that in all the said meetings a majority of the members present shall be deemed the act of the whole; and when an equivocal happens the President shall have a casting vote - That the President and Fellows of the said College, and their successors in any of their meetings assembled as aforesaid, may from time as occasion shall require, elect and appoint a President or Fellows, and also the same remove from time to time, for any misdemeanor, unfaithfulness, default, or incapacity, six of the said Corporation, at least, concurring therein; and shall have power to appoint a scribe, or register, a treasurer, tutors, professors, Steward, and other, and such other officers, and servants as are usually appointed in Colleges and Universities, as they shall find necessary and think fit to appoint for promoting good Literature, and well ordering, and managing the affairs of said College; and them or any of them, at their discretion to remove - And to prescribe and administer such forms of Oaths, not being contrary to the Constitution and laws of this State or of the United States, as they shall think proper to be administered to all those Officers and Instructors of the said College, or to such and so many of them as they shall think proper for the faithful execution of their respective places, offices and trusts -

And that the said President and Fellows shall have the government, care and management of the said College and of all matters and affairs thereto belonging; and shall have power from time to time as occasion may require to make, ordain, and establish all such wholesome and reasonable laws, rules, and ordinances, not repugnant to the Constitution and Laws of this State or the United States, as they shall think fit and proper for the instruction and education of the Students, and ordering, governing, using, and managing the said College, and all matters, affairs and things thereto belonging; and the same to repeal and alter as they shall think fit, which shall be laid before the Legislature of this State as often as required and may also be repealed or disallowed by the said Legislature when they shall think proper.

And that the President of said College with the consent of the Fellows shall have power to give and confer all such honors, degrees and licenses as are usually given in Colleges or Universities, upon such as they shall think worthy thereof -

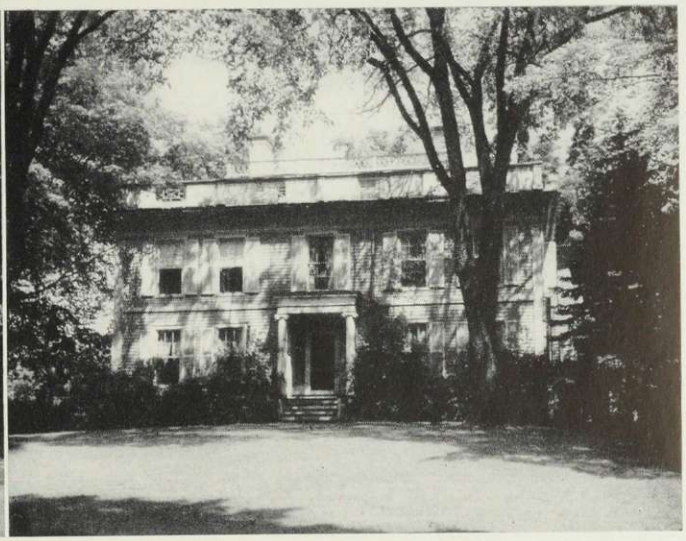
And I the said Isaac Tichenor do further will and grant that all the lands and ratable estate that does or shall belong to the said College, the yearly value of two thousand Dollars, lying in this State and the Persons families and Slaves of those residents and students living and being in the Town of Middlebury of the value of one thousand Dollars to each of said Persons, and the Persons of the said Students and such and so many of the servants of said College as give their constant attendance on the business of it shall be freed and exempted from all rates, taxes, military service, watches, or other such like duties and services -

In Testimony whereof I have caused the Public seal of the State of Vermont to be hereunto affixed.

Done at Middlebury this first day of November in the Year of our Lord One Thousand seven hundred and of the Independence of the United States the twenty fifth.

Isaac Tichenor

THE CHARTER HOUSE, where the charter for Middlebury College was signed; it is now an inn.



HOUSE OF GAMALIEL PAINTER, patron saint of the College. Located on South Pleasant Street, it was the scene of many trustees' meetings.

1800 — Middlebury — 1950

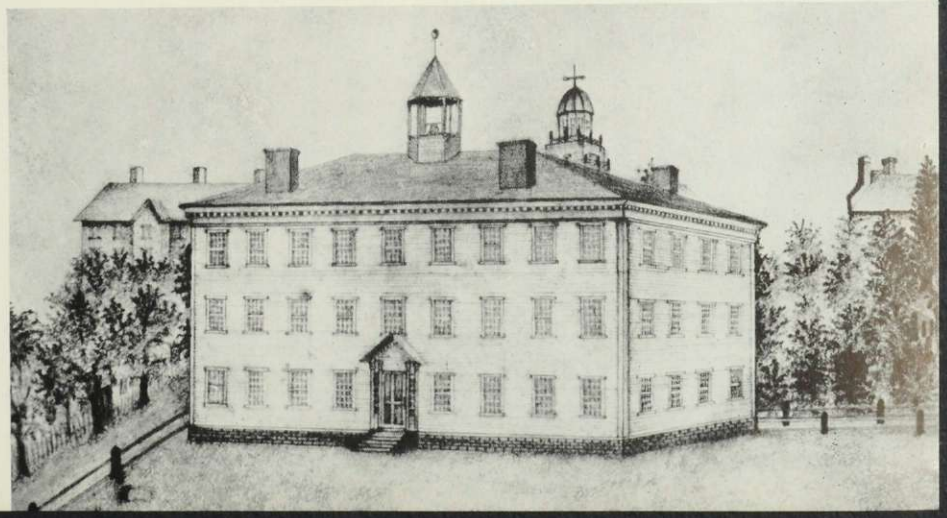
by W. Storrs Lee, author of *Father Went to College*

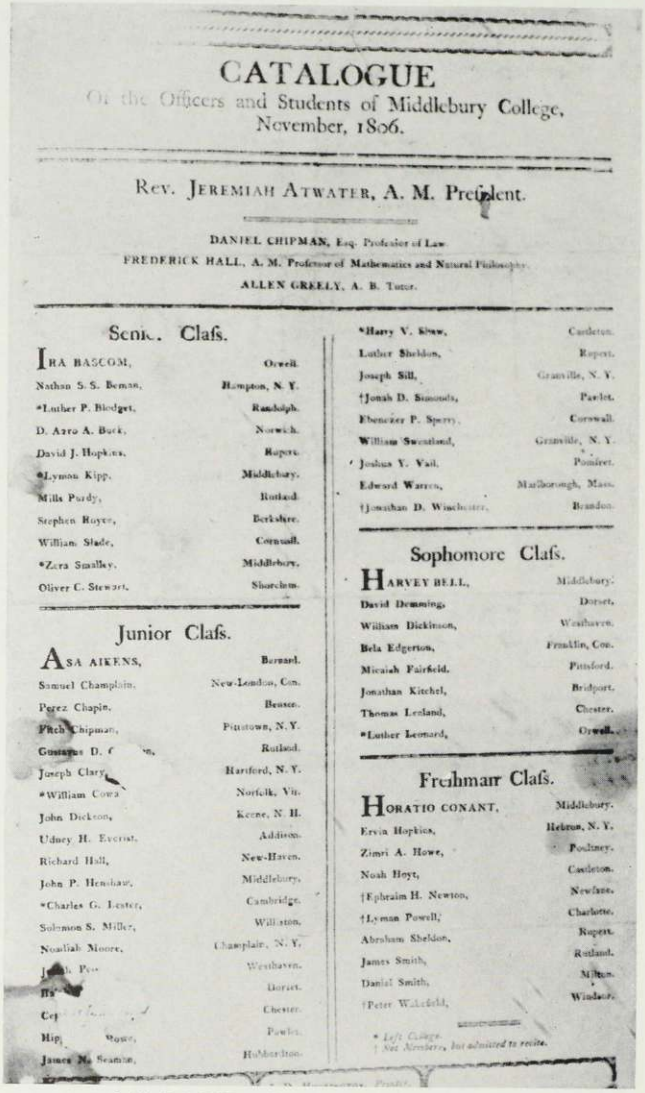
Middlebury College owes its beginning in 1800 to Ira Allen, founder of the University of Vermont, the big wheel in creating a Republic and State of Vermont, part owner of a vast land empire stretching the length and breadth of the Winooski Valley, brother of the most famous master of Green Mountain profanity, Ethan Allen.

There is no known record that Ira ever contributed a cent or an idea to Middlebury; rather he contributed the fantastic circumstances that created the College. Intent on putting over a business deal involving the importing of a shipload of muskets from Europe, he inadvertently became embroiled in international scandal and was forced to spend years being tailed by British intelligence officers and detained in several of the least hospitable French prisons. In the bargain he lost most of his Vermont empire and wealth, and his absence postponed the opening of his Burlington seat of learning for more than a decade.

If Ira had remained quietly in New England tending his estate and the College he had agreed to subsidize, the University of Vermont would have opened its doors before the idea of a College at Middlebury had been conceived, and there would have

THE OLD EAST COLLEGE — first building of the College. Originally built in 1798 for the Addison County Grammar School, it was used by Middlebury for recitation and students' rooms until 1815, when Painter Hall was completed, for recitation only until 1839, when Old Chapel was completed, and again for students' rooms until 1861, when Starr Hall was erected. The present Graded School building was erected just to the east of it and replaced it in 1867.





CATALOGUE

Of the Officers and Students of Middlebury College, November, 1806.

Rev. JEREMIAH ATWATER, A. M. President.

DANIEL CHIPMAN, Esq. Professor of Law.
FREDERICK HALL, A. M. Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
ALLEN GREELY, A. B. Tutor.

Senior Class.

IRA BASCOM,	Orwell.
Nathan S. S. Beman,	Hampton, N. Y.
*Luther P. Bisdget,	Randolph.
D. Azro A. Buck,	Norwich.
David J. Hopkins,	Rupert.
*Lyman Kipp,	Middlebury.
Mills Purdy,	Rutland.
Stephen Royce,	Berkshire.
William Slade,	Cornwall.
*Zera Smalley,	Middlebury.
Oliver C. Stewart,	Shoreham.

Junior Class.

ASA AIKENS,	Bernard.
Samuel Champlain,	New-London, Con.
Perez Chapin,	Benson.
Fitch Chipman,	Pittstown, N. Y.
Gustavus D. [illegible]n,	Rutland.
Joseph Clary,	Hartford, N. Y.
*William Cowa[illegible]	Norfolk, Vir.
John Dickson,	Keene, N. H.
Udney H. Everist,	Addison.
Richard Hall,	New-Haven.
John P. Henshaw,	Middlebury.
*Charles G. Lester,	Cambridge.
Solomon S. Miller,	Williston.
Noadiah Moore,	Champlain, N. Y.
[illegible]	Westhaven.
[illegible]	Dorset.
[illegible]	Chester.
[illegible]	Pawlet.
James N[illegible] Seaman,	Hubbardton.
*Harry V. Shaw,	Castleton.
Luther Sheldon,	Rupert.
Joseph Sill,	Granville, N. Y.
†Jonah D. Simonds,	Pawlet.
Ebenezer P. Sperry,	Cornwall.
William Sweetland,	Granville, N. Y.
Joshua Y. Vail,	Pomfret.
Edward Warren,	Marlborough, Mass.
†Jonathan D. Winchester,	Brandon.

Sophomore Class.

HARVEY BELL,	Middlebury.
David Demming,	Dorset.
William Dickinson,	Westhaven.
Bela Edgerton,	Franklin, Con.
Micaiah Fairfield,	Pittsford.
Jonathan Kitchel,	Bridport.
Thomas Lenland,	Chester.
*Luther Leonard,	Orwell.

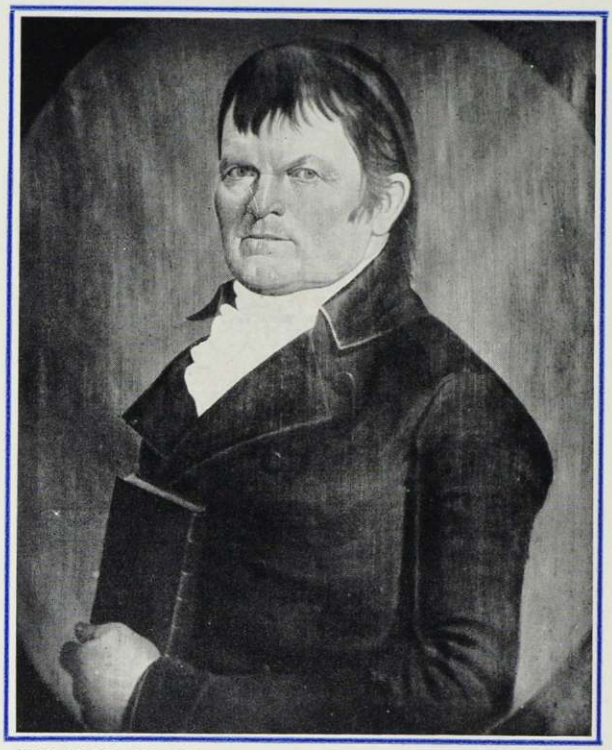
Freshman Class.

HORATIO CONANT,	Middlebury.
Ervin Hopkins,	Hebron, N. Y.
Zimri A. Howe,	Poultney.
Noah Hoyt,	Castleton.
†Ephraim H. Newton,	Newfane.
†Lyman Powell,	Charlotte.
Abraham Sheldon,	Rupert.
James Smith,	Rutland.
Daniel Smith,	Milton.
†Peter Wakefield,	Windsor.

* Left College.
† Not Members, but admitted to recite.

CATALOGUE, 1806. Professorships listed had just been established that year—the first ones created by the College.

RIVALRY between residents on opposite banks of the Otter Creek to have the College's new building and thus the College on their side resulted in a subscription campaign towards the building. Painter gave $500 towards the West's cause (top); when they won, he then persuaded the East to contribute their pledges also. Construction of West College (later Painter Hall) began at once (below).

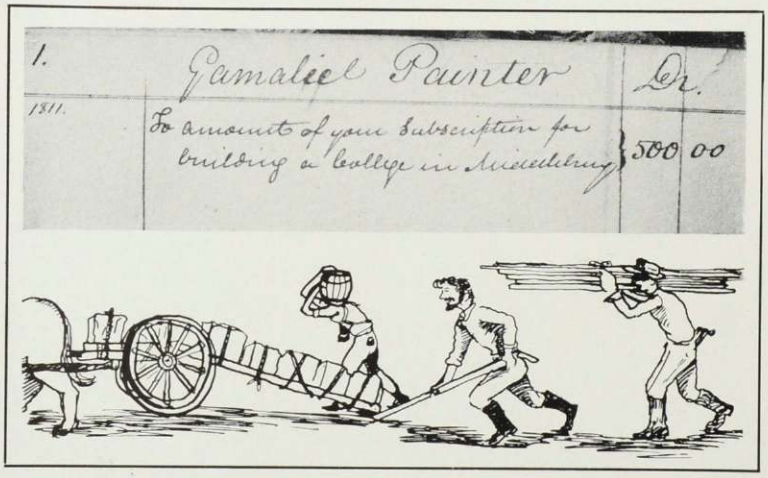


"HE LEFT HIS ALL BY WILL to the College on the Hill" —a $13,000 legacy which saved Middlebury, destitute of funds, from complete collapse. Painter Hall, money for which he was instrumental in raising, was named for him; and for a time the College was referred to as Painter's College.

been no plausible reason for starting another institution of higher learning in the wilderness of northern New England until Norwich hung out the lamp in 1819. There would have been no Middlebury College.

The eighteenth century lawmakers of Vermont were intent on having a college

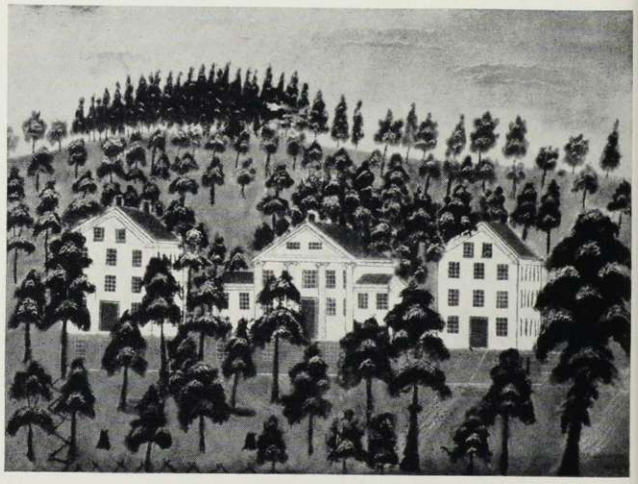
PROBABLE DRAWING of college on Chipman Hill, proposed by the East.

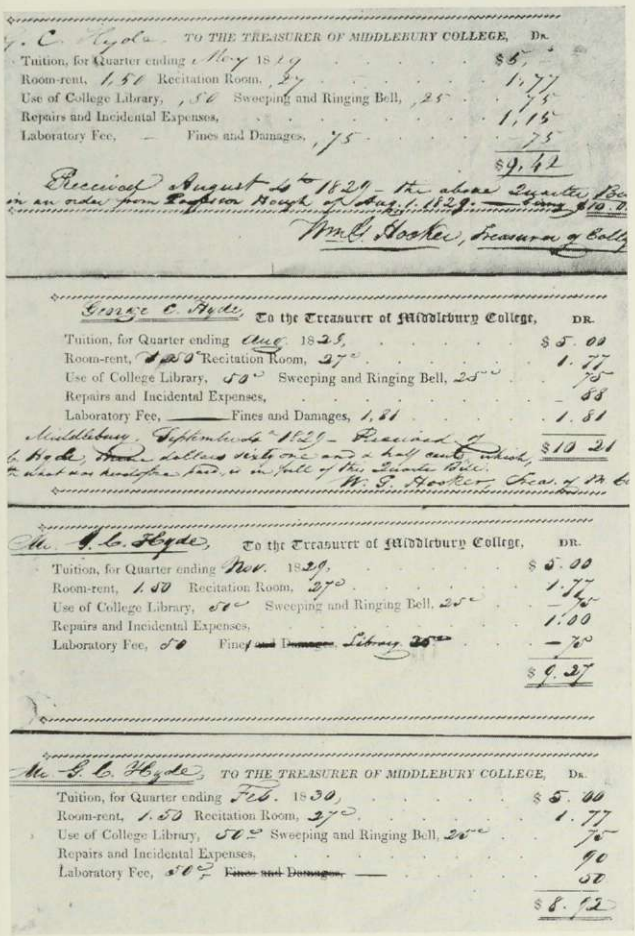


1.

1811. Jamaliel Painter Dr.

To amount of your Subscription for building a College in Middlebury $500 00





TO THE TREASURER OF MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE, Dr.

Tuition, for Quarter ending May 1819 . . . . . $5.
Room-rent, 1.50 Recitation Room, 27 . . . . . 1.77
Use of College Library, 50 Sweeping and Ringing Bell, 25 . . . 75
Repairs and Incidental Expenses, ... 1.15
Laboratory Fee, — Fines and Damages, 75 75
$9.42

Received August 4th 1829 - the above Quarter's Bill in an order from Professor Hough of Aug. 1. 1829. . . . . $10.00

Wm C. Hooker, Treasurer of College

George C. Hyde, To the Treasurer of Middlebury College, DR.

Tuition, for Quarter ending Aug. 1825, ... $5.00
Room-rent, 1.50 Recitation Room, 27 . . . . . 1.77
Use of College Library, 50 Sweeping and Ringing Bell, 25 . . 75
Repairs and Incidental Expenses, ... 88
Laboratory Fee, ——— Fines and Damages, 1.81 . . . . . 1.81
$10.21

Middlebury, September 2 1829 - Received of G. Hyde, Three dollars sixty one and a half cents in full of this Quarter's Bill.
W. C. Hooker, Treas. of M. C.

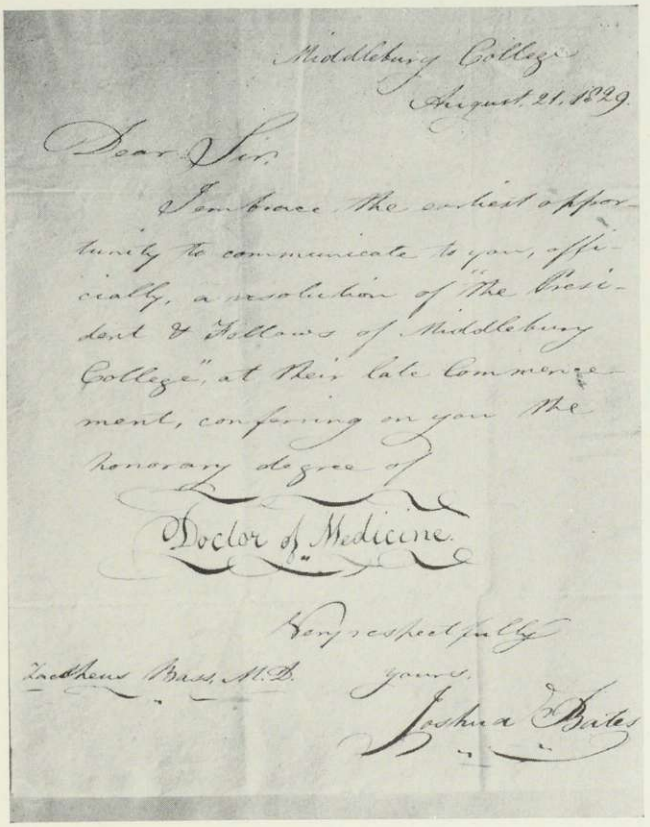
Mr. G. C. Hyde, To the Treasurer of Middlebury College, DR.

Tuition, for Quarter ending Nov. 1829, ... $5.00
Room-rent, 1.50 Recitation Room, 27 . . . . . 1.77
Use of College Library, 50 Sweeping and Ringing Bell, 25 . . 75
Repairs and Incidental Expenses, ... 1.00
Laboratory Fee, 50 Fines ~~and Damages~~ Library 25 75
$9.27

Mr. G. C. Hyde, TO THE TREASURER OF MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE, Dr.

Tuition, for Quarter ending Feb. 1830, ... $5.00
Room-rent, 1.50 Recitation Room, 27 . . . . . 1.77
Use of College Library, 50 Sweeping and Ringing Bell, 25 . . 75
Repairs and Incidental Expenses, ... 90
Laboratory Fee, 50 ~~Fines and Damages~~ ——— 50
$8.92

TUITION BILL AND RECEIPT, 1829.



Middlebury College
August 21. 1829.

Dear Sir.

I embrace the earliest opportunity to communicate to you, officially, a resolution of "The President & Fellows of Middlebury College" at their late Commencement, conferring on you the Honorary degree of

Doctor of Medicine.

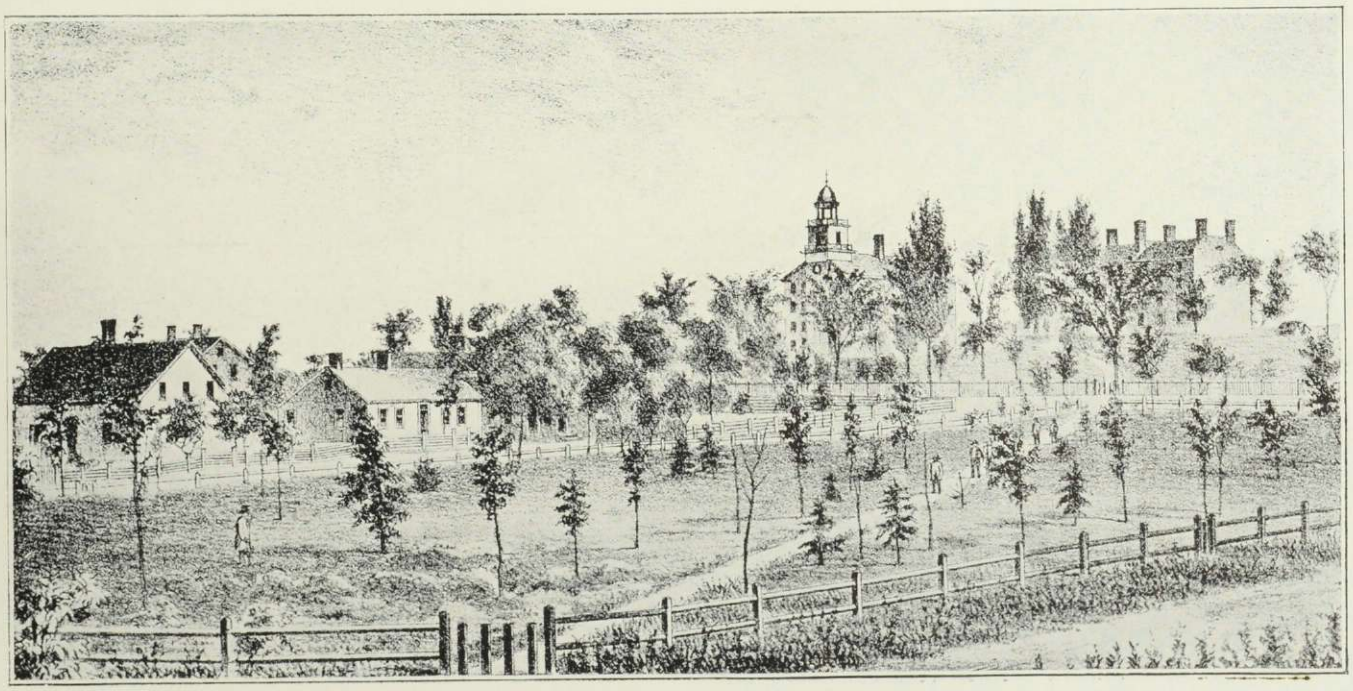
I am respectfully
Yours.
Joshua Bates

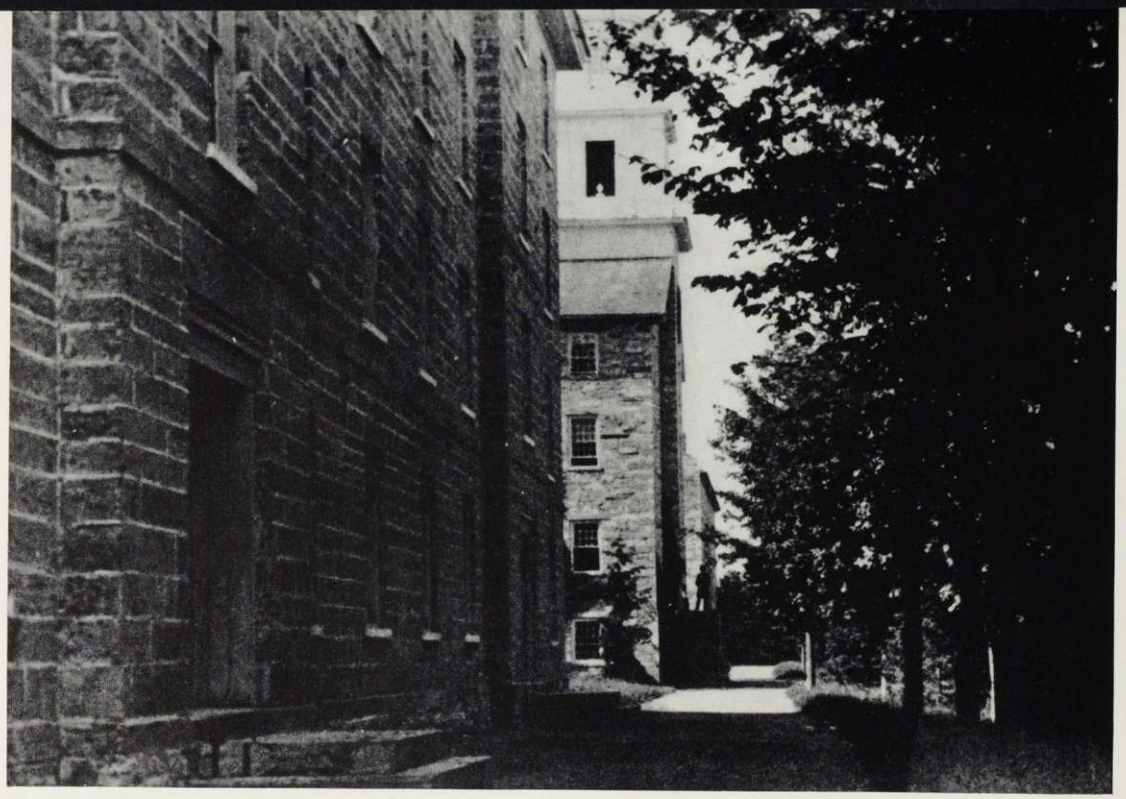
Zadkiel Bass, M.D.

HONORARY DEGREE, 1829, for Doctor of Medicine.

—one college—in the State. As early as 1785 Elijah Paine, a lawyer at Williamstown, Vermont, and later one of the charter trustees of Middlebury, volunteered a donation of two thousand pounds provided the Legislature would set up a college in his pasture some ten miles south of Mont-

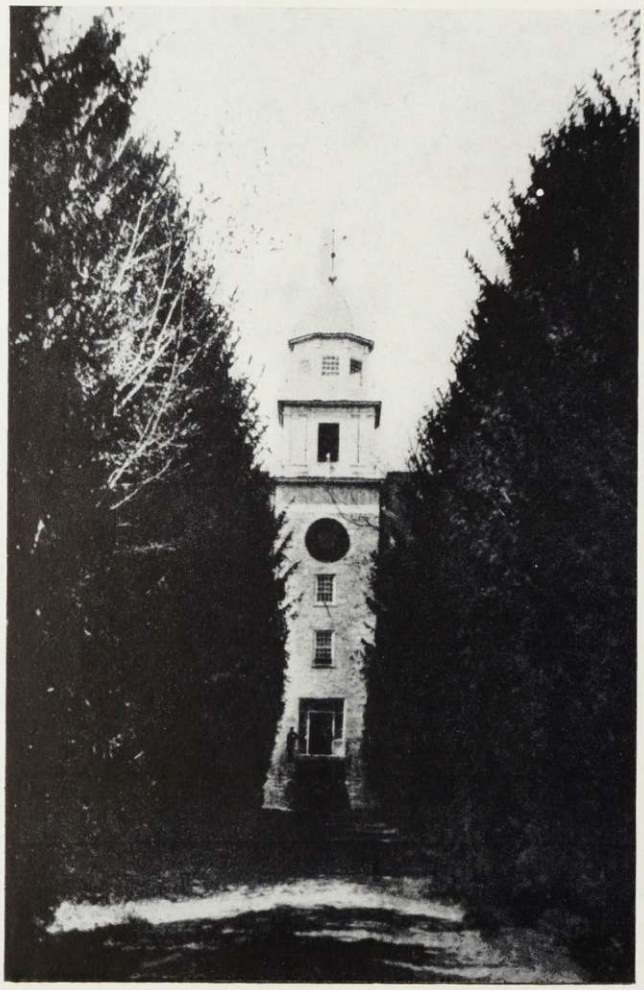
MIDDLEBURY, CIRCA 1850: Old Chapel and Painter Hall.





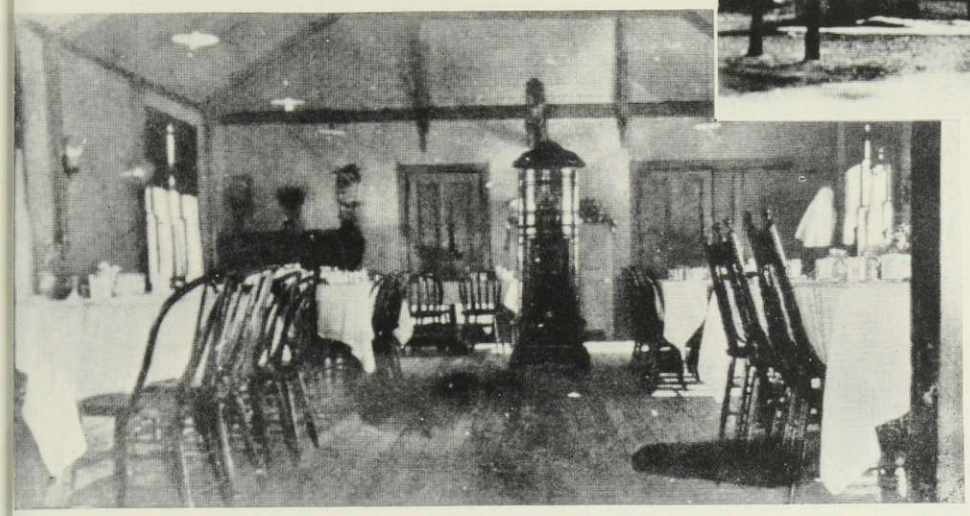
OLD STONE ROW, 1880, from Starr Hall. Remodeled and fireproofed in 1946, Starr Hall now has archways at each entrance.

WALDO AVENUE leading up to Old Chapel. Pictured in the 1887 KALEIDOSCOPE, *this campus visage no longer exists.*



pelier. Paine College never came into existence presumably because the lawmakers figured that 2000 pounds, worth about as many dollars, wouldn't finance a college, but the question of location was as much a deterrent as the question of money. Two years later he renewed his offer with the support of an outspoken ally named Cornelius Lynde. The legislators brushed them off, hoping for a more munificent bequest in a more desirable town. But when Ira Allen outbid Paine, Lynde and Company with four thousand pounds for an institution in Burlington, the offer was accepted without dispute, even though Burlington was one of the lesser towns of the State with a population of only three hundred souls. The charter for Allen's College was granted in 1791. Though the population of Middlebury was greater, no one so much as considered it as a possible competitor for the location of a college, for Middlebury was a disorganized community spread over a wide area without even a center—unless the group of log cabins clustered around a cemetery three miles south of the Otter Falls could be considered a village. The nearest thing to an institution of learning was a dingy log schoolroom. And the area which is

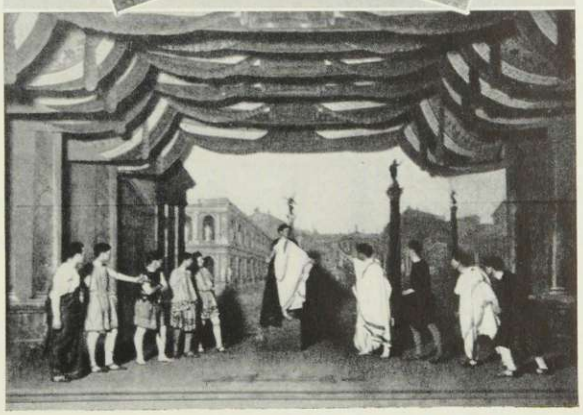
HAMLIN COMMONS, completed in 1883. The dining hall was a cooperative student enterprise in Hamlin's day. Later put to many other uses, including that of a storage and tool room, the building was gutted by fire early in 1945 and had to be razed.



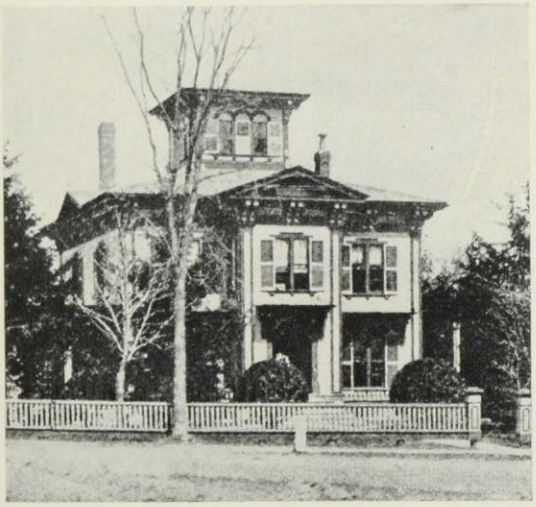
now the campus of the College was still part of the town of Cornwall.

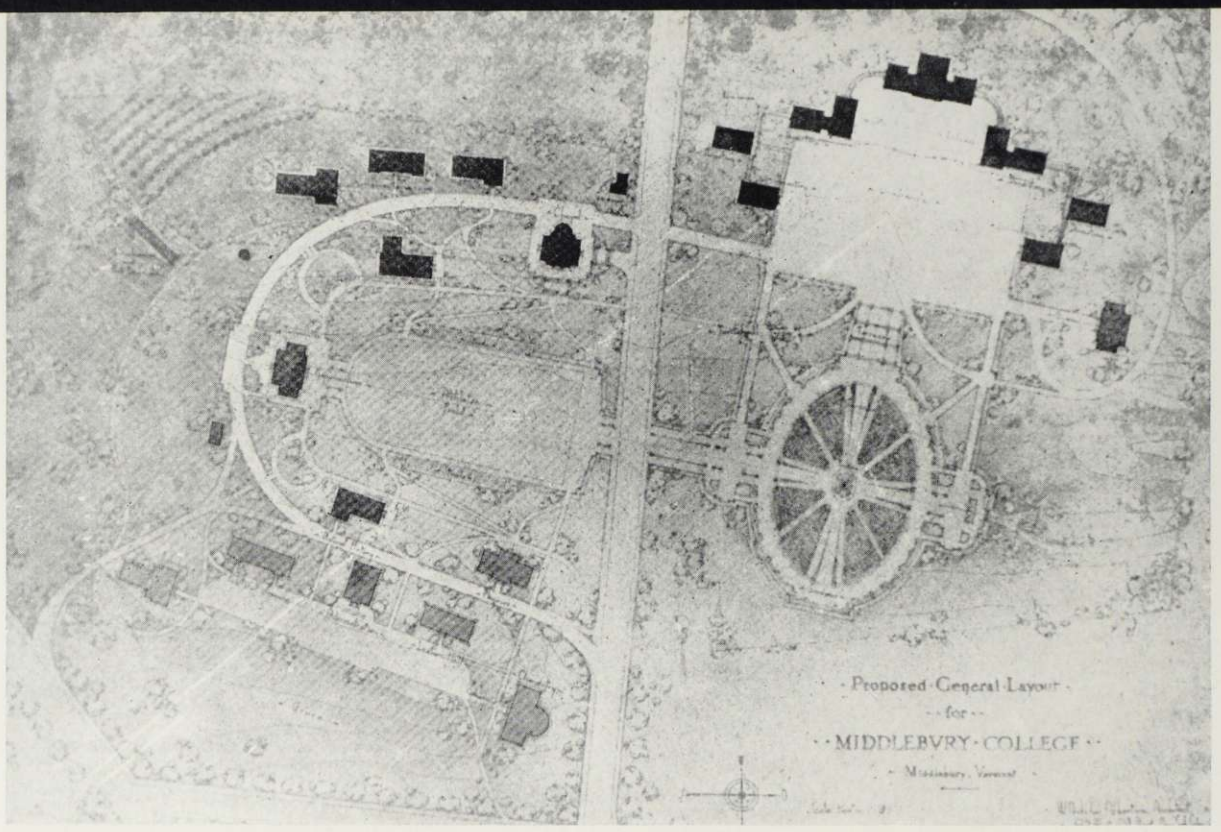
But during the later 1790's, while Allen was in Europe trying to escape the police, and his plans for a College were going awry, Gamaliel Painter was fathering a polite community at Middlebury Falls with saw and grist mills, a potash plant, inns, a blacksmith shop and a busy brew-

"TEMPORIBUS HOMINIS ARPINATIS," a drama in Latin enacted by students as part of the five day Centennial Celebration.



THE ORIGINAL BATTELL HALL, the first women's dorm, opened in 1891, formerly the President's residence since Pres. Kitchell's time, now a private home.



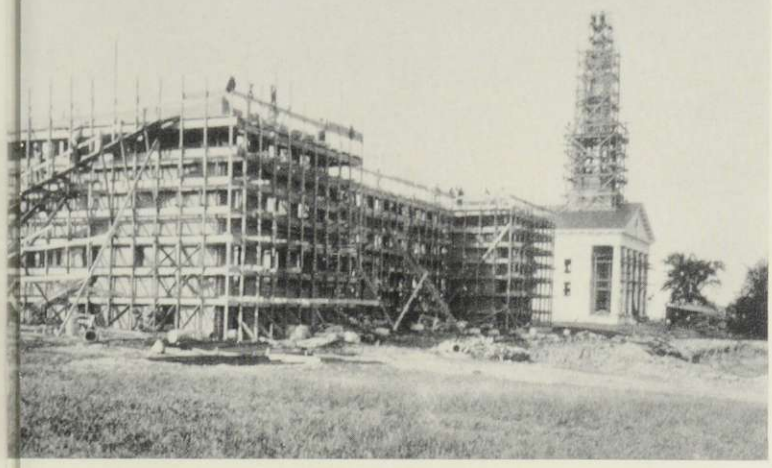


1909 BLUEPRINT, prepared after Pres. Thomas took office. The five buildings in the lower left corner were the only ones in existence then. Compare this with what actually happened by 1921, when Thomas left office; see bottom of page 19.

ery. In 1796 clever political strategy brought the best corner of Cornwall under the jurisdiction of Middlebury; the following year the Addison County Grammar School was established in a swamp a few hundred yards south of the Falls; and in 1798 Timothy Dwight, the President of Yale, visited Middlebury and persuaded the trustees of the Grammar School that they should convert their new building into a College, since the liberal endowment for a seat of learning at Burlington had produced "nothing material . . . toward

BATTELL COTTAGE, named as Battell Hall for Col. Joseph Battell, who donated the women's campus. Opened for women in 1910.

BREAKING GROUND FOR PEARSONS HALL, third women's dormitory, 1910.



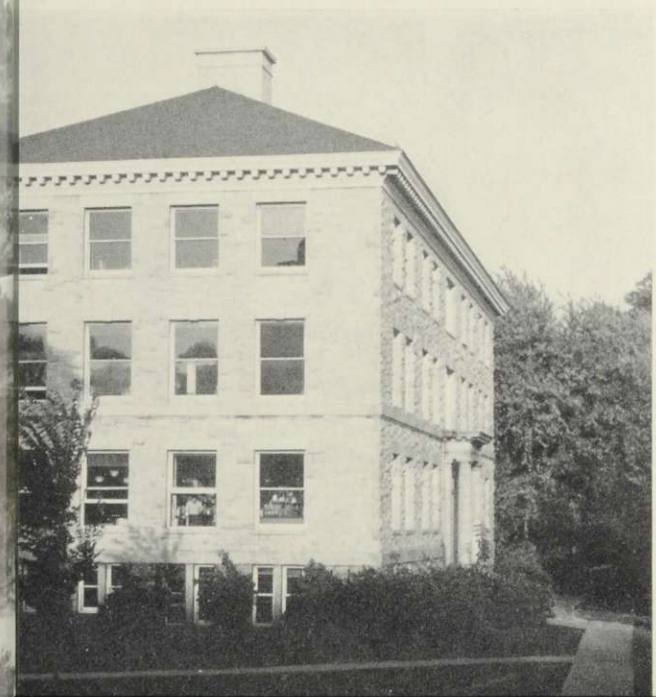
HEPBURN HALL AND MEAD CHAPEL under construction, 1916 (above). Interior of Mead Memorial Chapel before balconies were added (right).

carrying it into operation," and the gentlemen in charge "appeared to have relinquished both exertion and hope."

Gamaliel Painter was the spark behind all this discussion, and there was ample indication that he was doing a little double dealing with Ira Allen, for Ira had long been his friend; Gamaliel had made substantial investments in Ira's land empire and even served on a committee to collect funds for his friend's institution. But Painter was an opportunist as well as an educator. For three consecutive years he pulled political strings, wearing down fellow Assemblymen with his slow drawl, until they finally yielded on the last day of October, 1800, and sent their draft of a charter for a College at Middlebury to Governor Tichenor for signature. Among the terms of the charter was one requiring the Fellows to meet in the "College House on the first Tuesday of November annually." Since the charter was granted on the first Saturday of November, the Trustees had just three days in which to assemble for their first meeting. Word could be passed to barely a quorum, but they met according to the "ordinance", elevated Jeremiah Atwater, the principal of the Grammar School, to the Presidency, elected a tutor and a treasurer, and the very next day admitted five freshmen and two sophomores, setting an all-time record for speed in putting a college in motion.

Jeremiah Atwater set the pattern of education and discipline which Middlebury was to follow for three-quarters of a century. His was a rigorous standard. The curriculum consisted of a heavy diet of Latin and Greek, Natural Philosophy, Mathematics, English Rhetoric, Theology, and Historical Chronology. The extracurriculum consisted of daily chapel exercises before sun-up, daily prayers at sun-down,

CHEMISTRY BUILDING, erected in 1913.



HILLSIDE COTTAGE, opened in 1913, presently the infirmary but in the past a woman's dormitory.

HILLCREST COTTAGE, opened in 1918, now the last female outpost on the south side of College Street.

forensic disputations, discussions of religion, public speaking, more prayers, conferences with tutors, and a Sabbath devoted to church-going, prayers and meditation.

The whole calendar was reversed, with Commencement coming at the end of the summer and the long vacation in winter so that students could escape the harshest cold and earn their tuition by teaching in district schools. The undergraduates dined at homes in town, cut their own wood for the fireplaces in their rooms, drew their own water for shaving at the public well, took their baths in the summer.

WEYBRIDGE HOUSE, acquired in 1921, for a number of years the college infirmary, prior to becoming a women's dormitory in the fall of 1950.

Henry Davis and Joshua Bates, who succeeded Atwater as president, carried on the same academic tradition with an occasional bold experiment like the introduction of instruction in modern foreign languages, or the adoption of a medical school. In fact, Middlebury was one of the first colleges in America to offer German, Italian and French, and it operated what was for a brief time the largest medical school in the country.

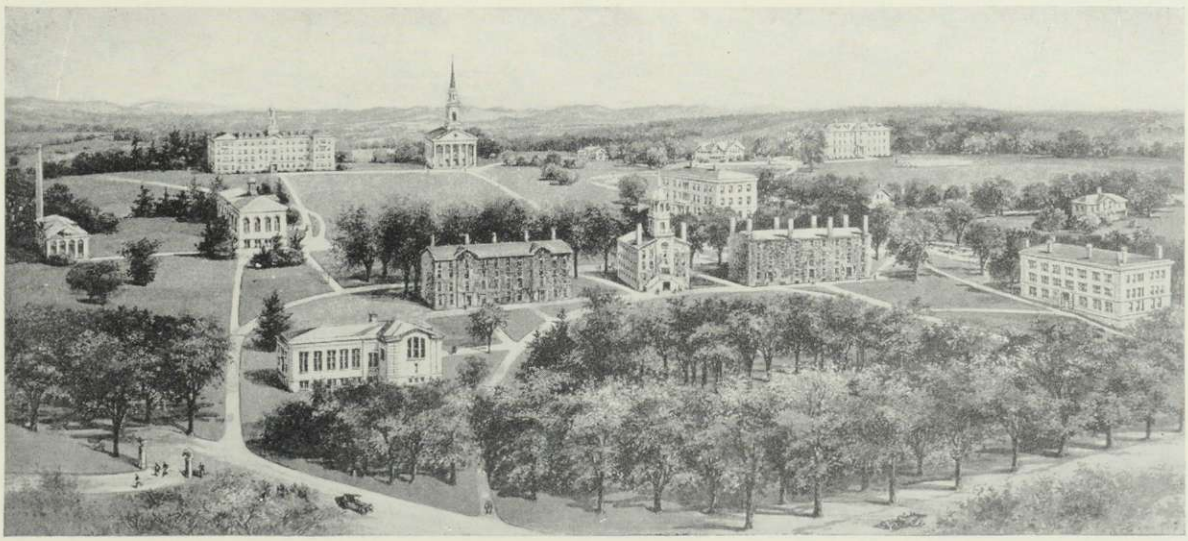
The major crisis in Middlebury history struck in 1836 when the most sensational evangelist of the times, Reverend Jedediah Burchard, made a visit to the town. For two weeks he preached hellfire and brimstone. Hundreds from the surrounding countryside flocked to his altar, drunk with his song, his preachments, and their own loosed emotions. And college students were among them. The Greek went untranslated, the problems in Calculus remained unsolved, the text in Moral Philosophy was unread, while freshmen and seniors alike spent long nights on their knees. Salvation and immortality became far more pressing problems than polite learning. The whole College was thrown into a turmoil that lasted for months after the Reverend Burchard had departed.

PRESIDENT'S RESIDENCE on South Street since 1918. It is the scene of many teas for students and faculty. Meetings of several town organizations frequently are held here. Receptions following weddings of students in Mead Chapel round out a busy social schedule for the President's wife.

With amazement, horror and covetous interest, the University of Vermont, a center of more modern religious conviction, looked on, and then publicly derided and exposed what was going on at Middlebury. Within six months the public lost confidence in Middlebury, and pledges for financial aid were retracted. Students, completely sobered from the emotional strain, packed their belongings and went off to Union, Williams, or Burlington. The peak enrollment of 168 dropped off so rapidly that the whole College could have moved out of the newly completed Old Chapel and twenty-year-old Painter Hall, and gone back into the Grammar School building. In 1839, forty-one graduated, twelve freshmen entered, and President Bates resigned. It took Middlebury fifty years to begin to recover from the catastrophe.

Benjamin Labaree labored for a generation to bring the College back to its standing of the early 1830's; he brought new funds, new support and Starr Hall to Old Stone Row, but the Civil War and a big fire on Christmas night of 1864 wiped out

MIDDLEBURY, 1921, after thirteen years of physical expansion unequalled in Middlebury's history, at the time of Pres. Thomas' resignation. The five buildings in the foreground (Starr Library, "Old Stone Row," and Warner Science) that had constituted the campus prior to Thomas' time were now encircled on the west by, from left to right, the much welcomed heating plant, McCullough Gymnasium, Hepburn Hall, Mead Chapel, Hillcrest, Chemistry Building, Battell, Pearsons, and Hillside.



HOMESTEAD, acquired in 1922, the home on Weybridge Street for home economics majors.

most of his efforts. Harvey Kitchell and Calvin Hulbert, who followed him, were less successful, and Hulbert's administration ended with the whole College in a riot and a new low in enrollment. Cyrus Hamlin, one of the most brilliant educators of his day and founder of Robert College in Constantinople, was called in to try to salvage the situation, but he was in his seventies and lacked the vitality to cope with the confusion.

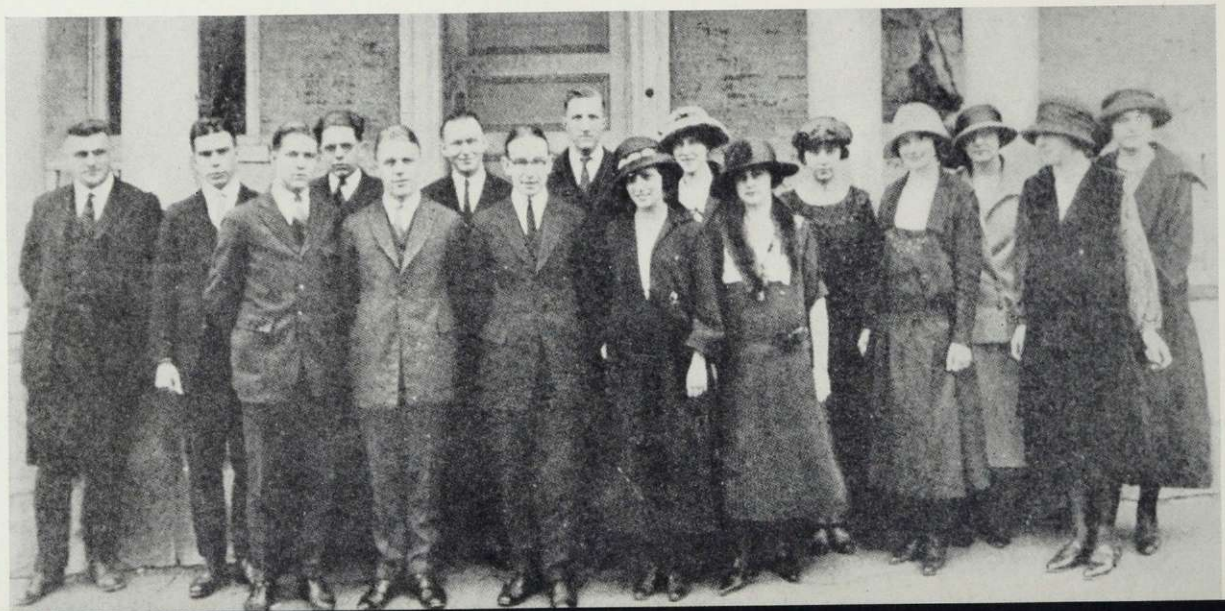
He was successful in instituting the first Commons, and, through a misunderstanding of action taken by his Trustees, in instituting coeducation. Dr. Hamlin violently disapproved of admitting women to Middlebury and was irritated, wearied and confused by long argumentation on the issue in a night meeting of the Board. When the trustees finally voted in favor of admitting a female applicant as a special student, he assumed that he had been defeated, and the next week regretfully announced to the public that the College in the future would offer the same privileges "to young ladies as to young gentlemen." By the time the trustees caught on to the error, it was too late for a retraction. The College became coeducational, and few have ever had occasion to regret the blunder.

It was not until 1885 when Ezra Brainerd took over the Presidency that Middlebury began to come back into its own academically. Working on a platform that stressed high scholarship and scholarship alone, he brought educational integrity and purpose to the campus, increased the enrollment from 44 to well over 200, and added Warner Science Hall and Starr Library.

Unprecedented physical expansion came with President John Thomas, and the College began to take on the skeletal outline of what exists today. Major athletics were moved to Porter Field; the language schools were inaugurated; and Joseph Battell became the greatest benefactor of the College with his donation of a 30,000 acre mountain campus and the resort colony at Bread Loaf.

Under President Moody the expansion continued. But Dr. Moody was a great

"MIDDLEBURY'S MILLIONS" Student Drive Committee. Left to right, back: Buckley, Simmons, Austin, Martin, Shepardson (chairman), Scott, Mead, Tutchell, Abbott; front: Happ, Savage, Rich, Stilphen, Mills, Johnson, Harder.

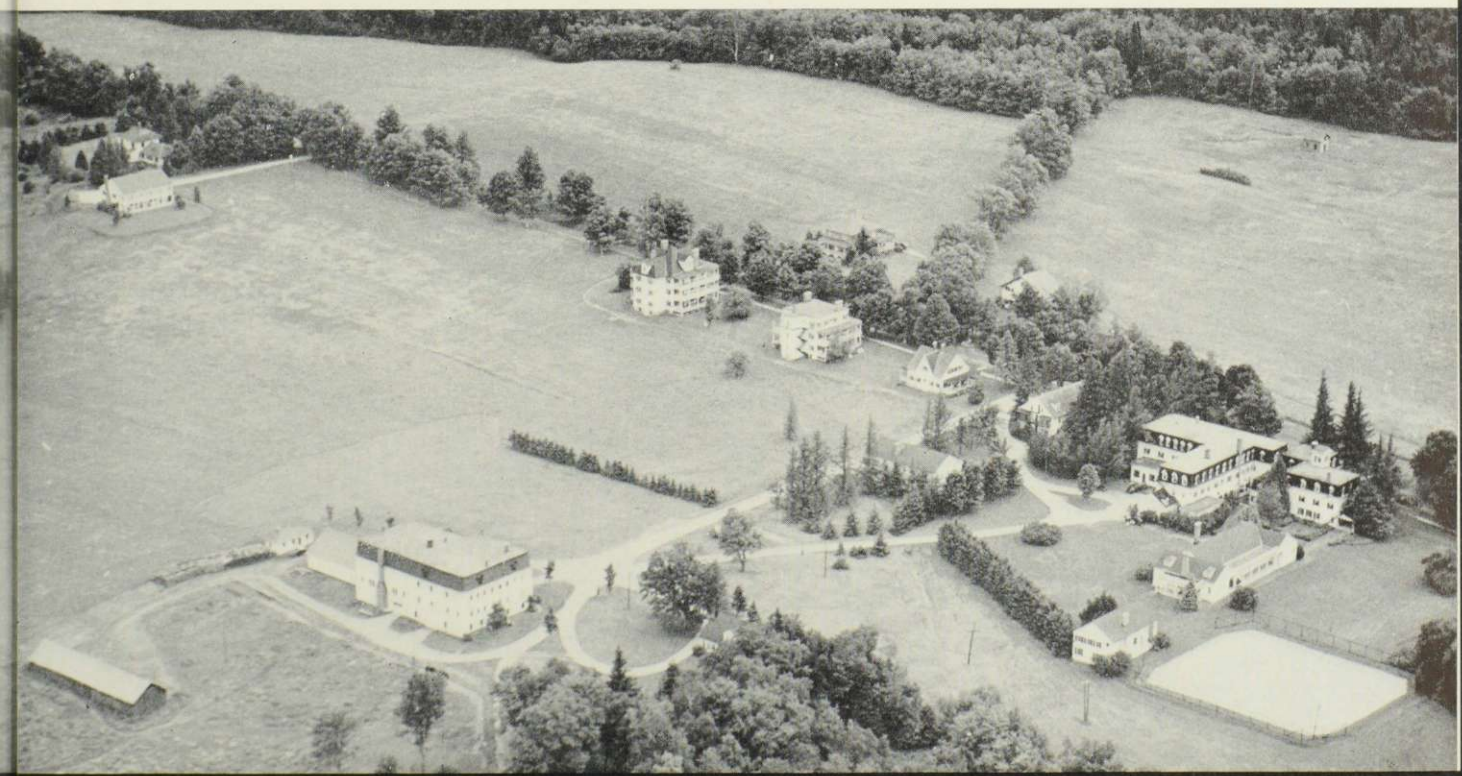


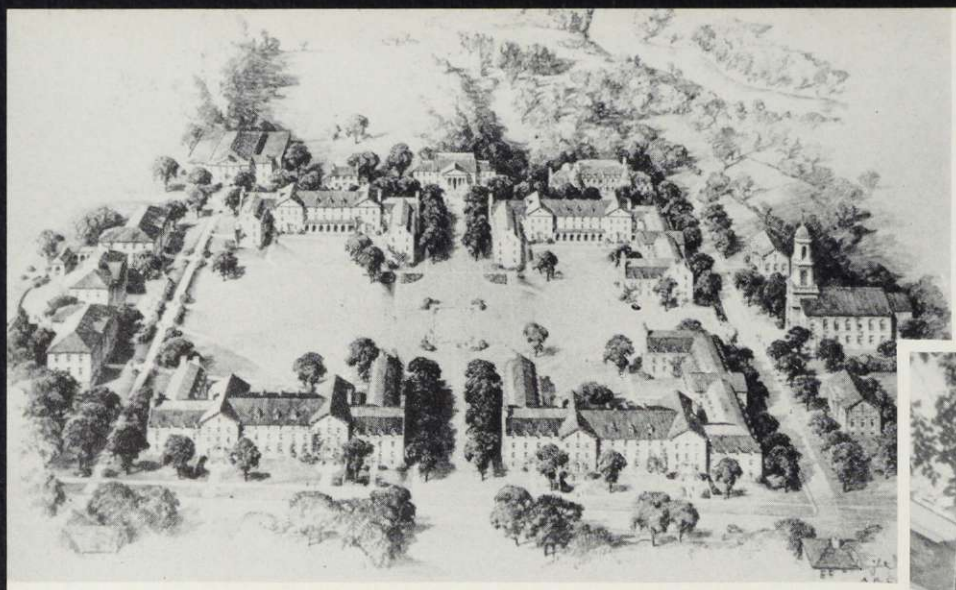
PORTER HOSPITAL, donated to Middlebury College and Addison County in 1925.

humanist as well as an administrator, and his emphasis was on superior instruction in the liberal arts rather than physical expansion. His administration was abruptly terminated during the Second World War, and President Samuel Stratton was left the task of converting the College to wartime service with the introduction of a Navy unit. And in the wake of the war a Field House and Gymnasium, which had been a major building objective for three decades, were finally completed. Two new women's dormitories cutting across the women's quadrangle are his latest achievement. In less than twenty years the enrollment has more than doubled; in fifty years it has increased six fold. Middlebury has come of age.

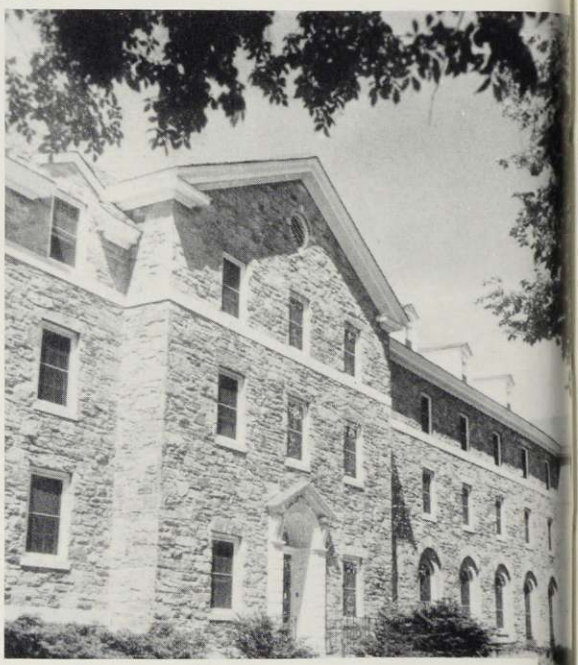
Probably the four most decisive episodes in Middlebury history were President Davis' success in locating the College securely on its present campus, President Labaree's prevention of a merger with the University of Vermont, President Hamlin's

BREADLOAF MOUNTAIN CAMPUS, scene of the famous summer Writers' Conference. Once the location of Col. Joseph Battell's Breadloaf Inn, it and 30,000 surrounding acres were bequeathed to the College in 1915. Part of the estate was sold to finance the construction of Forest Hall in 1936.

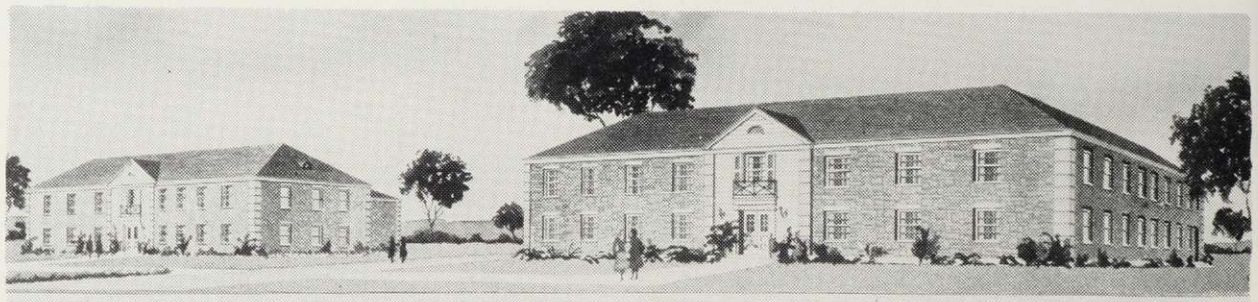




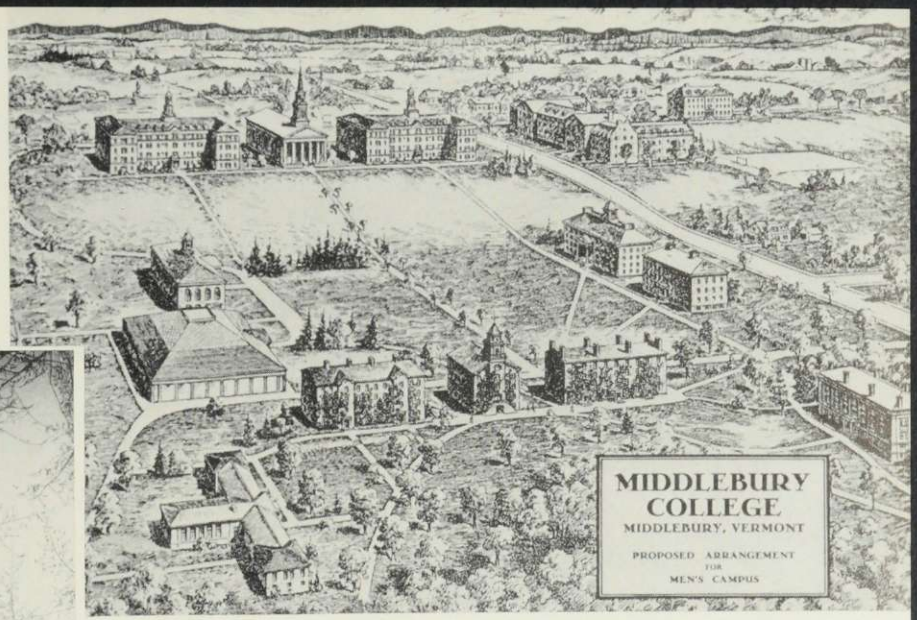
PLAN FOR WOMEN'S QUADRANGLE, 1935 (left) and results (below). Forest added in 1936; Battell North and South, new dorms named for first women's dorm, in 1950.



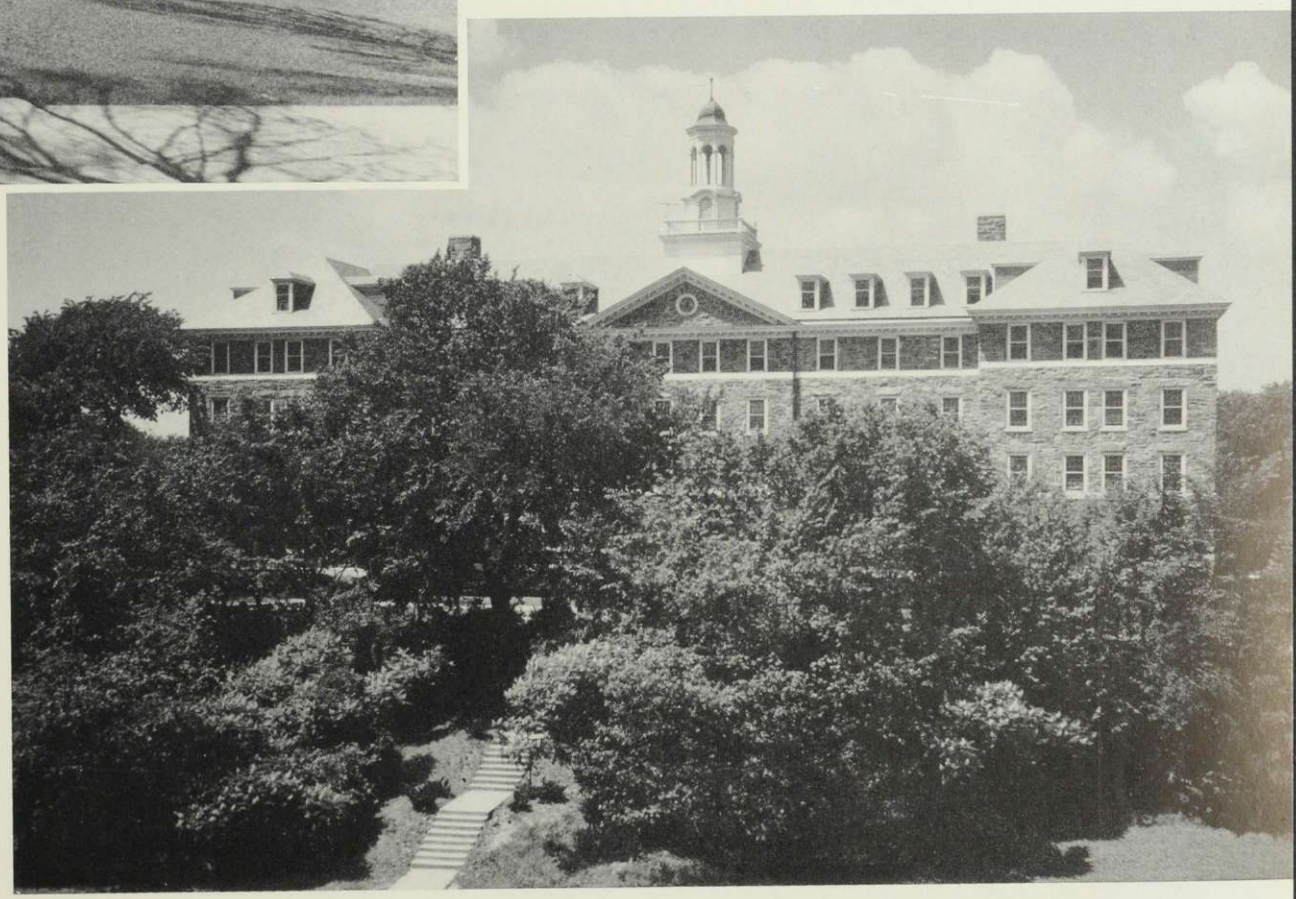
inadvertent introduction of coeducation, and the re-establishment of a sound academic tradition by President Brainerd. In terms of creating notable graduates, the College has never equalled the period of the first three decades. Along with the harsh religious discipline, the College had purpose and convictions during the early 1800's. Its graduates left Vermont intent on licking the Devil in the far places of



1938 PLAN (right) and outcome (below). Munroe built in 1940 farther west than planned; Gifford followed, 1941. War postponed field house by McCullough.



the earth. The heralds did a good job. They took the gospel to Liberia, the Sandwich Islands, the Near East, the Far East, to the Oregon Territory, to the South; but they took more than the gospel. They were statesmen as well as preachers, economists and humanists as well as prophets. From the fiasco of 1836, Middlebury was slow to regain its full academic stature. Some of its resolve went with that generation. It became too preoccupied with problems



GRADUATE FRENCH SCHOOL IN FRANCE STUDENTS in cafe. Established early in 1949 with the aid of a grant from the Carnegie Corporation, this school is under the direct supervision of Middlebury College.

of survival, too busy copying what had succeeded elsewhere. The language schools are the one original contribution Middlebury has made to education, and these schools were the idea of a Vassar scholar who transplanted the plan to Middlebury after successful experiments in Connecticut and Pennsylvania.

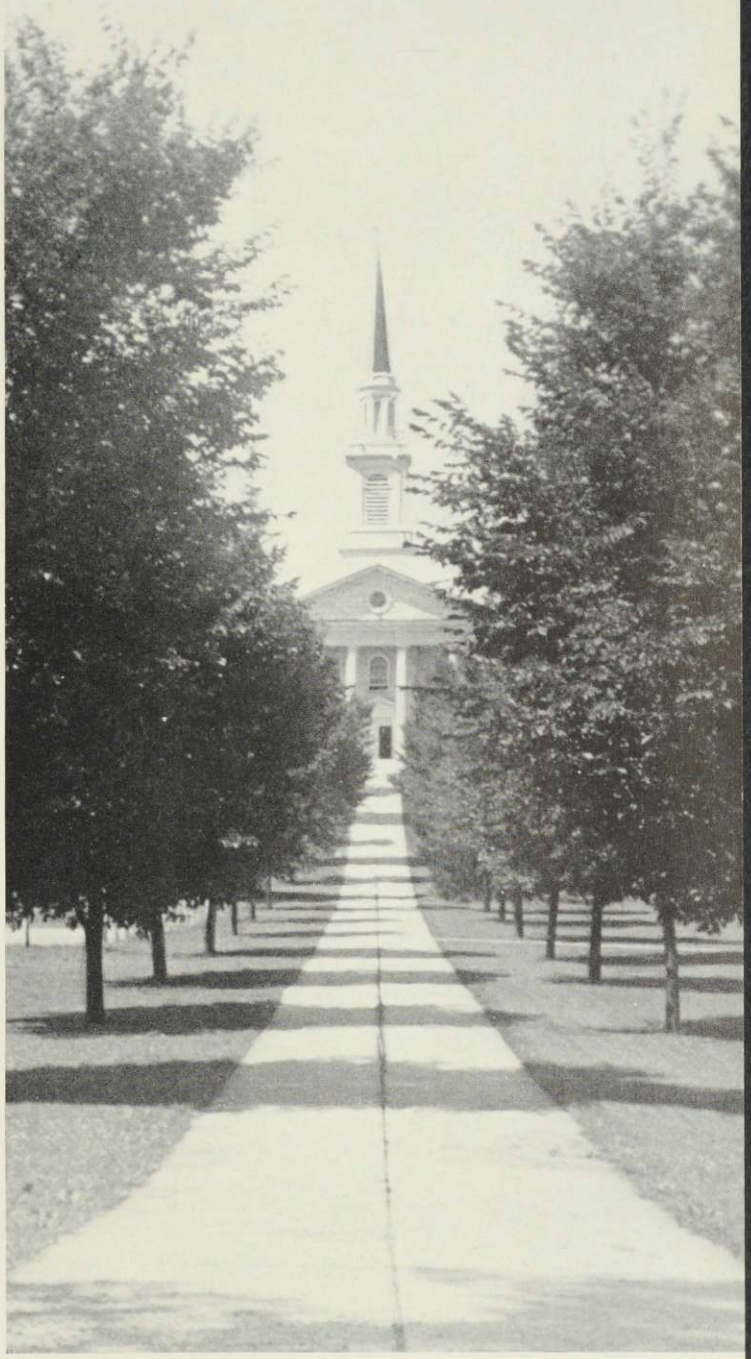
In the course of fifteen decades Middlebury has had eleven presidents, and as is the case of all colleges which suffer periodic interruption with changes of administration, Middlebury has had little continuity of aim either in the building of its plant or in the building of its educational plan. Blueprint followed blueprint, and few were ever fully realized. The assortment of buildings eloquently symbolizes the conflict—with gray limestone, polished marble and rough marble, clapboards, stucco, shingles, red brick and brown brick. Innumerable detailed plans for the arrangement of campus buildings have been drawn, but before more than one or two of the units were completed a new administration with new blueprints was substituted for the old. Yet the campus is a triumph of architectural unity in comparison with most colleges.

The principal historical record should be sought in the curriculum, for the curriculum and the quality of instruction are the lifeblood of any educational institution. For seventy-five years there was little departure from the prescribed core of the humanities, but every type of experiment has been tried: required attendance and voluntary attendance, tutorial systems and lecture systems, a college open around the

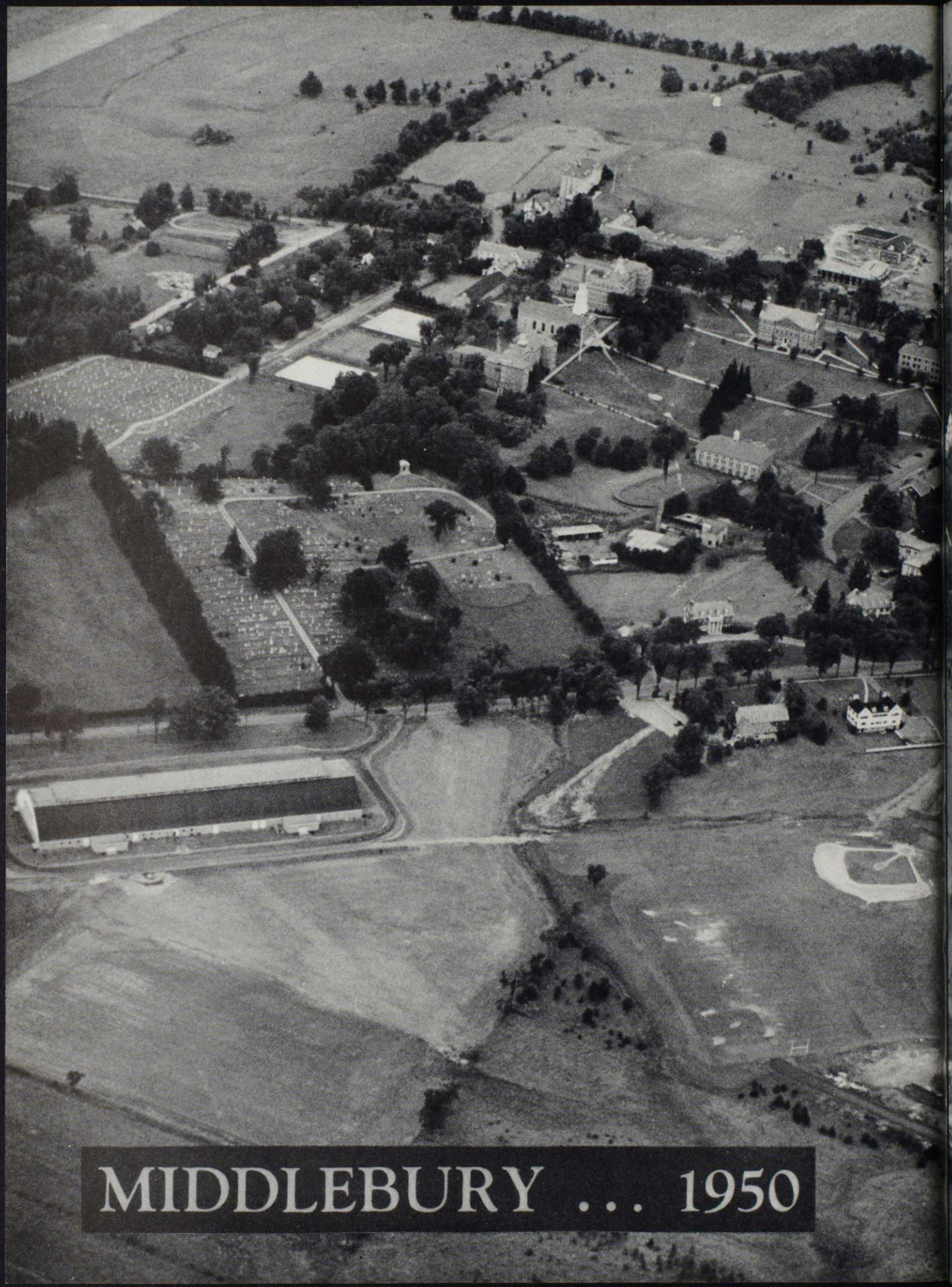
WORLD WAR II MEMORIAL FIELD HOUSE, completed in 1949, under construction.

calendar and a college closed for winter employment. Departmentalization did not creep in until the 1880's, and since then new departments have often been started and dismembered in accordance with the whims of faculty, committees, presidents, trustees, and the ambition of individual department heads. Economics alone, for instance, has been attached to no less than nine different departments. Excursions into professional training have been made unblushingly under the aegis of liberal arts. The College has operated medical schools and tried to operate a music conservatory. In 1913 Engineering took over, and Middlebury temporarily entered competition against M.I.T. with an array of twenty-one courses ranging from Sanitary and Railroad Engineering to Applied Hydraulics and Thermodynamics. Only by the grace of chance was the women's college once saved from being converted into a State Normal School. The College has assiduously avoided political influences as they might affect the curriculum, but the policy at one time was reversed with the proposal that both the Governor of the State and the Lieutenant Governor, the Speaker and the Secretary of State serve as members of the Corporation. The College has tried most of the highways and byways.

The kind of history which every institution likes best to record is one of defined purpose and idealism—and unwavering pursuit of those fundamental purposes and ideals as they can be fitted into changing time and circumstance. Middlebury does not have that sort of history. Nineteenth century America was prone to express itself in terms of high purpose and idealism and to temper the actuality with expediency. Middlebury is as much a product of that pragmatic development as any other college. Circumstances have often dictated the educational procedure; policy has often been determined by contingency; the purpose has varied with administrative temperament. The Middlebury of today is the product of accident as much as design. Its one great offering is a circumspect liberal education in a matchless physical setting, and since environment can contribute subtly and immeasurably to any education, Middlebury is a distinguished college. Even Ira Allen, responsible for the origin of both the University of Vermont and Middlebury, chose to send his own sons to Middlebury.



CHAPEL WALK—"The Strength of the Hills is His Also."



MIDDLEBURY ... 1950

Middlebury's Eleven Presidents

Middlebury's presidents have not been perfect. It should not be necessary to say that; but more often than not perfection has been expected of them. They have been eleven different men, not to be classified and all assigned common honorable characteristics. Remaining close to historical fact, however, it can be said of all that they have been responsible men, sincere in their desire to see Middlebury progress.

Each was beset with numerous problems and decisions. Nonetheless, whether in examining students, teaching classes, enforcing discipline, raising funds, settling disputes, supervising curriculum, conducting chapel services, hiring and firing, or acquiring new friends for Midd, none forgot the part he was playing in shaping the destiny of the institution.

In length of service, four of them served over twenty years. Dr. Stratton, President since 1943, already has served longer than four other presidents.

These, then, were the human leaders during Middlebury's first 150 years . . . and the first of them was Jeremiah Atwater.

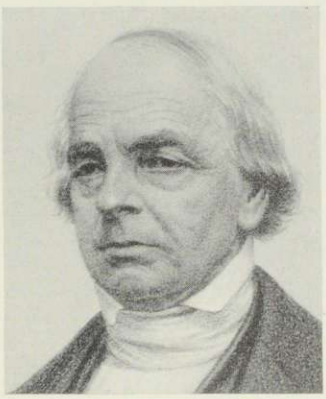
Jeremiah Atwater
1800—1809

He came in 1799 from New Haven, Conn., to this wilderness town to assume the principalship of the two year old grammar school. Graduated from Yale six years ago and only 26, so distinguished a scholar had he proven that the great educator and then president of Yale, Timothy Dwight, had recommended him for the presidency of the new college, possibly to be established here. The College charter granted the next year, Reverend Jeremiah Atwater as President became faculty and administration combined as well, aided at first only by Tutor Joel Doolittle, Yale, 1799. Personally scrutinizing all applicants for admission, he imposed a lengthy set of laws to keep students in tune with Puritan principles. He resigned his presidency in 1809, his position undermined when a professor was granted a salary twice his. Credit for firmly establishing the College goes to him.

Henry Davis
1810—1817

The popular Prof. Hall, who through no fault of his own had caused Atwater's resignation, was no one to maintain the stern discipline necessary at the College, the Fellows felt. He was a scientist, not a minister. Timothy Dwight recommended another Yale man, Class of 1796, Rev. Henry Davis, professor of Greek at Union College. Persuaded to leave Schenectady's urban comforts, Davis arrived in the early part of 1810 and was inaugurated in the not yet year old Congregational Church. Eloquent oratory was his forte. But unfounded tales caused lack of faith in the man who personally had gone $5,000 in debt traveling all over New England to bring money to the College coffers. Unaware of his plight, the Trustees forced his acceptancy of the presidency at Hamilton College when they made little effort to pay him over $2,000 in back salaries.

Inaugurated in March, 1818, a graduate of Harvard the year of Middlebury's founding, not until his feet were under the President's desk did the Fellows apprise Rev. Joshua Bates of the College's plight: decreasing enrollment and lack of funds; the townspeople feared that Davis had misappropriated funds and so were reneging on their pledges. Bates took up the College's cause, as his predecessor had done, by a door-to-door-on-horseback campaign. A $13,000 legacy from Gamaliel Painter in the next year rescued the College from sure death; in the next decade a third of the $60,000 pledged to Davis was collected. Religious revivals became Bates's passion, however, and led to discredit of the College in the state. Bates resigned in 1839 at a high point in Middlebury's prosperity but at a low point in morale. He had served Middlebury longer than both his predecessors combined.

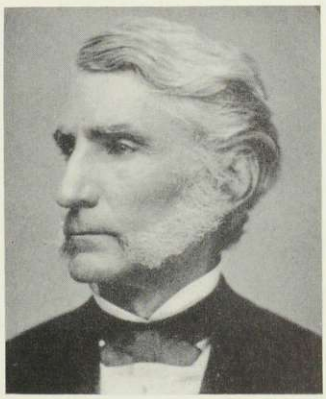


Joshua Bates
1818—1839

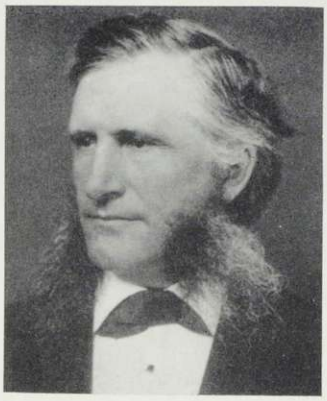
The next man to accept the presidency was to devote more years to it than any other president. He was Rev. Benjamin Labaree, graduated from Dartmouth in 1828, inaugurated at Middlebury May, 1841. Public relations man *extrodinaire,* Labaree eventually rebuilt the College's reputation which the revivals had discredited, overcame the trials of an epidemic which hit faculty and students alike, fought off with financial aid from alumni the move to unite the University of Vermont and the College, and, finally, carried the institution through the Civil War. In 1860, Starr Hall was built—the gift of Charles and Egbert Starr—only to burn on Christmas night four years later. But the benefactors again advanced the necessary funds and the building was promptly reconstructed—symbolic of Labaree's defiant determination. He resigned shortly after, a man who had successfully taken the helm during Middlebury's most trying years.

Benjamin Labaree
1840—1866

For the first time, the past President was on hand to turn over the keys to the incoming President, Rev. Harvey Denison Kitchell, Class of 1835, first of three Middlebury graduates to succeed to the presidency of his Alma Mater. Pledges were still being collected for a $100,000 drive instituted by Labaree and Kitchell saw no sense in pestering for more money. Rather he saw wisdom in winning friends for the College by appearing at various community gatherings. He encouraged social and athletic student organizations, alert to their value, and was a welcome guest at their functions. A gymnasium in South Painter and other internal changes made the existing plant more serviceable. Never suspecting that the faculty were disgruntled by his polite pecuniary policy towards the people, he was shocked by a letter of criticism from all six professors and immediately and unconditionally resigned in 1873.

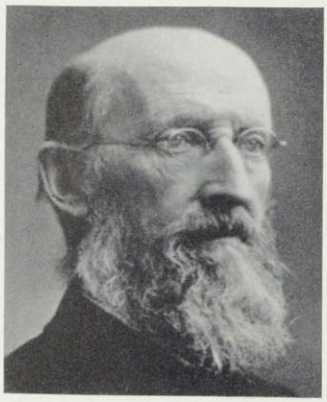


Harvey Denison Kitchell
1866—1873



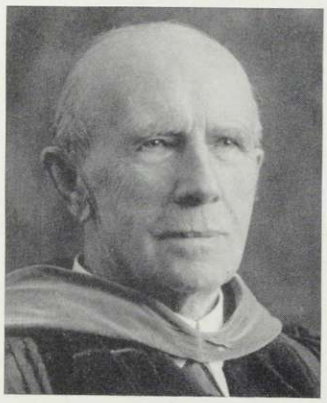
Calvin Butler Hulbert
1875—1880

The unwarranted action of the professors which caused Kitchell's resignation also caused the Fellows to go on a two-year hunt for a successor. Meanwhile students and faculty alike clamored for a president until Rev. Calvin Butler Hulbert was elected in 1875. Dartmouth's second Middlebury president, Class of 1853, Hulbert unfortunately was not the person to cope with the situation. Apparently two years without a president had had its effect on the students; whatever the reason, they perpetrated tomfoolery such as would cause stern disciplinarian Atwater to turn over in his grave. An attempt at kicking a field goal in one of the recitation rooms followed by suspension of the student led to a general strike which necessitated a committee representing the Fellows to mediate the dispute. Though classes were resumed, Hulbert was exasperated. He resigned on the following Commencement, 1880.



Cyrus Hamlin
1880—1885

To this unharmonious atmosphere prevailing on Old College Row came the serene and aged Rev. Cyrus Hamlin, called to the presidency from the college he had founded and first presided at—Robert College, Constantinople, Turkey. A graduate from Bowdoin in 1834, his successful career as a missionary had given him the experience necessary to make order out of chaos. He found the institution in 1880 in sore need of better library facilities which he raised $7,000 for and set up in North Painter, making the books more accessible to students. He received funds for the Starr Boarding Hall from the Benefactor Brothers in 1883 and established it as a cooperative student enterprise. In that same historic year, though he opposed the move, Hamlin brought about the admission of women through a misunderstanding of the Fellows' action on this matter. He resigned to retire in 1885.

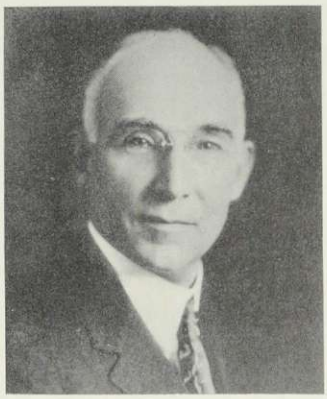


Ezra Brainerd
1885—1908

Elected President unanimously in 1886 after a trial period of a year, Prof. Ezra Brainerd, Class of 1864, the first head of the College not to be a minister, completed all Hamlin began and left no doubts as to his administrative ability originally questioned by the Fellows. Student pranks were gently yet decisively discouraged; a new spirit pervaded, encouraged by an excellent faculty. State aid came in 1888. Egbert Starr Library was constructed in time for the five day centennial celebration. Warner Science Hall was added the next year. Brainerd, living exponent of the liberal arts education, re-established it. Enrollment increased but he stressed quality continuously. He approached Labaree's record number of years as President and, tutor at Middlebury immediately after graduation, Brainerd surpassed all Presidents in years of service. He resigned in 1907, effective Commencement 1908.

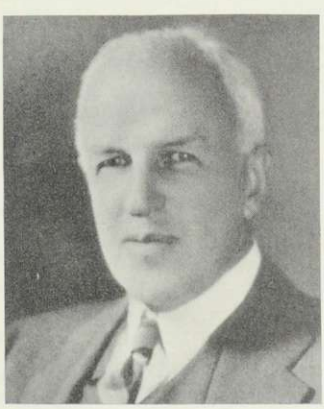
Middlebury had had a second son as President and had

profited exceedingly. The Fellows wanted a third and found him immediately in Rev. John Martin Thomas, Class of 1890. Brainerd's early announcement of his resignation afforded Thomas over eight months during which he rigorously trained for his job. Battell College, Pearsons Hall, the heating plant, McCullough Gymnasium, Chemistry Building, the Grandstand, Hepburn Hall, Mead Chapel, the extensive mountain campus—landmarks to his efficient administration. Increased state aid, higher tuition, and gifts from alumni and friends made the modern Middlebury possible. In the midst of readjustment from World War I, in 1921, Thomas cut short his stay in office to become President at Pennsylvania State College.



John Martin Thomas
1908—1921

Assuming his duties in June, 1921, in the trying era following the war, Rev. Paul Dwight Moody, graduate of Yale, 1901, fathered the College wisely during the ensuing years of continued growth. Well orientated to Middlebury two years later, he made a success of the million dollar drive instituted under Thomas in 1920. Though athletics, fraternities, and social endeavors became a general college rage, Moody firmly defined and limited the scope of such organizations and actions. Le Chateau, the Music Studio, and Porter Hospital arose almost simultaneously in 1925. Forest Hall in 1936, Gifford Hall, and a year later Munroe Hall in 1941 brought the college plant just about up to date. Re-affirming, nonetheless, the standard of quality, not quantity, "not only in students but in what we offer them," Moody brought a stabilizing influence and successfully licked Middlebury's growing pains. He resigned to retire in 1942.

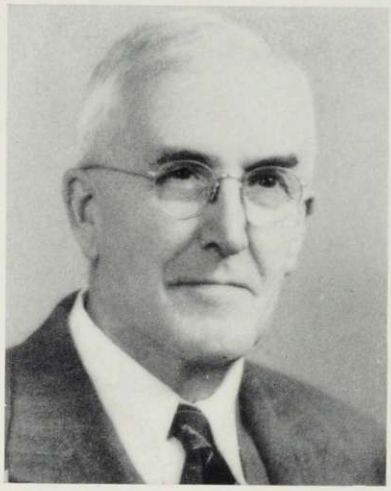


Paul Dwight Moody
1921—1942

No better suited a man could have been summoned to Middlebury's presidency in 1943 than Dr. Samuel Sommerville Stratton, graduate of Dartmouth in 1920. Professor on leave of absence from Harvard during the war, Director of the Priorities Review Division of the War Production Board, member of the New England Regional War Labor Board, Stratton was in tune with war, and later post-war, developments. He secured a naval training V-12 unit six months after his inauguration, thereby bolstering a sagging enrollment, a barracks building opened in 1947—the immediately popular Student Union building, and a huge naval recreation building—the World War II Memorial Field House, dedicated in 1949. Much busier than his composed appearance admits, he has continued, nevertheless, the close liaison between students, faculty, and administration. An administrator, economist, and educator, employing his full talents to Middlebury's benefit, he has become already one of Middlebury's most successful Presidents.

Samuel S. Stratton
1943—

Among the factors that historically have plagued the College's male enrollment and thereby threatened the College's existence, time of war for our nation has been of great importance. Frank W. Cady, Class of 1899, has been connected with Middlebury during the three latest wars, as an undergraduate during the Spanish-American War and as a teacher during the World Wars. Also a writer of distinction and a scholar, one well acquainted with the history of his Alma Mater, Mr. Cady is thoroughly qualified to analyze "The War Years at Midd" from the War of 1812 onward. It is not with pessimism but rather regret that this comment must be added: the Korean situation that developed during the summer of 1950 already has outdated this article, in a sense, though Middlebury itself has not been affected yet. It is a fast moving world . . .



The War Years at Midd

by Frank W. Cady

Since the founding of Middlebury in 1800 the country has engaged in six major wars: the War of 1812, the Mexican War, the Civil War, the Spanish War, and the two World Wars. But it was only during the last two that any organic cooperation was arranged between the college as an institution and the government.

The War of 1812 came rather close to the college because of the presence of a British fleet on Lake Champlain. As a result there was a strenuous effort made to obtain volunteers in this region but there is no evidence that there was any special effort to enroll either the college or the students in the campaign.

The Mexican War also had little effect upon the college or the students. Part of the reason for this was probably the unpopularity of that war in New England. But a more immediate reason is found in the fact that at that time the college was still staggering under a series of events between 1836 and 1839 which had cost it all its faculty and most of its students. There was no chance, in the face of this internal disorganization, for patriotic appeal in favor of an unpopular war.

It was far different with the Civil War. There was still no organic cooperation between the college and the government, but Lincoln's call for volunteers met with instant response. President Labaree, who took office after the disastrous events mentioned above, had undertaken the arduous task of restoring confidence in the college and had gradually built up the student attendance to about 100, from a low of 30 or 40. But the war undid almost all that he had accomplished, as he lost more than half the enrollment. The students left college and went at once into training. Commencement took place in those days in August and for many years there was told the story of the tumultuous applause that greeted Aldace F. Walker who had been inducted August 13, 1862, as a First Lieutenant in the 11th Vermont Volunteers, when he came in his uniform to receive his degree at Commencement on the day after.

Though many of those who survived returned to finish their education, the college itself did not recover from the effects of the war for years. Those in authority did not seem to sense any new

TUMULTUOUS APPLAUSE greeted the graduating uniformed senior.

trends of natural development and made no efforts to change the college to suit the changed conditions, until the administrations of Presidents Hamlin and Brainerd.

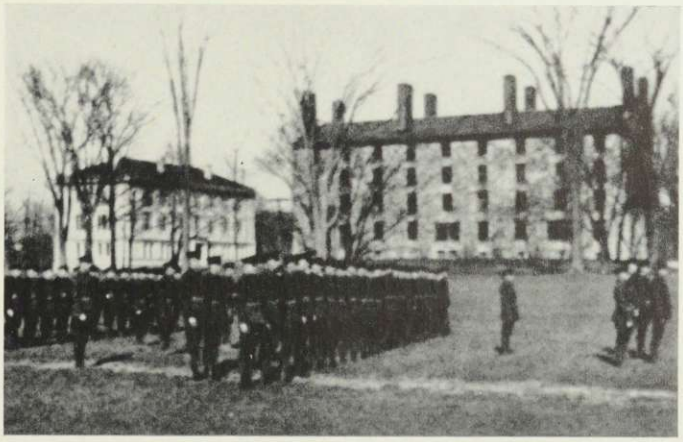
The Spanish War produced about as little impression upon the college as the Mexican War. In those days the college was beginning rather timidly to reach out toward the prosperous years that were to come and had little interest in national affairs. The government mobilized the national guard and the few men belonging to that outfit left for service; but the Vermont regiment never was sent to the front. If it had been, perhaps there would have been in students and college a greater sense of national emergency. But as it was, no one felt the urge to volunteer and the college was never called upon for any special service but proceeded quietly along the even tenor of its way.

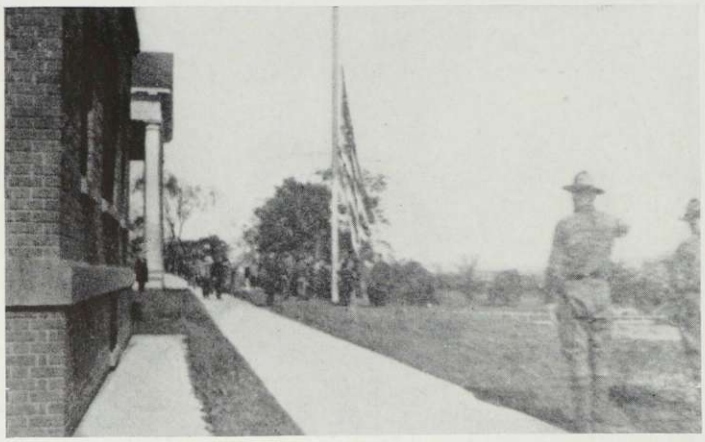
With the two World Wars there developed a much closer relationship between the college and the government. When the first war was declared in 1917 things started off much as before. Recruiting officers from the navy were on hand almost before the declaration of war was signed. They carried on an intensive campaign and obtained many recruits by promising immediate action against enemy submariners off the New England coast. This was all before the draft law began to operate. Meanwhile the first indication that the college as an institution might co-operate with the government came in a request from Washington that the colleges close early to give young men a chance to work on the farms in order to hasten production. So college closed on May 6, 1917.

During the year 1917-18 all colleges were standing by waiting for more suggestions from the government concerning services which they might render. They wanted some plan of service by which the training of recruits might be conducted under college auspices without the result which they greatly feared of substantial loss in enrollment. Meantime, while waiting some form of government action, Middlebury carried on the usual attempt to attract new students. The results were fairly successful so that at the beginning of the summer of 1918 we had about 80 to 100 men enrolled for the freshman class in the fall, with the usual number of women.

During that summer in response to the pleas of the colleges, Congress authorized the formation of the Students Army Training Corps, for the training in connection with their college work of any high school graduates who were called in the draft or expected to be called. During the summer students already in colleges, who applied

THE BATTALION, Vermont Volunteer Militia, 1917-18. Established by the State, it took the place of the Vermont National Guard, which went into national service. Warner Science and Painter in background.





TO THE COLORS! Student Army Training Corps, commencing on the Middlebury campus in the fall of 1918, took the place of the V. V. M. which had been there before.

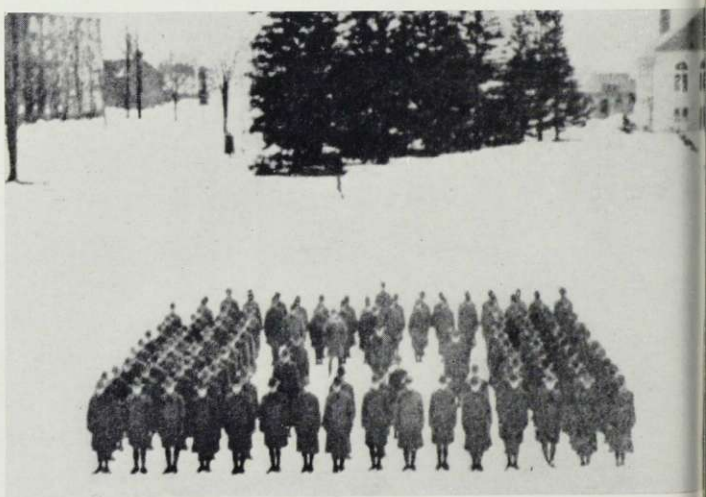
CHAPLAIN THOMAS. Receiving a commission in the fall of 1918, the President left for Camp Taylor and was soon aboard troop ships plying the Atlantic. Meanwhile, Prof. Charles B. Wright became Acting President, only to turn the administration over to Dr. Edward D. Collins because of poor health. Special S. A. T. C. programs for Artillery, Air Service, Chemical Warfare, and Transport Service were adopted late in October as a result of Government order. Dr. Collins was able, nonetheless, to remain close to policy established by Thomas until the latter's return in April, 1919.

for it, were given special officer training in the army camps in order to act as officers of the military training units in the colleges.

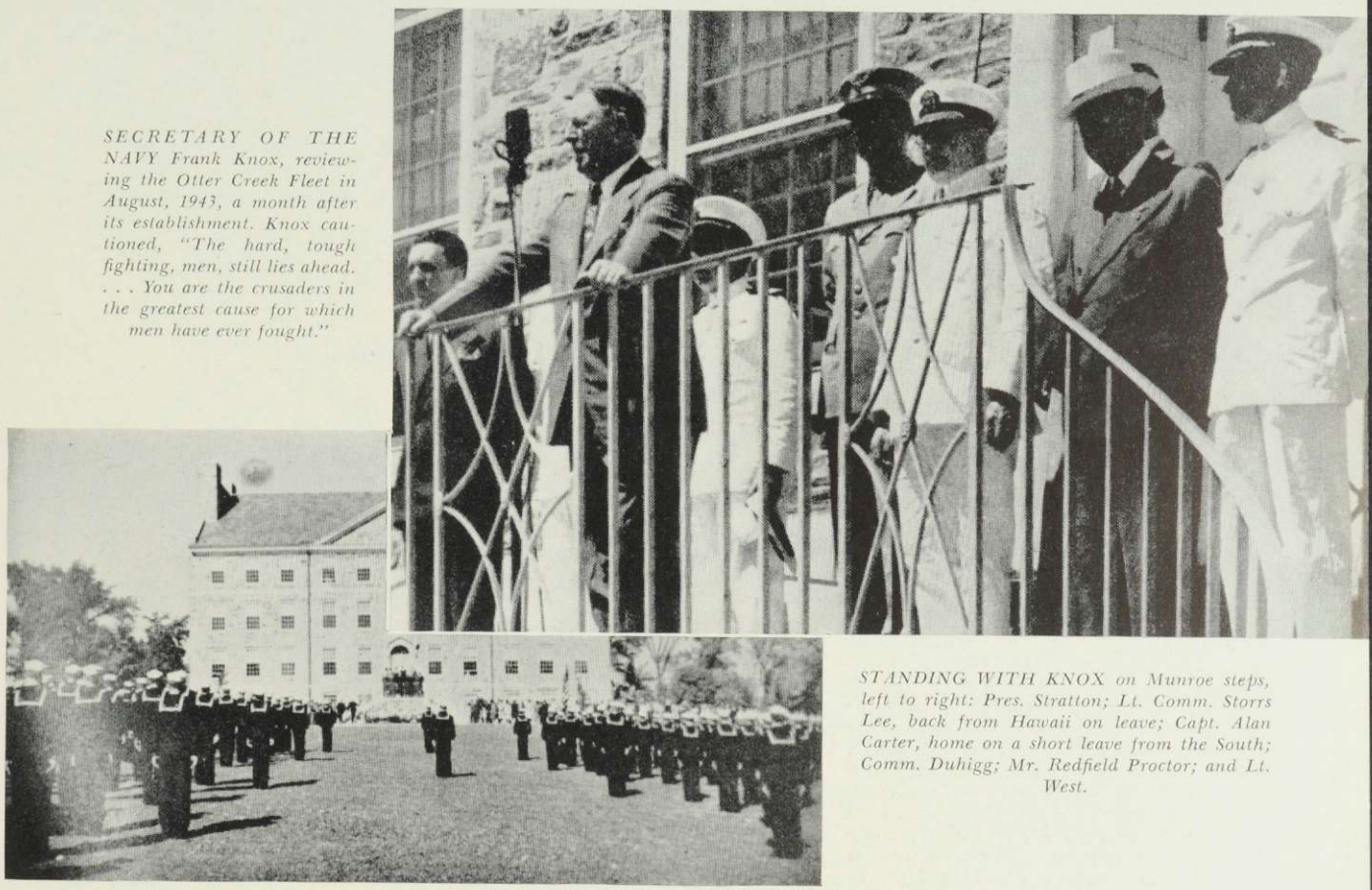
The admission office was immediately flooded with applications. By the time college opened in the middle of September there were at least three hundred enrolled, mostly freshmen. To provide for this the dormitories were turned into barracks, five men to a room. People in town opened their homes and took in all they could accommodate. Arrangements were made for greatly enlarged dining room facilities, supplies being furnished for all the changes by the government, as the college requisitioned them.

The college opened in the middle of September, but the military training was not scheduled to start until October 1 when the commandant and officers detailed to Middlebury would arrive. During that two weeks, when they were absolutely without equipment of any kind, the men were drilled and kept under discipline by Albert Houghten, one of our students who had been at the Plattsburg training camp and was a sergeant. His work was most highly commended by everyone, because of the difficulties of the situation which immediately developed. That fall was

AT DRILL, Co. B., S. A. T. C. Not only was the Company plagued by rain and mud in the early fall of 1918 and a flu epidemic to boot, but they evidently had their share of early snowfalls also. This picture was probably taken just prior to the signing of the Armistice that year.



SECRETARY OF THE NAVY Frank Knox, reviewing the Otter Creek Fleet in August, 1943, a month after its establishment. Knox cautioned, "The hard, tough fighting, men, still lies ahead. . . . You are the crusaders in the greatest cause for which men have ever fought."



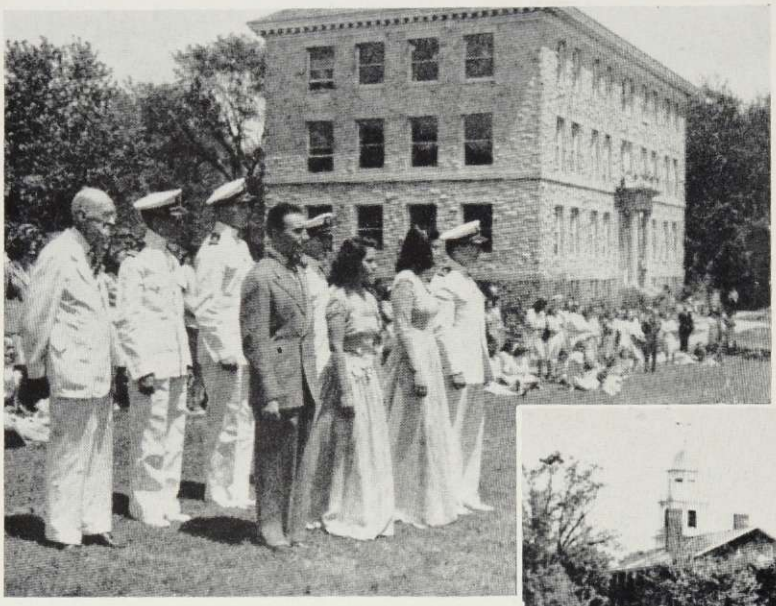
STANDING WITH KNOX on Munroe steps, left to right: Pres. Stratton; Lt. Comm. Storrs Lee, back from Hawaii on leave; Capt. Alan Carter, home on a short leave from the South; Comm. Duhigg; Mr. Redfield Proctor; and Lt. West.

about the wettest Middlebury has ever experienced. It rained constantly and the mud was abyssmal, under the circumstances drill was most arduous. This was also the fall of the flu epidemic and a large number of the men came from around New York where it was rampant. They came loaded with the disease and it broke out in the college much earlier than in the surrounding country. A quarantine was immediately imposed which lasted for six weeks. There were no classes during all this time. The first two floors of Hepburn, the Weybridge infirmary, and the K.D.R. home were made into hospitals for the men. The women were cared for in the dormitories and in dwelling houses which stood on the present site of the alumni office. We were fortunate, out of all this experience, that there were only two deaths.

In due time the quarantine was lifted and classes were resumed, only to have the Armistice make all this effort unnecessary. But discharge was slow and it was Christmas before the men who could not meet our usual entrance requirements or wanted to leave could get away. No wonder in this period of boredom in some colleges S.A.T.C. was said to mean, "Stick around 'til Christmas."

Of all the men who saw service in World War I, only a few were killed in action;

ROLLING BANDAGES, home-front activity during both World Wars.



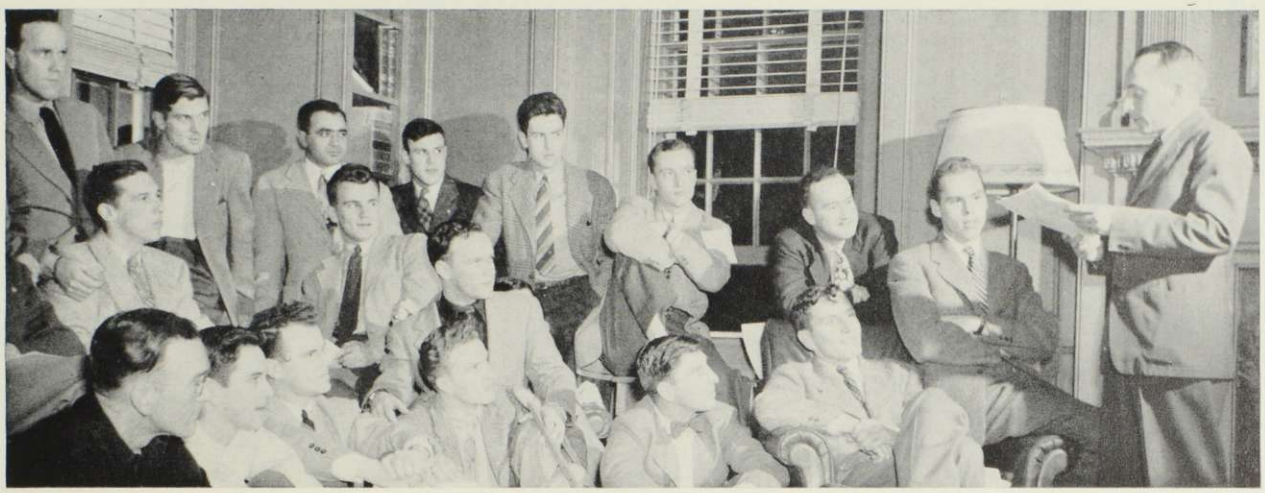
JUNE WEEK, 1945, the final review and Color Ceremony for the V-12. Reported the CAMPUS *in advance, "The old color guard will come forward, and then the new. The Colors will be given to Doctor Stratton, who will make a brief address before presenting them to the color girl. Miss Nasmith will then present the colors to the new color guard. After the company commander has saluted the flag and kissed Miss Nasmith, and the company has cheered her, they will return to their former position and the review will proceed as usual."*

NAVY WEEKEND at the close of the summer term in September actually terminated the stay of the V-12 unit, though the final review and Color Ceremony took place during June Week. Commented the 1946 KALEID, *". . . the unit had become for us a part of the college life. It seemed strange to think that the sailors were leaving."*

their names are engraved on a bronze plaque in the Chapel.

The story of the share of the college in the Second World War can be more briefly told. Not only had the government learned from the experience gained in the first war what to avoid in any plan for college co-operation but also what immediate advantage in training could be gained by calling upon the colleges for aid. So they offered the colleges a large variety of opportunities for training the draftees. Middlebury was fortunate, through the efforts of President Stratton in being assigned a Navy V-12 unit. Five hundred men were the first enrollment. So for the rest of the war years the college carried on in the glamour of war training with frequent reviews, much drilling and one noteworthy inspection and review by the Secretary of the Navy. This was the college's operational contribution to the Second World War. Its contribution in men who served in all the theaters of war is enshrined in the Memorial Field House, with

WARTIME GYM DANCE. "That first unpredictable and exciting 'get-acquainted with the Navy' Dance . . . the two-somes that evolved as the evening progressed, showing that the Navy (thank goodness!) was human . . ." (From the 1945 KALEIDOSCOPE, *obviously written by a woman.)*

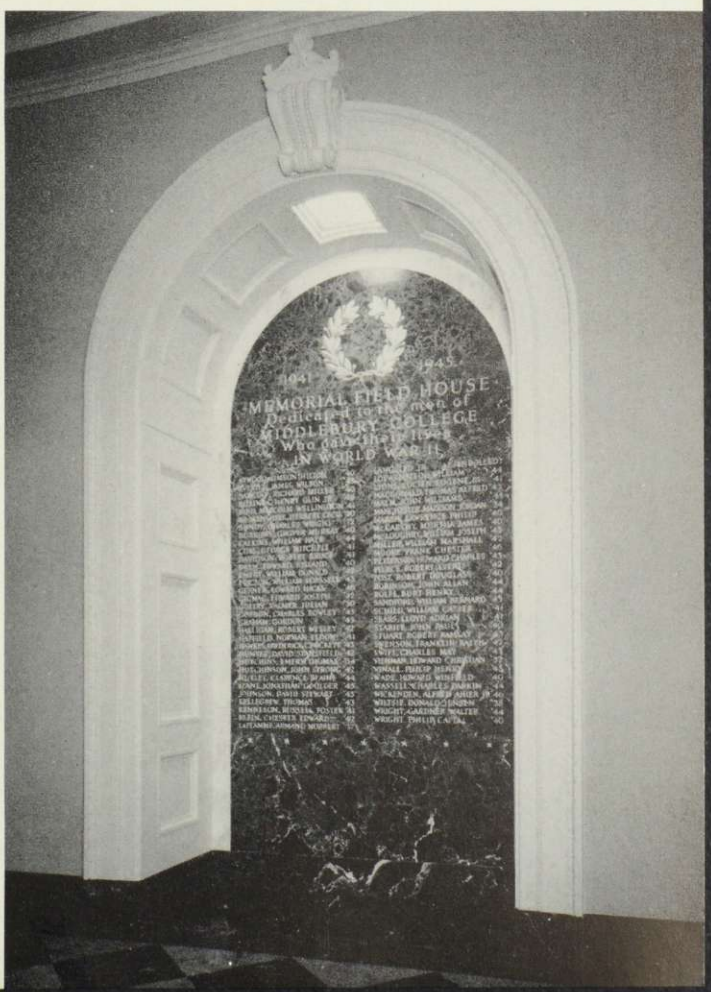


STUDENT VETERANS CONFERENCE with Dean W. Storrs Lee, as V-12 moves out and vets move in. Commented Dean Lee in the ALUMNI NEWS LETTER, *" . . . the veterans won over the faculty and their civilian classmates before registration was completed. They were as sane, rational, and reliable a group of students as ever ascended chapel hill — in fact, they were a superior group of men, many of them superior students."*

its tablet inscribed with the names of all those who gave their lives, and in the hearts of all those who cherish in their memories the efforts and sufferings and triumphs of the men who served.

BRONZE PLAQUE from the Navy for training navy personnel, presented to President Stratton in the fall of 1947 by Capt. L. G. McClone, Director of Training, First Naval District.

MEMORIAL PLAQUE, in the vestibule of the World War II Memorial Field House, inscribed with the names of the Middlebury men who lost their lives in the recent war.



CLASS OF 1896 and friends at the Reunion Barbeque, Commencement, 1950.

Middlebury's Alumni

by Edgar J. Wiley

One of the many versions of a song popular with college undergraduates of a few decades ago, after accounting for the "Pea Green Freshmen" as "safe in the sophomore class" and calling the roll of the other class groups, finally took up the case of the "staid" alumni and disposed of them as "atoms lost in the wide, wide world". Most Middlebury undergraduates today, I believe, think of the 1200 students on the campus as constituting Middlebury College, little realizing that there are over five times as many Middlebury people out in the "wide, wide world" who have quite as valid a claim to making up THE COLLEGE as the more transient undergraduate group. The chief business of a college is the producing of alumni and its success can best be measured by the part that its product is playing in the work of the world and life of the time rather than by a survey of the courses currently being taught, the Ph.D.'s of the present faculty, or the scores in athletic contests of the moment. Any sesquicentennial survey of Middlebury's history would, then, be quite incomplete without a glance at the record of our alumni during the past one hundred and fifty years.

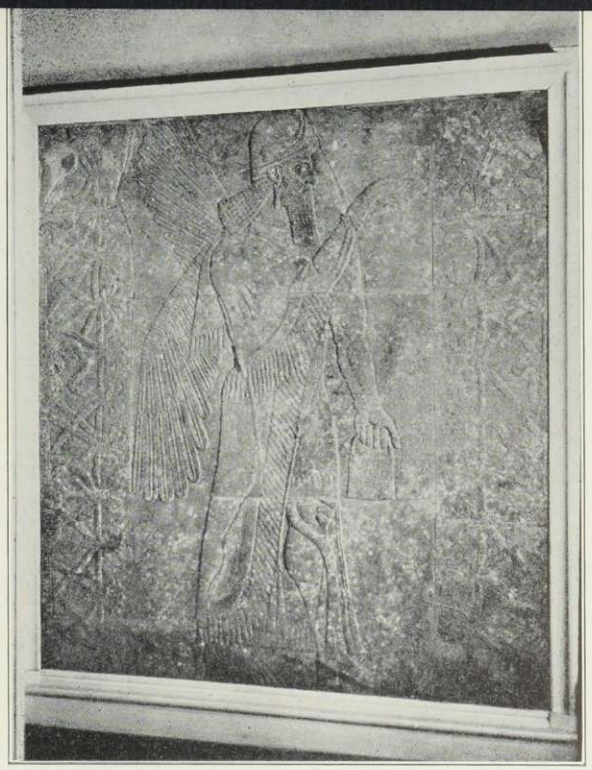
As Harvard's primary reason for existence was to provide an educated ministry, so the Christian ministry and foreign mission field called most strongly to the early graduates of Middlebury. Take, for example, the class of 1825, and you find twelve (57%) of its twenty-one members as ordained ministers or foreign missionaries. One was a lawyer, one was a doctor, two were educators and five were in miscellaneous business vocations.

The industrial revolution and subsequent developments produced a host of new occupations which called for and appealed to the educated man with the result that the liberal arts college now finds its graduates scattered through a cross section of the work of the world which is a far cry from the simple distribution between min-

istry, law, medicine, and education known to the alumni of the first few decades of Middlebury's history.

For the benefit of those who might regret Middlebury's seeming slump in the way of leadership in religious and missionary work it may be noted that many of our present alumni, while not classified with the people in religious work, are actually employed in missionary types of activity or vocations especially aimed at making the world a better place in which to live.

Alumni were not slow in assuming an important role in the support and development of the college; for on August 18, 1824, they organized the Associated Alumni of Middlebury College with a statement of purpose expressed in thirty-three words which could not be more appropriately chosen today: "To revive the pleasing recollections of academic life—to cherish a laudable zeal for the advancement of literature and science and particularly for the prosperity of our Alma Mater this association is formed." While it appears that Williams College alumni, who organized their association in 1821, had the first organized alumni group in the country, Middlebury can certainly claim to have had one of the first such organizations and they immediately set out to supply the College with a collection of geological specimens, to do original research and investigation on the local his-



NINEVAH SLAB in Munroe Hall, gift of an alumnus.

ENTIRE STUDENT BODY AND FACULTY, including President Hamlin (seated), sometime between 1880 and 1882. This was at a time of one of Middlebury's low ebbs in enrollment, partially the aftermath of the Civil War, partially the effect of more recent ill fortunes.

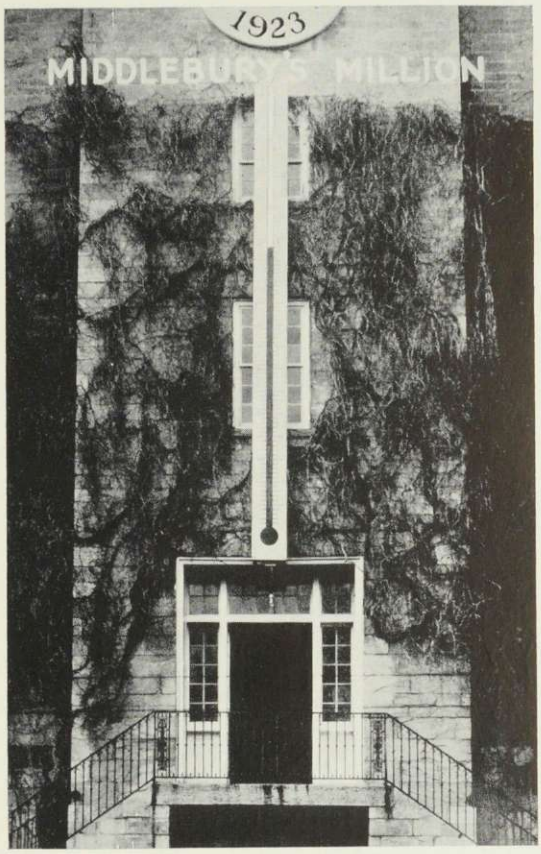
tory, archeology and institutions of this country and others and to pass on the fruits of their endeavors to the President of the College. Collections of minerals presented in the early years and still in possession of the College prove this to have been no idle dream. One of the most valuable treasures that was thus acquired by the College is the Assyrian slab of alabaster with the heroic figure of King Assur-nazir-pal who reigned about 883 B. C. This slab with its cuneiform inscription was the gift of Dr. Wilson A. Farnsworth of the Class of 1848 who spent his life as a missionary in the Near East. He had the slab cut up into pieces so that it could be sent by camel back to the sea and thence by ship to this country. The tablet was given a place of honor facing the main entrance of Munroe Hall when that building was erected in 1940. When a buyer of objects of art offered the College several thousands of dollars for the slab some years ago it was realized that the missionary alumnus had given his college a treasure of great monetary as well as educational value.

A reading of the record of proceedings in connection with the celebration of Middlebury's Semi-Centennial in 1850 gives eloquent evidence of the interest and loyalty of the alumni of the College who had graduated during its first half century. A religious upheaval in 1837, in which one Rev. Jedediah Burchard had rent the College asunder with the resultant withdrawal of a number of students and some of the faculty, had left the institution in a weakened condition financially and otherwise so that as the Semi-Centennial approached there was a move on foot to have the University of Vermont absorb Middlebury. But the Associated Alumni set about celebrating the 50th anniversary with elaborate planning that started at their meeting in 1846; and when the occasion arrived, distinguished graduates appeared in force to express their faith and loyalty in the struggling institution. Their resolve to defend their

NEW YORK ALUMNI ASSOCIATION annual banquet, held at Delmonico's in New York, June, 1915.

Alma Mater from the threatened absorption by U. V. M. was spearheaded by Middlebury's famous poet John G. Saxe of the Class of 1839 when he read the Semi-Centennial Poem in which the College was likened to a widow being approached by an importunate beau chiefly interested in her land. There's a challenge to alumni loyalty that thrills one even today when Saxe reaches the climax in these words:

Thus the matter went on, till the lady found out,
One very fine day, what the rogue was about,—
That all that he wanted was only the power
By marital license, to pocket her dower,
And then, to discard her in sorrow and shame,
Bereaved of her home, and her name and her fame.
In deep indignation she turned on her heel,
With such withering scorn as a lady might feel
For a knave, who, in stealing her miniature case,
Should take the gold setting, and leave her the face!
But soon growing calm as the breast of the deep,
When the breezes are hushed that the waters may sleep,
She sat in her chair, like a dignified elf,
And thus, while I listened, she talked to herself:—
"Nay, 'twas idle to think of so foolish a plan
"As a match with this pert University-man,
"For I haven't a chick but would redden with shame,
"At the very idea of my losing my name;
"And would feel that no sorrow so heavy could come
"To his mother, as losing her excellent home.
" 'Tis true, I am weak, but my children are strong,
"And won't see me suffer privation or wrong:
"So, away with the dream of connubial joys,
"I'll stick to the homestead, and look to the boys."



"MIDDLEBURY'S MILLIONS". Said the 1925 KALEID, *"Day by day we watched the thermometer register a higher and higher pecuniary temperature."*

Hardly had this crisis been surmounted when the Civil War dealt the College a body blow with most of the students going to war and many of the promising younger alumni cutting short their careers at the battles of the Wilderness and Gettysburg.

A picture taken in the eighties of the entire student body and faculty shows the little group posed on and around one-half of the stone steps in front of Old Chapel. How Middlebury survived the decades following the Civil War without closing its doors it's difficult to understand. It can only be explained by the fact that in some manner the struggling little college had generated so much loyalty among its alumni in the first fifty years of its existence that nothing could stop it.

It is amazing, too, to survey its output of the second half century with its plant limited to three buildings—Painter, Starr and Old Chapel, its meager equipment, and its frequently changing administrations. This period produced two of Middlebury's greatest presidents, Ezra Brainerd '64, and John M. Thomas '90, who in turn were to lead the College into an era of growth and strength that has produced the donors of most of Middlebury's present-day buildings. The names of Warner '61, Mead '64, Hepburn '71, Gifford '77, and Munroe '96 have a place in the daily conversation of Middlebury undergraduates. While probably few of the present student body are aware of it, Forest Hall was actually the gift of Joseph Battell '60, as the sale to the Federal Government of some 22,000 acres of the 35,000 acre Battell Forest, bequeathed by him to the College, produced the funds that built this beautiful structure. To him also goes

ALUMNI AWARD, a hammered pewter plate, given to two alumni each year for meritorious service to their Alma Mater.

the credit for providing the College with the site of its present Snow Bowl which makes possible Middlebury's pre-eminent place today in the realm of winter sports. The percent of the graduates of the relatively drab era between 1850 and 1900 whose names found their way into *Who's Who* is truly impressive.

It was in 1924-25, when the Associated Alumni organization was one hundred years old, that its structure was modernized with the formation of an Alumni Council providing for regional and class representation in an executive body and, a bit later, for representation on the Board of Trustees of the College by five elected representatives of the alumni body.

Time after time through the years Middlebury graduates have rallied to the financial support of the College. It was done repeatedly in the early years, and the last half-century shows a record of amazing loyalty and generous giving to the development of Middlebury. In 1916-17 alumni and alumnae responded to the call of President Thomas in the Liberty Endowment Campaign to help complete a fund of $428,000. In 1923, under the leadership of President Moody, with Allen H. Nelson '01, as National Chairman, Middlebury's alumni and alumnae participated enthusiastically in the Middlebury's Million campaign for endowment to raise faculty salaries and aided in the securing of a fund that totaled over $1,000,000. Once again between 1946 and 1949, under President Stratton and with Joseph P. Kasper '20, as National Chairman, men and women of the alumni body threw their support into the Middlebury Memorial Fund campaign which produced the World War II Memorial Field House, valued at over $1,000,000. At the Homecoming meeting of the Alumni and Alumnae Councils in October, 1949, it was voted to launch an annual giving program to be known as the Middlebury Alumni Fund, through which Middlebury men and women might make an annual gift to their Alma Mater, in accordance with their financial means. A minimum goal of $15,000 was set for the first year, 1949-50, equivalent to the income at present rates on an endowment of

ALUMNI REGISTER in Starr Library during 1950 Commencement Weekend, as they do each year during Homecoming Weekend also.

ALUMNI COMMENCEMENT DANCE, 1950, held in McCullough Gymnasium, attended by some students as well.

one-half a million dollars. As this is being written in April, four-fifths of the goal is already in hand with the likelihood that it will be oversubscribed when the year's campaign closes on May 31.* As this practice of making an annual gift to Middlebury becomes a habit and takes its place in the family budget, I fully believe that Middlebury men and women will contribute annually to current income the equivalent of $1,000,000 of endowment.

In 1914 I attended my first alumni dinner in New York City and since that time I have had the rare privilege of meeting thousands of Middlebury people at the annual regional gatherings from Boston, Massachusetts, and Concord, New Hampshire, westward to Chicago, Milwaukee and Minneapolis, and southward to Philadelphia and Washington. I have met many wives, husbands, and children of people that I knew when they were undergraduates. I have had an opportunity to learn with pride of the positions of leadership in professional and community affairs that are held by a great many of them. And thus I feel qualified to assure the "Reverend Seniors" that as they "go out from their dreams and theories" they will not become "staid Alumni"—"atoms lost in the wide, wide world" but rather members of a distinguished group of active and loyal graduates whose records can well stand the light of a Sesquicentennial survey.

Edgar J. "Cap" Wiley '13, is a man known to most of Middlebury's proven finest—her alumni and alumnae. Geniality and friendliness are the cornerstones of his personality. A former Dean of Men and now Director of Placement and Alumni Relations, he is eminently qualified to write about the sons and daughters of Middlebury. The record of accomplishment which the alumni have achieved and their contributions in maintaining the OLD MIDD SPIRIT, both as students and graduates, are indeed admirable. They present a challenge to the current undergraduates, Middlebury's alumni of the future, to keep the record as high as it now stands and to raise it higher if they can.

* Middlebury's alumni-ae lived up to Mr. Wiley's expectations when they oversubscribed by $1,185.05 the $15,000 goal, with almost 2,000 donors or 30% of the alumni-ae body contributing this first year, 1949-50. A fitting close to the College's 150 years.

MIDD

MIDD MEANS A VARIETY OF THINGS, YET IT MEANS SOMETHING SPECIAL AND DIFFERENT TO EACH OF US. THOUGH "MIDD" MAY SOUND RAH-RAH TO THE OUTSIDER, TO US IT'S THE MOST NATURAL THING WE COULD SAY. THE FRESHMAN QUICKLY ENCOUNTERS IT IN A CHEER OR SONG, AND HE SOON STARTS SAYING "HI" INSTEAD OF "HELLO". SOPHOMORES AND JUNIORS ACQUIRE A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF MIDD THROUGH ASSOCIATIONS WITH STUDIES, OUTSIDE ACTIVITIES, AND STUDENTS, FACULTY, AND MEMBERS OF THE ADMINISTRATION. YET THE SENIOR PERHAPS GRASPS MOST CLEARLY WHAT MIDD HAS MEANT AND DOES MEAN. IT HAS MEANT A WAY OF LIFE THAT, AS HE COMMENCES HIS LIFE IN THE WORLD, HE WILL ALWAYS REMEMBER.

President . . .

Overcoming the obstacles of a war situation and triumphing in the years that have followed, Samuel S. Stratton has enhanced the firm foundation of the College since he became its eleventh president in 1943. Middlebury still stands today a bulwark against large, impersonal education.

A graduate of Dartmouth in 1920, author, educator, and economist, Dr. Stratton is a man well acquainted with the many aspects of a small college —the traditional, the academic, the social, the athletic, and the economic to mention only a few. Vitally aware of the challenges today's world presents to the liberal arts college, with firmness he has succeeded in preserving the character as well as the welfare of Middlebury.

In his annual opening address to the students in the fall of 1949, President Stratton delivered an informative report on "What is Middlebury?". It was designed to give the undergraduates a more well-rounded view of the College which they were either returning to for another year or attending for the first time. The KALEIDOSCOPE subsequently asked him to write a similar yet enlarged report for this sesquicentennial issue. President for seven years now, Dr. Stratton writes assuredly in answer to this question.

What is Middlebury?

by Samuel S. Stratton

This year Middlebury College celebrates its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary. Founded in 1800, when the guns of the American Revolution had hardly ceased to echo in the hills of what was then still pioneer country, the College, by wise stewardship of its affairs and generous support of its Alumni and Alumnae, has grown to a position of educational leadership in this sesquicentennial year of 1950. The members of the Middlebury family enjoy a maximum of favorable repute and reap educational values of major importance from the high quality and distinctive position of their institution, which is one of the Nation's oldest of higher learning.

It is not enough to say that Middlebury is an old and historic college or that its students are part of a small college with the important attributes of friendliness or that they are part of a college endowed by nature with a pleasant countryside and mountain vistas. These are fundamental and important characteristics of Middlebury, but they need to be supplemented with some additional data.

Thus, in terms of land and brick and mortar, there are thirty-five buildings which adorn in relative splendor the 250 acres constituting the Middlebury campus. In addition, eleven major buildings comprise the heart of the 13,000 acres of wood-

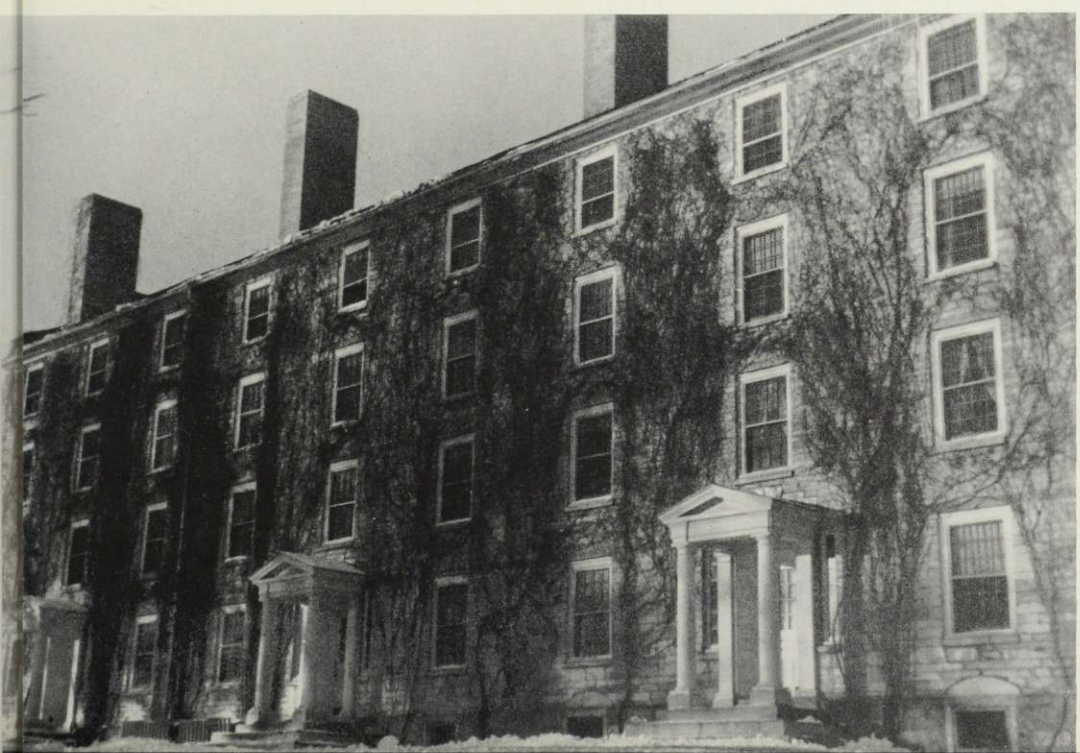
land which makes the College mountain campus one of the most extensive in the world. There is the College farm and a considerable number of other buildings owned in the town; there are the shares of stocks and bonds held in industries throughout the country; there are mortgages held on land in the West; and there is even a gold mine in Guatemala which did not fare too well.

In terms of people, there are nineteen full professors, twenty-two associate professors, twelve assistant professors, twenty instructors, and ten of other rank. In all, there are eighty-three members of the 1950 teaching faculty. In other words, there is one member of the teaching faculty for every fourteen students. There are also 205 people who labor faithfully in the library, administrative offices, dining halls, dormitories, and on the grounds. There are the trustees, twenty-two in number, who devote a great deal of time to the formulation of college policies. There are the 3,300 living Alumni and the 3,000 Alumnae who are scattered throughout the United States, Canada and the rest of the world. To round out the picture, there are in this sesquicentennial year 1220 students—the 720 men and 500 women—now studying at Middlebury College.

EGBERT STARR LIBRARY, dedicated at the Centennial Celebration. The two wings were added in 1928, gift of the original benefactor's son.

Not so well known to undergraduates are the Middlebury Language Schools, the Breadloaf School of English, the Writers' Conference, and the Composers' Conference. Middlebury in the summer draws graduate students from foreign countries and not infrequently from every one of our 48 states. The summer faculty num-

PAINTER HALL, oldest college building in Vermont, erected 1815. Parts of it having been used for every purpose—classrooms, students' rooms, gyms, library, dining hall—it is now a men's dorm, at present occupied by freshmen with two upperclass proctors.



WINTER SCENE on the Breadloaf Mountain campus, rendezvous for winter sports enthusiasts. Location of the Breadloaf Snow Bowl, stamping ground of Midd's nationally famous skiers, the campus is part of more than 30,000 mountain acres bequeathed in 1915 by Col. Joseph Battell, the other part having been sold to the Federal Government to finance construction of the aptly named Forest Hall.

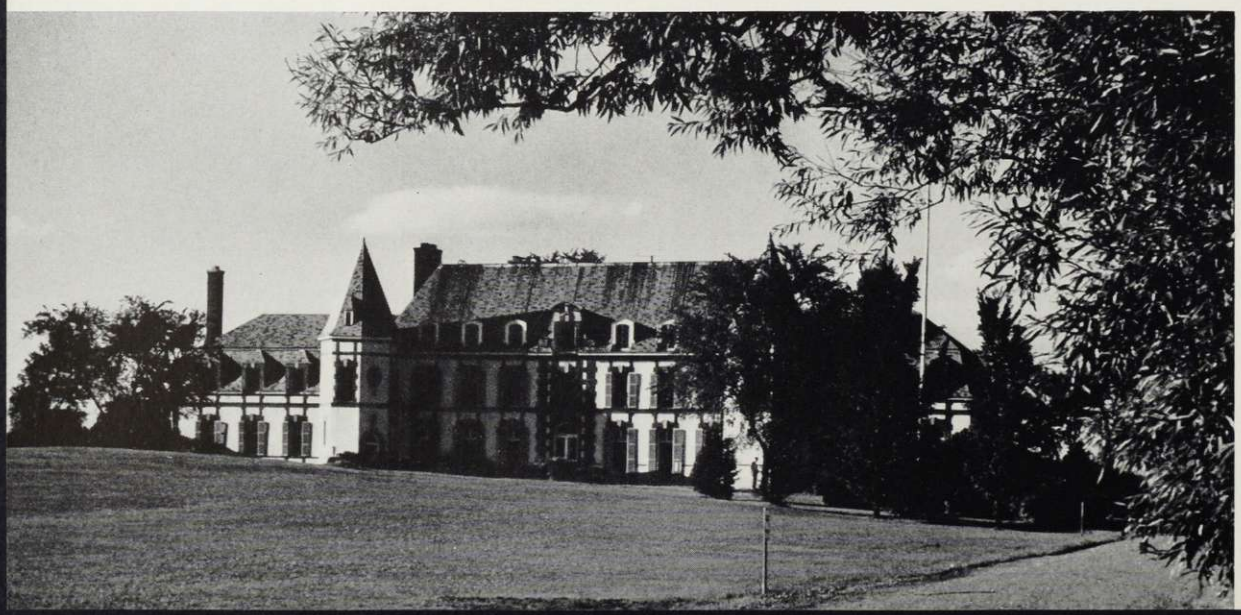
bers approximately 105, invited from many different colleges and universities. The most recent additions to Summer Session Middlebury are the Russian School, under the direction of Professor Mischa Fayer, and the Composers' Conference, directed by Professor Alan Carter. Although young in years, they maintain the excellency of standards set by the older schools. In the fall of 1949, the Middlebury French School in France was inaugurated with 44 graduate students enrolled under the supervision of Professor Bourcier, who served in Paris as the first Dean of Middlebury's newest venture in higher education.

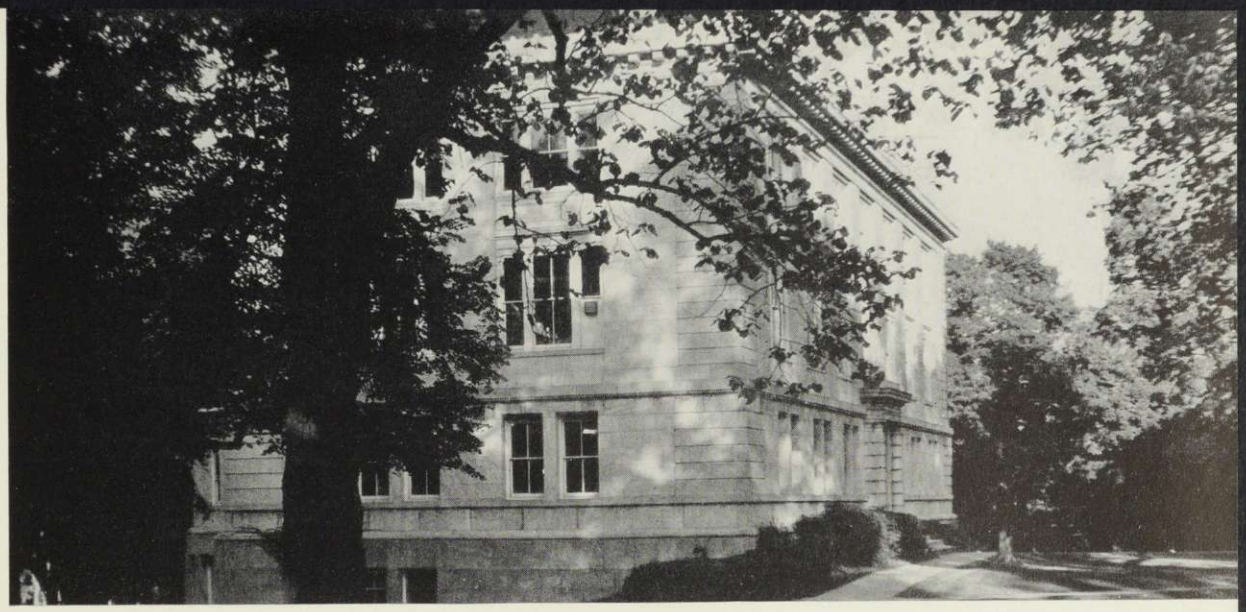
MIDDLEBURY—A LIBERAL ARTS COLLEGE

The members of the Alumni and Alumnae groups, faculty, trustees, administration and students have placed their faith and loyalty in Middlebury College because they know that it is a very specialized environment designed to provide within the limits of human fallibility an opportunity for each student to develop his or her fullest capacity intellectually, socially, physically and spiritually. To the extent that students as individuals succeed in making the most of the oportunities offered by the College, to that extent only does Middlebury justify its continued existence.

The College believes that the most important reason for students attending Middlebury is not to acquire training for a

LE CHATEAU, largest "maison francaise" in this country and one of the oldest, built in 1925. It is the home of one of Middlebury's internationally acclaimed summer language schools. It contains two fine salons, a library, classrooms, offices, a dining room, and dormitory rooms.



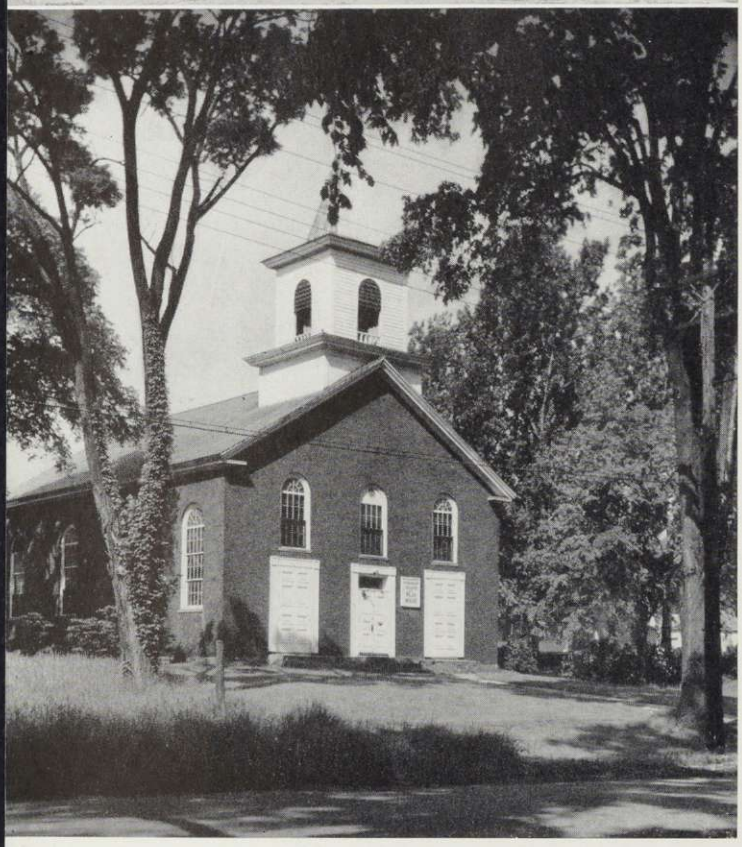


WARNER SCIENCE HALL, quarters for all the sciences but chemistry, the gift of Ezra J. Warner, '61, in memory of his father, a one time trustee of the college. Illustrating the practicability of science, its base is built of dolomite, more resistant to weathering than the marble which makes up the rest of the building.

particular occupation or profession, but to attain the intelligence and wisdom necessary to live a full life and to develop keen and better trained minds in dealing with all sorts of problems. If the College can give its students these attributes, it will strengthen this moral character and they will be better prepared for marriage, family life, and the role of useful citizens. As for the desirability of training students at Middlebury for a particular occupation or profession, I see no sharp line of distinction between education for leading a good life and an education for earning a good living. Certainly no college should dismiss as materialistic the problem of preparing students to earn a good living.

We all admit that education must equip one for his or her place in the world of work, but we must also recognize that our world makes demands upon all of us that go far beyond our vocational competence. It is in this area "beyond the vocational" that our men and women have such a significant role to play. Indeed, I think it can be said that we must look to our students, Alumni and Alumnae to preserve and promote the values that we associate with a general or liberal education. There is, then, a special emphasis upon our human resources, and those cultural and spiritual values which not only enrich our personal lives, but which are such a necessary ingredient to group living.

PEARSONS HALL, financed by a fund campaign stimulated by D. K. Pearsons in 1908, who offered up to $25,000 on the basis of $1 for every $3 the college raised. Solicitations brought forth the necessary money, including $30,000 from A. Barton Hepburn, '71, who later donated Hepburn Hall. The women's dormitory was erected in 1911 on land bought by Col. Battell.



Top: MUSIC STUDIO, the gift in 1925 of Mrs. Emily Proctor Telfer. This building houses the studios of the faculty and rooms for instrumental and vocal practices as well as a larger studio with special listening equipment. Bottom: PLAYHOUSE, the several times renovated Old Catholic Church, where many drama classes are held and productions enacted. Its facilities are complemented by a work shop, formerly a small barn or garage, a few doors down the street.

THE MIDDLEBURY OF TOMORROW

It is tempting on this occasion of a Sesquicentennial Anniversary to prophesy the Middlebury of Tomorrow. Perhaps it is enough to say, however, that no revolutionary plans for the future are astir. Our present size seems to preserve the better aspects of a "small" college and yet provide a faculty large enough and sufficiently diverse to offer a well rounded liberal arts program. As for the curriculum, as long as our faculty is fully aware of current trends in higher education, as long as they are continuously giving thought to the objectives of a liberal education, then in the future, as over the past, changes will come gradually as a result of a well thought out program. I believe we shall avoid rushing into educational fads and "new looks."

By the fall of 1950, four new buildings will have been added to our plant since the war. The Student Union Building, the Memorial Field House, and the two women's dormitories, scheduled to open September, 1950, should not, however, complete our building program for a college of 1200. We need, and should over the years strive to obtain, an addition to Starr Library, more class room and faculty office facilities, and a center for the work of our fine arts, music and drama departments.

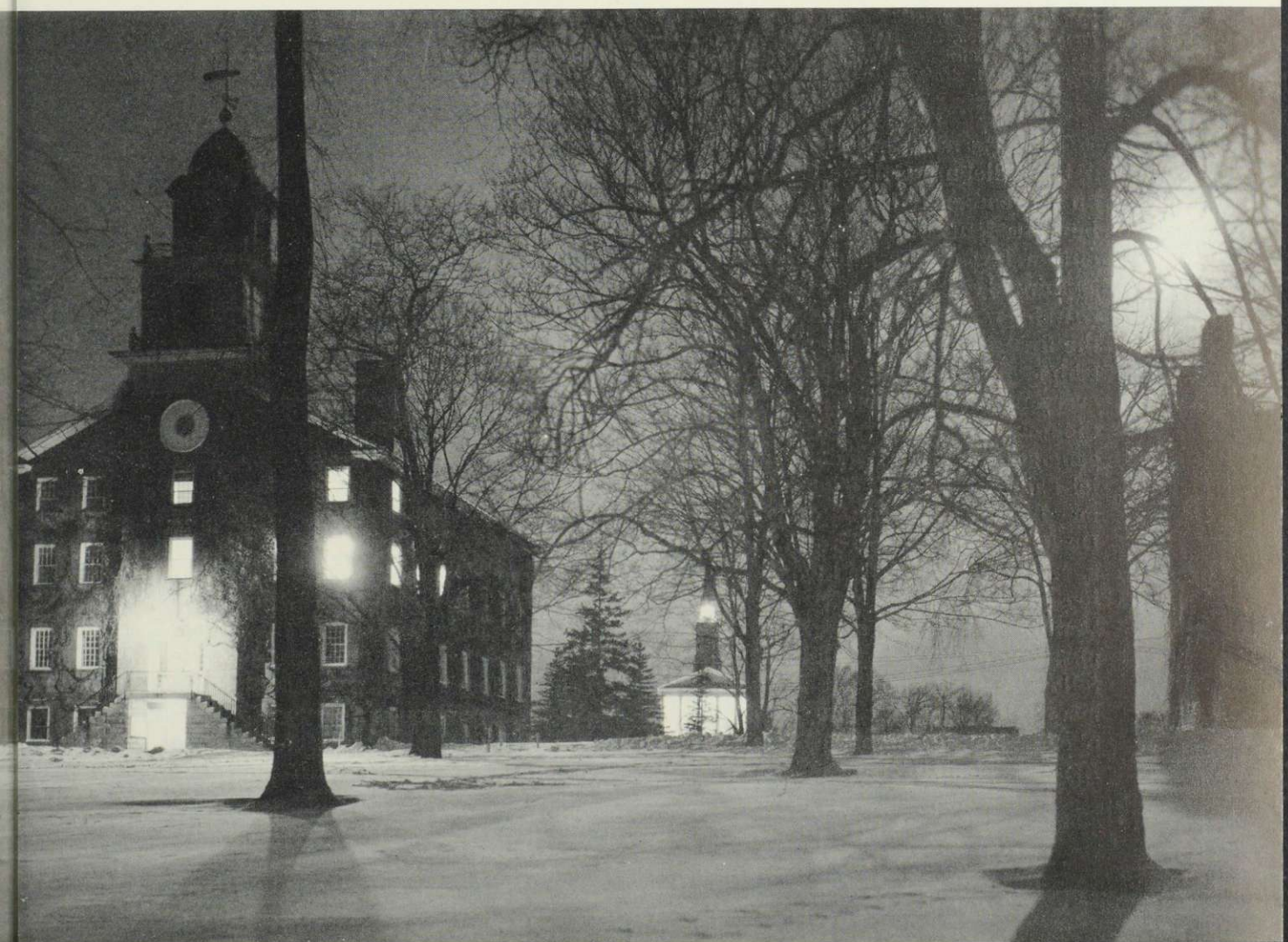
Middlebury's objective for Tomorrow, as in the past, is to promote training in the liberal arts through a three-fold program: intensive work in the special field in which a student chooses to concentrate; a general survey of many subjects as they relate to the field of concentration; and the studying of certain cultural courses, which alone can give definitive meaning and perspective to vocational purpose. In a liberal arts college it cannot be overstressed that all truth is one, all problems are related.

Colleges perhaps more than any other human institutions are the products of the

hopes and efforts of men. Middlebury College in the year 1950 is not the inevitable outcome of the tides of destiny, nor of the workings of some mysterious social and economic forces. The history of Middlebury is the history of men and women —of the faculties and of the administrations, of the trustees and of the alumni. It is these men of high purpose and deep loyalties who have perpetuated the hopes of Gamaliel Painter and his associates who first petitioned the Vermont Legislature for a Charter in the year 1798.

It is reasonable to prophesy that in the year 2000 the college will celebrate the 200th anniversary of its founding if tomorrow, as 150 years ago, the cherished objectives of the college continues to be the preservation of our cultural heritage and the perpetuation of the education of free men for a free society. The most relentless of all tests is the test of time. It is a never-ending test; hence the destiny of the college rests with our living alumni and the students recorded in this volume who will one day become alumni.

"MOONLIGHT IN VERMONT", particularly beautiful in this picture which is symbolic of past and present.



. . . and Fellows

Seated, clockwise: Redfield Proctor, Elbert S. Brigham, Mrs. Gertrude C. Milliken, Miss Evelyn Ryle, Mrs. Alice G. Howson, President Stratton, Egbert C. Hadley, George H. V. Allen, Hall P. McCullough, Edwin S. S. Sunderland, Elbert C. Cole, and Walter H. Cleary. Standing, left to right: Carleton H. Simmons, William H. Edmunds, William M. Meacham, Joseph P. Kasper, John A. Arnold, Moses G. Hubbard, Jr., and Fred P. Lang. Not in picture: Dr. Stewart Ross, Albert H. Wiggin, Horace S. Ford, and Leon S. Gay.

Taking a backward glance at the original Middlebury College Charter, granted on November 1, 1800, the 1950 Middlebury student would probably recognize only a few of the illustrious gentlemen appointed to be the first trustees. Jeremiah Atwater would be recalled because he was the first president; Nathaniel and Daniel Chipman would be familiar to almost everyone who skiis, picnics, or just climbs the tower on Chipman Hill. This modern generation is well acquainted with Gamaliel Painter also. The name of Seth Storrs may be associated with Storrs Avenue and Dean W. Storrs Lee. However, these five men were only a few of the most outstanding lawyers and clergymen of the state of Vermont who were named in the document chartering Middlebury College. The following men also were included: Herman Ball, Elijah Paine, Israel Smith, Stephen R. Bradley, Stephen Jacob, Lot Hall, Aaron Leeland, Gershom C. Lyman, Samuel Miller, Jedediah P. Buckingham, and Darius Matthews.

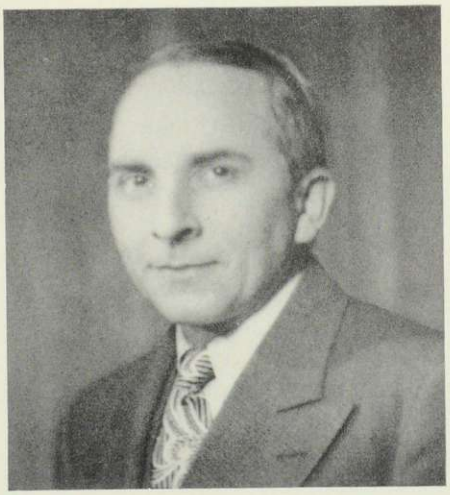
As stated in the charter these men "shall be an incorporated society or body corporate and politic, and shall hereafter be called and known by the name of the President and Fellows of Middlebury . . ." It also states, "the President and Fellows shall have the power to appoint a Scribe or Register, a Treasurer, Tutors, Professors, Steward, and Butler, and such other officers and servants as are usually appointed in Colleges and Universities . . . " Among the duties of the first Board, were the "examination of the worthiness of the candidates for admission". Although some of the duties of the first Board are not included among those of the present Board of Trustees, the fundamental duties of any such corporation are the same, in that they strive toward the establishment of a wholesome society in step with the times.

Vice-President

A man with many great responsibilities and one who attends to them all with vigor and sincerity, Dr. Stephen A. Freeman, has devoted a full quarter of a century to Middlebury. Leaving in 1945 to spend a year in France with the United States Army as Chief of the liberal arts section at the Biarritz-American University, following his return, he was appointed Director of the Summer Language Schools in 1947. In 1949, his recent experience in France and his years of service qualified him to be the first Director of the new Middlebury School of French in France. Despite his busy schedule Dr. Freeman is a familiar personality to the undergraduate body, making time in his schedule for individual consultations and frequent appearances in daily chapel, and is always on hand for the numerous occasions his responsibilities require.

Deans

Mrs. Elizabeth B. Kelly, by her close association with the students as Social Director since 1946, was fully prepared to assume in the fall of 1949 the chairmanship of the Administration Committee for Women, an interim body formed following the resignation of the former Dean of Women. A strong desire to do the job well and her awareness of personal problems have brought her success.



W. Storrs Lee possesses a keen mind and an admirable understanding. As an ideal Dean of Men, and formerly as an undergraduate and then as Editor of the College Press and the *Alumni News Letter,* he has done much for Middlebury and is known by many past and present Middlebury College students with familiarity, respect, and appreciation.

Old Chapel:

Top, left—PRESIDENT'S OFFICE: President Stratton, Miss Helen G. MacKay, and Mr. William T. Jerome; right—DEAN OF WOMEN, a job handled during the past year by Miss Ruth W. Temple, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Kelly, and Miss Mary S. Rosevear (not pictured); bottom, left—DIRECTORS OF ADMISSIONS: Mr. Stanley V. Wright and Miss Florence K. Lockerby; right—DEAN OF MEN'S OFFICE: Miss Isabel Sherwood, Dean Lee, Frank Nicholson '51, Margaret W. Ridgely.

Middlebury's growth since 1800 can be traced by the increase of any of the following: the buildings, the tuition, the various kinds of property acquired, the departments, or the faculty. Actually all these must be considered in appraising the College's history, yet one not mentioned above provides a surer guide than all the rest and is, as a matter of fact, a gauge of all the rest. This is the growth of Middlebury's administration.

Middlebury has not always had an administration; that is, an administration as we know it today numbering twice as many officials and staff members than there are members of the faculty. Middlebury, until President Brainerd's time really, was a simple country college with few problems anywhere comparable to the complexing ones faced by the administration today.

The early presidents were directors of admissions, deans, superintendents of the buildings and grounds, directors of a host of things — placement, public relations, and alumni relations to mention a few, business managers, supervisors of dormitories, their own secretaries, and probably

Administration

Top, left—PUBLICATIONS AND PUBLICITY: Director George H. Huban, Thurlow O. Cannon, Mrs. Margaret K. Hall, Stewart P. Jamieson (Printer), Mrs. Mary L. Bolduc, Mrs. Dorothy H. Neidley, Helen F. Dukett (Office Manager); right—BUSINESS OFFICE: Mr. Hilton P. Bicknell (Assistant Business Manager), Mr. Irwin K. French (Business Manager), Mr. John H. Kreinheder (Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds); bottom, left—REGISTRAR'S OFFICE: Miss Marion E. Holmes (Assistant), Mrs. Elizabeth S. Cormier, Gordon R. Scobie (Registrar), Mrs. Ruth P. Butler, Mrs. Marguerite S. Provancha; TREASURER'S OFFICE: Miss Laura A. Galassi (Assistant), Fleda H. Martin (Bookkeeper), Miss Dorothy Piper, J. Wilbur Smith (Accountant), Robert D. Hope (Assistant Treasurer).

were dietitians, college medical advisors and nurses, and curators of maps and books at times as well.

Under President Brainerd, as the College began to branch out from Old Stone Row to include a library and a science building, the need arose for more administrative assistance. With the tremendous physical expansion and the growth of new departments under Thomas the need again expressed itself. As W. Storrs Lee points out in *Father Went to College,* not until this time had there been the need for a secretary in the entire college. It was during Moody's term, however, that the administration system as we know it today blossomed into full flower. The rapid pace of the '20's became the pace of the College though it was successfully tempered by Moody.

Today, under President Stratton's sound and smoothly running administration, the College continues under the same general pattern established by Moody. The cleaning ladies and the heating plant men are seen every day at chores once done by students. And the secretaries and officials at jobs once handled by the presidents.

MIDDLEBURY HONORS . . .

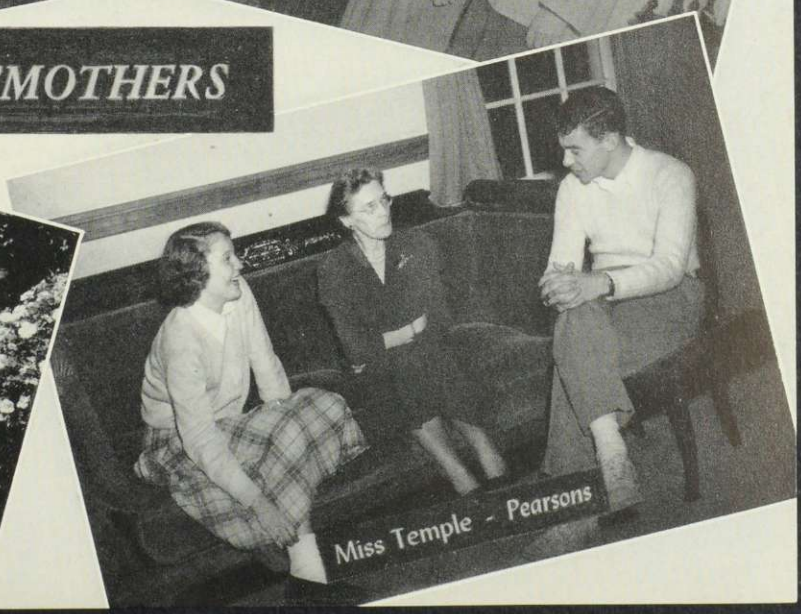
Freeman, White, Hope. Not in picture: Robinson, Wiley, Temple.

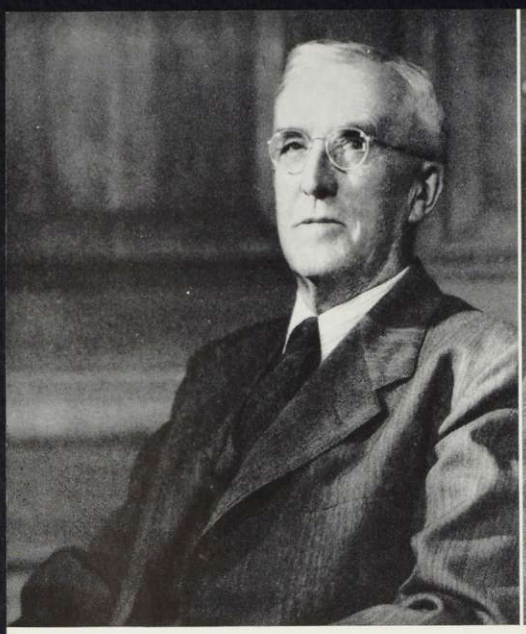
Middlebury honors the following six people who, presently in an administrative capacity, have served Middlebury for at least twenty-five years:

- Duane Leroy Robinson, A.B. and A.M. Middlebury, 1903. Instructor in Mathematics, 1906-1908. Assistant Professor of Modern Languages, 1908-1909. Assistant Professor of French, 1909-1917. Morton Professor of French, 1917-1922. Secretary of the Faculty, 1922-1925. Secretary of the Faculty and Professor of Latin, 1925-1928. Editor, General Catalogue, 1946-.
- Raymond Henry White, A.B., Yale, 1905; A.M., 1906. Instructor in Latin, 1909-1911. Assistant Professor of Latin 1911-1920. Professor of Latin, 1920-. Dean of Faculty, 1941-.
- Edgar Jolls Wiley, B.S., Middlebury, 1913; ED.M., Harvard, 1921. Assistant Dean, 1913-1918. Dean of Men's College, 1918-1927. Director of Admissions and Personnel, 1927-1947. Director of Middlebury Memorial Fund, 1947-1949. Director of Placement and Alumni Relations, 1947-.
- Robert Dugald Hope, LL.B., Lincoln-Jefferson University Law School, 1913. Assistant Treasurer, 1914-.
- Ruth Wood Temple, A.B., Mount Holyoke College, 1907. Secretary to the Dean of the Women's College, 1922-1923. Assistant Dean of the Women's College, 1923-1924. Acting Dean of the Women's College, 1924-1925. Instructor in Latin, 1924-1926. Assistant Dean of Women, 1925-1950. *Retired July 1st.*
- Stephen Albert Freeman, A.B., Harvard, 1920; A.M., 1921; Ph.D., 1923. Professor of French 1925-. Dean of the French School, 1925-1947. Assistant Director of the Summer Session, 1927-1931. Acting President, 1942-1943. Vice President, 1943-. Director of the Language Schools, 1947-.

Middlebury honors also her administration emeriti: Jennie Hannah Bristol, Registrar Emeritus; Laila Adelaide McNeil, A.B., Librarian Emeritus; Naomi Price, Assistant Registrar Emeritus; Eleanor Ross Thomas, A. M., Ped.D., Dean Emeritus of the Women's College.

HOUSEMOTHERS





FRANK WILLIAM CADY

PHELPS NASH SWETT

RAYMOND HENRY WHITE

MIDDLEBURY HONORS . . .

Middlebury honors the faculty pictured on the following pages who have served the College for at least twenty-five years. Middlebury honors particularly the three men who arrived here in 1909, who have seen the College grow in all its many aspects over the past 41 years, and who have all contributed considerably to that progress. Theirs are the many memories; theirs has been an experience kaleidoscopic.

After graduating from Middlebury in 1899, Frank William Cady attended Oxford University, England. From 1906 to 1909 he was Registrar of Middlebury College. 1909 to 1917 were the years he served as Assistant Professor of English, becoming a full Professor of English in 1917. A member of Phi Beta Kappa, Professor Cady has written many books including "A Freshman Course in English" and "Shakespeare Arranged for Modern Reading", which is widely used on campus in his popular Shakespeare course. He has been an instructor in the summer sessions of many universities and colleges; and though Professor Emeritus as of July, 1950, Mr. Cady is continuing to teach on a part-time basis.

Phelps Nash Swett graduated from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1907, becoming Assistant Professor of Mathematics at Middlebury in 1909. Assistant Professor of Engineering in 1911, seven years later he was raised to a full professorship in that department. Proving his versatility, he earned professorships in geology in 1922 and geography three years later. From 1930 until 1939 he served as Professor of Geography and Graphics. Since then, he has been Professor of Geography and Drawing and Surveying. Prof. Swett is also a member of the Vermont Society of Engineering.

Recipient of an A.B. and A.M. degree from Yale University, Raymond Henry White came to Middlebury in 1909 as instructor in Latin. He stayed at this post until 1911 when he became Assistant Professor of Latin. As Professor of Latin since 1920, he has continued to teach it through the years. Dean of Faculty since 1941, Mr. White serves administration, faculty and students as head of the advisory committee and other administrative bodies.

Faculty

Not until six years after the College had been set in motion did Middlebury acquire an actual faculty. Until then, President Atwater and a tutor had handled all the classes. Professorships in Natural Philosophy and Law were created in 1806, however, and Tutor Frederick Hall and the Hon. Daniel Chipman respectively took over these posts.

In no time at all, Prof. Hall was influencing the educational structure of the new College profoundly and with great popularity among the students and townspeople who heard his lectures. Having been to Europe and having talked with many of the great scientists there, Hall brought to the provincial Puritan institution a broader conception of the world beyond the Green Mountains.

The first Professorships of Languages—Greek and Latin, of course—were established several years later and a Professorship of Divinity followed. Within these three professorships the College curriculum remained for fifteen years, indicative of the future: Middlebury was to remain a small college with a small faculty, new professorships being added very slowly.

More so than not during the first half century Middlebury's teaching staff were ministers. And more often than not tutors were secured by awarding the most brilliant graduating students master's degrees in payment for teaching for the next year or two.

The faculty were put to more of a test in teaching curriculum than the students were in absorbing it. A faculty of six conducted a broad and intensive schedule of courses that ranged in subject over more than that number of fields.

Officers of Instruction, 1900: 1. Ezra Brainerd, LL.D., President, Professor of Mental and Moral Science; 2. Henry Martyn Seely, A.M., M.D., Professor Emeritus of Natural History; 3. William Wells Eaton, A.M., Professor of Greek Language and Literature; 4. Walter E. Howard, LL.D., Professor of History and Political Science; 5. Charles Baker Wright, A.M., Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature, Librarian; 6. Myron Reed Stanford, A.M., Professor of Latin Language and Literature; 7. William Wesley McGilton, A.M., Professor of Chemistry; 8. Theodore Henckels, Professor of Modern Languages; 9. Ernest Calvin Bryant, B.S., Professor of Mathematics and Physics; 10. Edward Angus Burt, Ph.D., Burr Professor of Natural History; 11. Charles Edward Prentiss, A.M., M.D., Assistant Librarian.

FACULTY WHO HAVE SERVED between thirty and forty years: Brown, Voter, and Howard.

- Perley Connant Voter, A.B., Bowdoin, 1909; A.M., Harvard, 1911. Instructor in Chemistry, 1912-1913. Assistant Professor of Chemistry, 1913-1919. Professor of Chemistry, 1919-.
- Frank Eugene Howard, A.B., Michigan State Teachers College, 1907; A.M., Clark, 1911; Ph.D., 1912. Assistant Professor of Pedagogy, 1915-1920. Professor of Psychology, 1920-1922. Professor of Pedagogy, 1922-1925. Professor of Education and Psychology, 1925-1948. Professor Emeritus of Education and Psychology, 1925-1948. Professor Emeritus of Education and Psychology, serving part-time, 1948-.
- Arthur Milton Brown, A.B., Williams College, 1907. Professor of Physical Education, 1918-1926. Professor of Physical Education and Director of Athletics, 1926-.

Following a decline in the institution's fortunes—religious revivals, lack of public confidence, lack of endowments, the Civil War, lack of discipline, lack of attractive line-ups of faculty, lack of students—Middlebury managed to live through its seventy-fifth birthday, but with only bare prospects of ever enjoying its Centennial.

Two great educators succeeded to the Presidency, however: Rev. Cyrus Hamlin, first, and then Middlebury's own Ezra Brainerd. A Professor at Middlebury for a score of years himself, Brainerd knew more than any one else what the College needed: a good faculty. Preliminary steps were of course necessary—adequate funds to be raised and so forth—but in no time at all Brainerd had raised the College to a true institution of higher learning. Though the teaching staff remained small—only eleven by 1910—Middlebury students were priviledged to be taught by one of the most solidly fine groups of faculty ever to instruct at Midd during one period.

It was Prof. Walter Howard who, as a member of the state legislature, managed finally to secure State aid for the College; and Prof. Myron Stanford who so stimulated the students that he was able to direct the famous Roman pageant during the Centennial—perhaps the greatest demonstration of intellectual student spirit ever. These men were only two of the many who began instructing at Midd during this time and served this institution for many years after.

Middlebury today remains indebted to her faculty who, embued with an appreciation of the worth of a liberal arts education and the student-faculty contact necessary to it, have done much as individuals at times and as a body always to maintain this tradition. Serving often in an administrative capacity in recent years as the complexities of administration have expressed themselves, serving on many student-faculty committees for various projects, acting as chaperones at social affairs, giving so freely of their spare time that it has often come to be expected of them, the faculty and all the idiosyncrasies assigned them surely are long remembered by Middlebury students after complaints have long been forgotten.

FACULTY WHO HAVE SERVED from twenty-five to thirty years. Back row: Hazeltine, Perkins, Schmidt. Front row: Cline, Rosevear, Freeman. Not in picture: Davison, Beers, Fife.

- Allen Marshall Cline, A.B., University of Michigan, 1904; A.M., 1905; Ph.D., 1907. Professor of History, 1920-1926. Proctor Professor of American History, 1926-.
- John Purley Davison, A.B., Tufts College, 1919; A.M., 1920; A.M., University of Minnesota, 1921. Assistant Professor of History, 1923-1932. Associate Professor, 1932-.
- Perley Chesman Perkins, A.B., University of New Hampshire, 1922; A.M., 1923. Instructor in English, 1923-1925. Assistant Professor of English, 1925-. Coach of Debating, 1938-.
- Burt Alden Hazeltine, B.S., Tufts College, 1913; A.M., Columbia, 1931. Instructor in Mathematics, 1924-1925. Assistant Professor of Mathematics and Associate Dean of Men, 1925-1926. Dean of Men, 1926-1939. Associate Professor of Mathematics, 1926-1928.
- Mary Seelye Rosevear, B.S., Syracuse University, 1920. Instructor in Physical Education, 1924-1937. Assistant Professor, 1937-1939. Associate Professor, 1939-.
- Douglas Stowe Beers, B.A., Yale, 1919; M.Al., 1921; Ph.D., 1925. Instructor in English, 1925-1926. Assistant Professor of English, 1926-1927. Associate Professor of English, 1927-1928. Professor of English, 1928-.
- Harry Moore Fife, B.A., McGill University, 1922; A.M., Harvard, 1922. Associate Professor of Economics, 1925-1926. Professor of Economics, 1926-1950; *deceased.*
- Stephen Albert Freeman, A.B., Harvard, 1920; A.M., 1921; Ph.D., 1923. Professor of French, 1925-. Dean of the French School, 1925-1947. Assistant Director of the Summer Session, 1927-1931. Acting President, 1942-1943. Vice President, 1943-. Director of the Language Schools, 1947-.
- Bruno Moritz Schmidt, B.A., Williams College, 1922; M.A., Yale, 1925. Instructor in Geology, 1925-1929. Assistant Professor, 1929-1931. Associate Professor, 1931-.

Middlebury honors also her faculty emeriti:

Charles Albertus Adams, A.M.
Professor Emeritus of Education

Alfred Mitchell Dame, A.M.
Professor Emeritus of Latin and Greek

Lewis Jackson Hathaway, B.Mus.
Professor Emeritus of Music

Minnie Hayden
Instructor Emeritus in Music

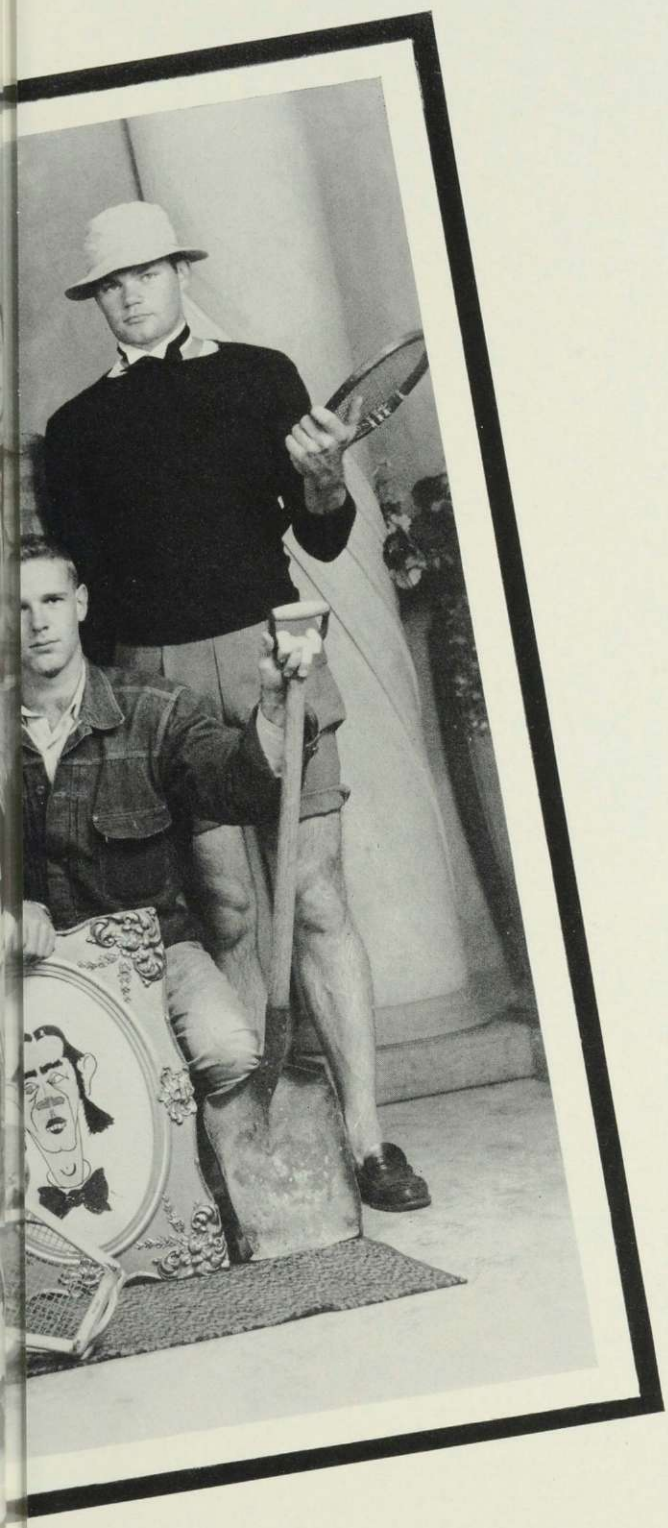
Clara Blanche Knapp, A.M.
Professor Emeritus of Home Economics

Samuel Earl Longwell, Ph.D.
Professor Emeritus of Biology

Albert Ranty, A.M.
Professor Emeritus of French

Everett Skillings, A.M.
Professor Emeritus of German

MIDDLEBURY



MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE was not founded for the President and Fellows, to insure that people of such capabilities would never be idle. Nor was the College on the Hill set up to provide people inclined to teach with an outlet for an otherwise frustrated psychological drive. Neither to be a State subsidized employment project for restless clerical help nor an industrial plant to increase the wealth of the town, the College at Middlebury was established with one purpose in mind —the education of students. It was not founded to become an over-sized prep-school for "tennis majors" or "extra curricular activity kids". To produce erudite gentlemen, schooled in the tradition of the liberal arts institution, was its purpose.

During the first century, students read Homer and Cicero and delved into natural philosophy. During this century, students have pursued a more specialized major field of study coupled with outside electives, designed to give balance to the program. Despite attempts to induce the student to justify his remaining at college, however, most of them have managed to temper their thirst for knowledge by allowing some sort of outside activity to occupy at least a large part of their time. For instance, in the past, they sought God during recurring religious upheavals. Today, they seek dates for the annual Winter Carnival, at times a semester-long endeavor.

To put it in other words . . .

Students . . .

W. Storrs Lee '28, knows more about the "how-comes" and "where-for's" of Middlebury College than any other person. To him goes credit for compiling the first real history of the College when he wrote *Father Went to College* after many months of continuous research through scads of material much of which had never before been catalogued. He has also written the history of the College for this KALEIDOSCOPE and has included several facts which only recently have come to light. In constant contact with Middlebury since 1924 except for two years when away under the Dutton Fellowship at Oxford University and as a teacher at Norwich Free Academy, Storrs Lee has been Editor of the College Press, English instructor, and since 1945, because of his keen understanding, has become most respected as Dean of Men. It is such a man, then, aware that any problem essentially is no different today than it was years ago who presents his views on why "Students Haven't Changed".

Students Haven't Changed

by W. Storrs Lee

The Middlebury year 1949-50 will be marked in literary history by Bruce Burdett's discovery of the all-star cast of campus luminaries:

Bentley Westchester Choate, III	Socialite
Horace Abernathy Hornrim	Bookworm
Salvatore "Yutch" O'Shaughnessy	Blank-brained Athlete
Reeve Gauche	Intellectual Aesthete
Rhett Schmaltz	Lady Killer
Wilco Immelmann	Aerial War Hero

"...disciplinary measures... an example...."

Mr. Burdett is credited with having created these characters. Actually they have been enrolled at Middlebury for a century and a half under an assortment of aliases. Several years prior to 1800 Aristotle referred to the same boys among his pupils, and Hogarth etched a striking likeness of them two centuries ago when they were skirting the authorities at Oxford and Cambridge. They entered Middlebury the same year Aaron Petty matriculated, and though they have been awarded degrees occasionally ever since, their sons or facsimiles have always appeared in the freshman class the following year.

The Middlebury student has not changed appreciably in the last century and a half. His interests have shifted from time to time; his curriculum and extra-curriculum have changed with the times; his religion is less important and less exacting than it used to be; his objective is more self-centered. But his excesses, his complaints, his limitations have remained as stable as human nature. He still regards

"A stove would save much wood...."

his instructors and administration with suspicion, is still resentful of any attitude of paternalism on their part, and helpless when it is withdrawn. He regards as dishonest any analysis made of him by his would-be superiors, and since he would not accept this present analysis as truth, the only alternative is to quote such student confessions as have been preserved through the years, to prove that the generalizations are accurate.

Students have always been convinced that disciplinary measures were taken merely to make an example for the benefit of the rest of the student body.

"The Faculty, perceiving that some one must be sacrified in order to frighten the rest into obedience, selected Charles as the victim, supposing that on account of his former irregularities the indignation of the students would not be excited. I can account for his dismission in no other way than on the supposition that he was made a sacrifice for the good of the College."

Student Letter, 1822

They have always been convinced that professors and courses occupy too much of their time and that class attendance regulations ought to be modified.

"The Profr. will not excuse very often, without, what he deems, a more important resson, than the mere gratification of seeing friends."

Student Letter, 1812

They have always rated the faculty as inconsiderate and intolerant.

"Of the many evils under which the college groans, our two Tutors have caused a great share, for their not knowing the proper way of governing the students. Their intolerable severity, added to the insolence with which their orders were made known, bred a spirit of discontent which ended at last in an almost direct opposition to College authority . . . The night following, the College was in a ferment; the proceedings of the Faculty were universally reprobated; it was even proposed and measures taken by individuals (which happily were not executed) to burst into the rooms of the Tutors, take them from their beds to the well and give them a ducking. The backhouse was burnt."

Student Letter, 1822

They have always had to accept excessive solicitude from parents, addressed to college officials.

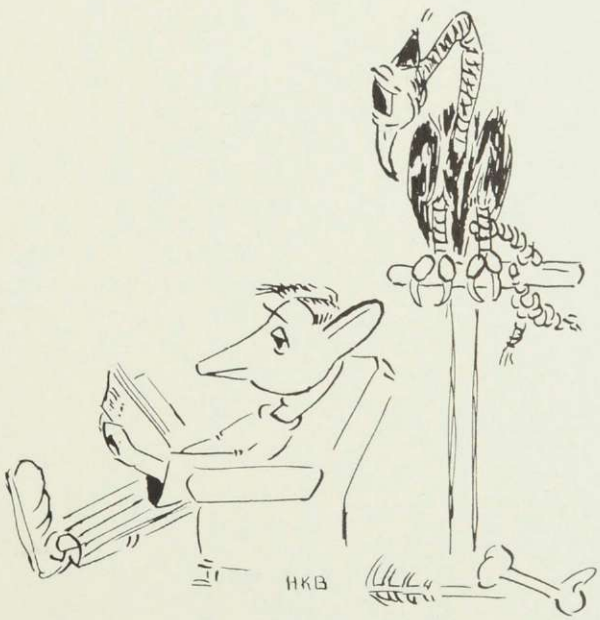
". . . As a father I solicit your attention to is good behavior to see and know what sort of company he should keep. Young men particularly strangers are much expos'd for want of experience, are often leaded in bad habits by vicious companions. It is in that aprehension that I repeat and recommend to you the future conduct of my son. He is warn'd of the recommendation I take leave to do you in is behalf not only under what as support to is good behavior but allso of the progress he shall make in is Studies of obtaining a thourough knowledge of the Inglish tongue—gramatically, Arithmetique, Bookiping . . . "

Parent's Letter, 1816

They always forget to take to college some essential piece of apparel and the folks have to send it.

"I received my great coat some time since. I also received by Mr. Morse a pair of pantaloons, a vest together with some money for what I am very thankful to you and ought to be to that divine being who gave me such parents on whom existence depends."

Student Letter, 1817



"Birdie sings a good deal now."

"...main purpose of my letter... a clarion call for money."

They are always complaining about the temperature of their rooms.

"A stove would save much wood and be much more comfortable than a fireplace if you think proper to send one. One joint of a pipe and an elbow is all the pipe that is required as it must go in the fireplace."

Student Letter, 1817

They have always proudly filled their dormitory rooms with impedimenta disapproved of by the authorities.

". . . Next to the window stands the plantstand with my fuchia almost in bloom. On the other side of the room . . . stands our piano. It is not a loud nor very full toned one, but quite sweet and pleasant. Next comes the stove, a pretty one of sheet iron . . . and in the corner beyond the secretaire full of books last but no means least is the new carpet which stretches softly beneath my feet, cheerful and cozy . . . Some large damask window curtains shut in with their heavy drapery the deep bay window, within which our bird is sleeping. I say bird because the quiet one spared me the trouble of taking him back to Mary by flying out of a hold in the old cage in a storm and getting lost before I could get my shoes on and pursue him. Birdie sings a good deal now."

Student Letter, 1861

They have always been broke.

"In my last to Mama I wrote for some money to buy some books and pay my school bill as this quarter is soon to expire, but I did not receive any."

Student Letter, 1817

"I never have had any cakes or beer in my room although perhaps I have spent more than was absolutely necessary in other things, yet I trust that I do sincerely intend to avoid all such frivolous expenses as have no higher object than a temporary gratification of appetite. If at times I do spend for those purposes I always regret it, and if at any time you find that that has been the case think not, my dear Papa, that it is the effects of established principles, but that it is produced from the thoughtlessness of the moment or from temporary indescretion."

Student Letter, 1818

"We've finally reached the main purpose of my letter, which is a clarion call for money. You'd better send quite a bit because I need $5.25 for the New York Times . . . and with finals coming up a great deal of food is going to be consumed at about midnight so see what you can do. Love."

Student Letter, 1946

They have always seen greener grass on the other side of the fence.

"My mind has been much agitated lately about going to Yale College . . . The instruction is better there than here, for there we recite three times a day, here twice, and by these recitations more studies are pursued, more time is occupied, and more attention must necessarily be paid."

Student Letter, 1818

They have always been aware of the fact that the town was preying on the college students.

"If you were acquainted with the people of Middlebury you would know that almost everyone of their actions were influenced by avarice. They seem determined to make as much from a student as they can."

Student Letter, 1818

They are always getting into trouble.

"I am under the disagreeable necessity of informing you that your son, after conducting with great propiety and pursuing his studies with diligence, has made a misstep exposing himself to college censure. We have found ourselves obliged to rusticate him, with two others, for six weeks."

President's Letter, 1820

Students haven't changed—appreciably.

"...your son... has made a misstep...."

A Gallery Of College Types

EDITOR'S NOTE: A most discerning series of articles (which Dean Lee referred to in "Students Haven't Changed" on the preceding pages) appeared in the fall '49 *Campuses* and aroused considerable comment. They first appeared under the pseudonym of Ivan MacAllister but insistent inquiry brought forth the author's real identity which accompanied the last two articles. Two additional types were analyzed in later issues of the paper but were not of so great import as the original six. "Just for the record" and to recall this keen portrayal of collegiate types to mind, excerpts from the series are printed below.

By BRUCE E. BURDETT

Number 1—BENTLEY WESTCHESTER CHOATE, III—A pair of grey flannel slacks, white bucks or saddle shoes with white socks, an Oxford shirt in white or blue, a cravat in execrable colors, tied in a knot of tremendous size, and a seersucker jacket,—his hair will be cut short,—he majors in economics or business administration,—he shows a distinct aversion for the arts,—the supposedly sophisticated expression " a gentleman's 'C'," —as a freshman, he appears flushed and expectant, and not a little arrogant,—a certain smug hauteur,—a blase and terrifying optimism,—he attended a so-called "prep school", an institution found only in the United States, and designed to supplement the inherent intellectual shortcomings of the young American bourgeois male,—jovial, gregarious, extroverted,—an enthusiastic "Hi" and a flashing of teeth,—reads Max Shulman, Edgar A. Guest, Robert Service, Milton Caniff, and *Esquire* magazine,—*The Reader's Digest* supplies him with a ready-made bias, or "point of view",—$25,000 a year, an 18-room bungalow, and a gastric ulcer.

Number 2—HORACE ABERNATHY HORNRIM—A suit of some somber color, usually brown or blue. His shirt is of the striped sort, popular during the 1930's, and the tabs of his collars, stiffly starched, curl slightly outward and upward. He possesses two ties, conservative to the point of being lugubrious, which he wears on alternate days,—his hair is wispy, his face pale,—his black-rimmed spectacles lend his visage a vaguely Oriental appearance,—his gait resembles that of the marathon walkers, whom we see occasionally in the newsreels. As he walks, he looks fixedly at the ground, and clutches his books against the side of his chest, just below the point of his chin,—the admirable, though somewhat outmoded purpose of learning as much as he can about as many things as possible,—he drinks not, neither does he smoke,—three preliminary drafts of every theme he is assigned,—at sports events he has only a rudimentary understanding of what is taking place,—he knows what he's in college for, does Ab, and he sets about it with a grim resolve.

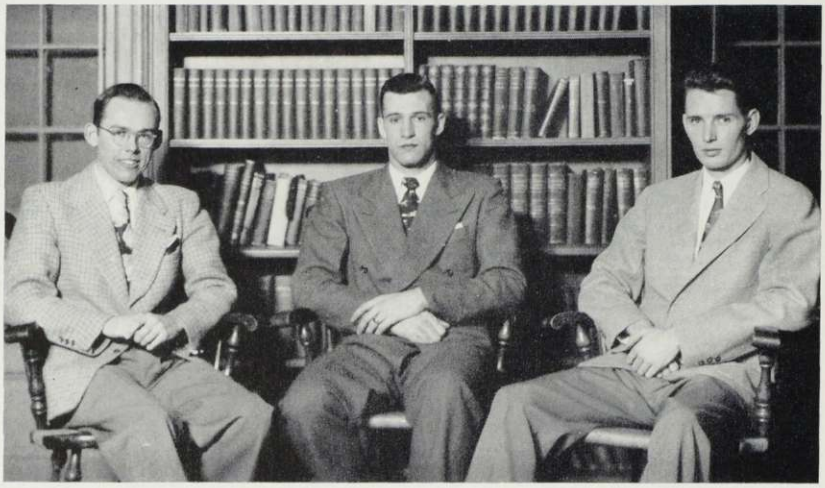
Number 3—SALVATORE "YUTCH" O'SHAUGHNESSY—Stretched comfortably on the grass in some sunny place, surrounded by a half-dozen or so of his carefree prototypes. Observe his tanned features, marked with numerous scars, the undershot jaw and the misshapen nose, and the tremendous circumference of the neck,—a bright blue athletic jacket, Army khakis, turned up at the cuffs, and black leather basketball shoes,—their hands thrust deep in their pockets, they saunter off, in leisurely fashion, to another part of the campus,—they may stroll down to the tennis courts to watch the genteel activity there,—tennis seems to amuse Yutch, we notice,—he majors in Physical Education,—now and then, scholastic probation,—reads the New York *Daily News, The Sporting News,* the Boston *Daily Record,* and *God's Little Acre,*—it is Yutch who carries the colors of his college to battle on the field of sport.

Number 4—REEVE GAUCHE—In the Snack Bar, he is one of a group of fourteen people, seated in a wide circle around one table,—his hair is not combed, but grows in happy disorder,—a pair of leather moccasins,—his slacks show no indication of having been pressed, ever,—a shapeless jacket of heavy brown corduroy,—he seldom shaves, and wears wispy, irregular-looking sideburns,—a predominantly Bohemian aspect,—he shuns accepted social conventions like the plague,—he reads James Joyce's *Ulysses,* and *Finnegan's Wake,* and tracts by Sartre, and those people,—he often reads in French,—he likes Schonberg, Hindemith, and the poetry of the Imagists, the Vorticists, and Dylan Thomas,—he is active in dramatics, and does all his cooking in his room,—he writes incomprehensible verse, and paints a little, abstractions, mostly.

Number 5—RHETT SCHMALTZ—Active phase:—He looks down upon his prey with an intent and hypnotic expression, as though he sought to pin her to the wall with his gaze. His brow is drawn together in a melancholy frown, giving his face a somber, serious look, brooding, philosophic, wise. Passive phase:—Now he stares off across the campus at the purple hills in the distance. The same expression of earnest sadness still darkens his countenance. She is doing all the talking now, and from time to time he answers her with a slow negative shake of his head, and perhaps the shadow of a smile. He seldoms favors her with a glance, and when he does, it is a look so piercing, so haughty, so full of proud, aloof condescension, that she shudders and turns a little pale.

Number 6—WILCO IMMELMANN—He wears G.I. khaki pants, and a well-worn leather flying jacket. On the back of this we see a large illustration, painted in oils, which tells us something of the history of this adventurous figure. We learn that he flew with the 8th Air Force, that he was in B-17's, that he took part in 37 missions, that the name of his ship was the *Careless Virgin,* that he was a lieutenant of some sort or other, and that his name is Immelmann,—on bright days, he wears enormous sunglasses which make him look slightly like an owl.

Government



Officers, 1949-50: Sherburne, treasurer; Meeker, president; Marshall, secretary.

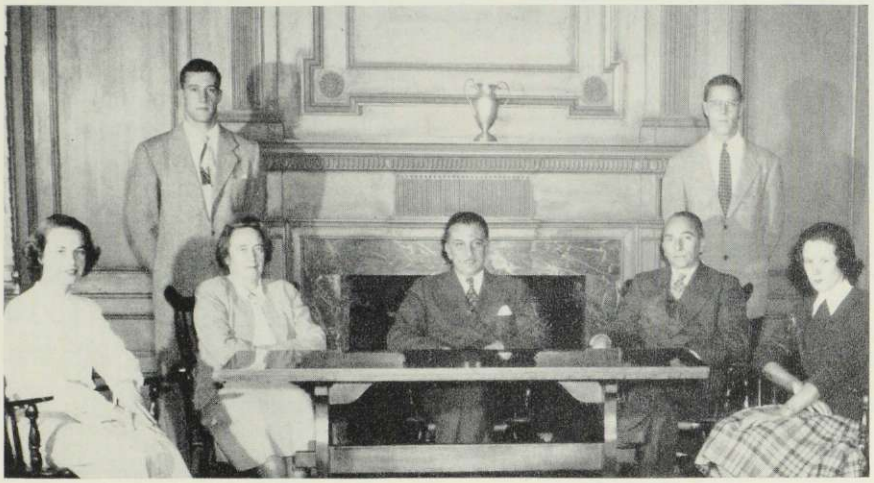
Men's Assembly

Men's student government began at Middlebury in 1913, an outgrowth of the Y.M.C.A. Known as the Middlebury Union, its chief advantage lay in the fact that it operated to reach every male undergraduate. As Middlebury grew larger, however, so did the group, becoming unwieldy. After experimentation with a Student Council and then with a President's Cabinet, plans were made and consummated for a Men's Assembly body, based on one representative for each fifteen constituents. Since the war disinterest by members and constituents in the possibilities of the Assembly has resulted in shameful contrast with the Women's Assembly.

Women's Assembly

Soon after women were admitted to Middlebury, a very popular Y.W.C.A. was formed. A large number of Middlebury women belonged until 1913, when it was felt that the organization no longer catered to the desires of the entire Women's College. In that year the Women's Student Government Association was formed. Among its purposes were maintaining unity in the women's college and providing a medium between the administration and the student body. Numerous improvements were made in the organization, and in 1944, the present Student Union was organized on the honor system. Since that time, enthusiastic and enterprising representatives have successfully demonstrated student responsibility.

Officers, 1949-50: Seated: Stearns, treasurer; Meyers, president; Teachout, chief justice. Standing: Guernsey, secretary; Murphy, vice-president.



Seated: Murphy, Student Union representative; Kelly, chairman administration committee for women; President Stratton; Dean of Men Lee; Meyers, Student Union President. Standing: Meeker, Undergraduate Association President; Cushman, I.F.C. President.

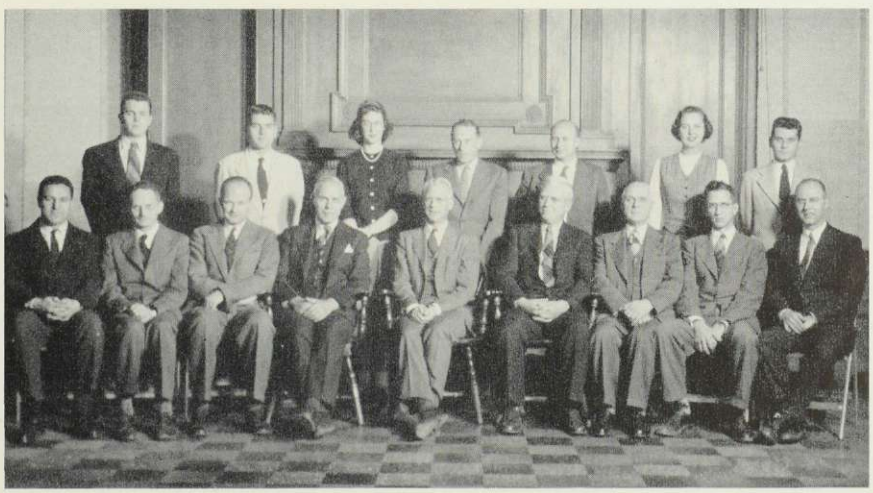
Student Life

Meeting at the start of each semester to prepare the social calendar and once a month to carry on such business as approving charters of all student organizations, Student Life Committee has existed since 1928. Its original membership of five has increased until now it consists of the leaders listed above. In 1937, it approved renewal of a larger debating schedule, abolished Kappa Phi Kappa, put the Alchemist and Liberal Clubs on one year probation, and demanded strict honorary status for the "M" Club and Blue Key; in 1946 the revised constitutions of the Men's and Women's Colleges were judged. This, then, is the committee that checks to see that we live and LEARN, not just party-party.

Educ. Pol. Comm.

Consisting of two groups—student and faculty, meeting separately and together—the Educational Policy Committee discusses what its name implies. Nominations for the student group are made from seniors-to-be by the faculty; the final representatives—one boy and one girl from each department—are elected by the Men's and Women's Assemblies. Arising from student discontentment in 1946, the Committee concentrates on one project each year. Through close cooperation of the faculty and the determined efforts of the student members, the Committee has brought about the senior evaluation of faculty, the senior advisory system for freshmen, "voluntary" attendance as of fall, 1950, and the addition and subtraction of courses.

Standing: Ferguson, Comomikes, Teachout, Beers, Wissler, Laverie, Boublik. Seated: Guarnaccia, Ballou, Clark, Cline, Freeman, White, Voter, Munford, Hoag.



Social Groups

Chi Psi

Chi Psi was the first fraternal order to intrude upon campus — in 1843, as the third chapter of its national, and the first social fraternity to subject itself to the withering glance of a hostile community. It persisted, while others coming much later were either forced to disband, or to combine into stronger groups. As an exclusive society it met violent opposition, but exclusion did not come with the advent of social fraternities. Early religious and political-literary societies had forty years on fraternities, practicing just such exclusion, or worse. Chi Psi as a permanent fixture issued weekly literary works themselves, for that was one of the real motivating forces of the early group. Like the college in general, Chi Psi suffered from the Civil War.

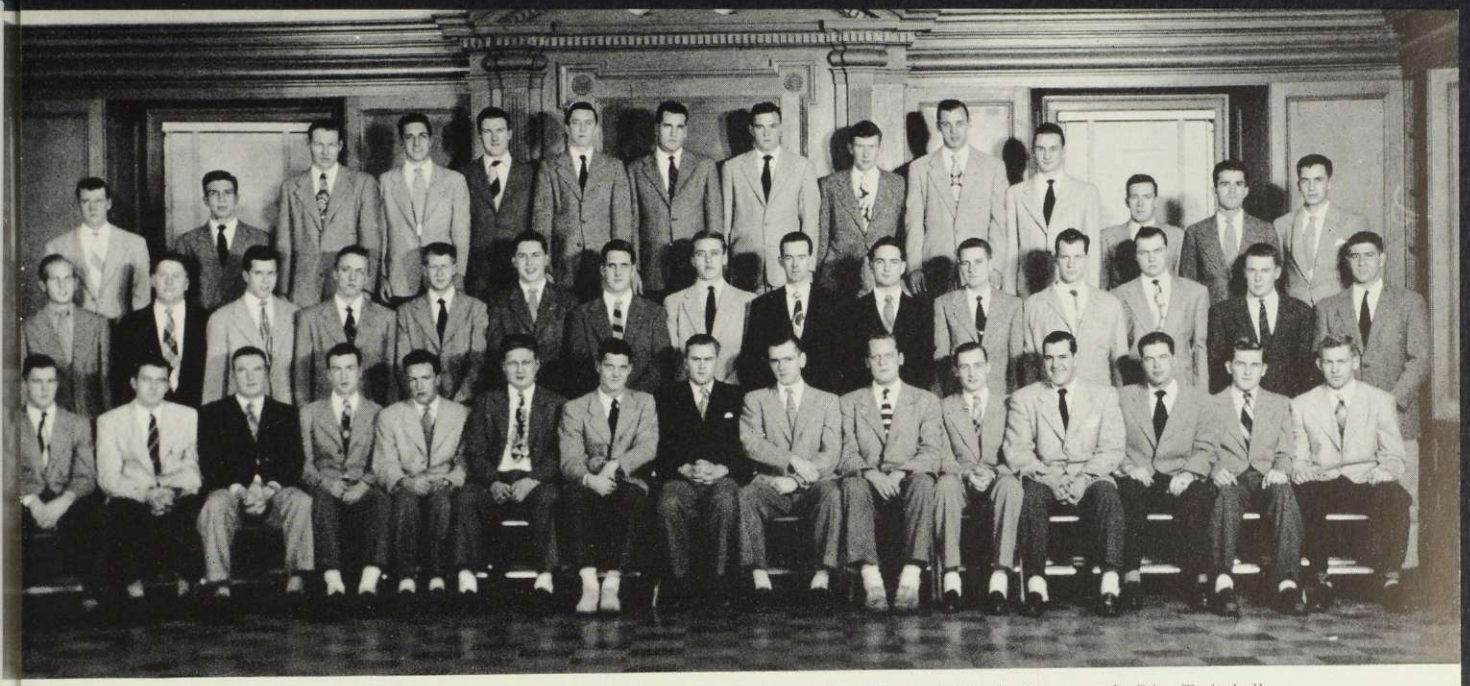
From meetings in Corinthian Hall near the present Congregational Church, to a hall purchased from the Odd Fellows, to a location on Main Street, and later to their first self-owned Lodge on Weybridge Street, the group built its present Lodge with the help of alumni funds in 1929. The Lodge was used as a recreational center and snack bar during the war, Chi Psi as well as other fraternities having disbanded for the duration. Thus, not until 1948 did the Lodgemen celebrate their centennial year of 1943. In attendance at the banquet was former President John M. Thomas, class of '90, and one of the Alpha Mu's most widely known alums. Reactivation of the Lodge took place in 1946, at the time of the reactivation of Middlebury's other fraternities.

The local chapter won an outstanding honor this past year when it received the Goodbody Trophy for highest scholastic standing both among Middlebury fraternities and among the entire national brotherhood of twenty-seven chapters.

3rd row: Welch, Goodwin, Vestal, Kohlberg, Turnbull, Bennitt, Sperry, Royce, Stokke, Perryman, Mooney, Kelly, Gleason, Groult, Steinman, Jackle.

2nd row: Kaplan, Allen, Miller, Eddy, Page, Daily, Davis, Valpey, Hubbard, Pagenstecker, Irons, H. Martin, McKinley, Jackson, Bowen, Stubbs, Wallace, Wade.

1st row: Nightingale, Crowell, Baker, Williams, Christiansen, Porter, J. Ross, Sherburne, R. Martin, Stokes, Cushman, Hoffman, Barrett, Mutti, Mochi, Higgins, Rielle.



3rd row: Shea, Kupilik, Bramley, Schopp, Worthington, Gregory, Herring, Calvert, Scott, Wielandy, Farnsworth, Dix, Twitchell, Becker.

2nd row: Byers, Gould, Crump, Barsanti, Curran, Cowles, Cobden, Stephens, Tracy, Barton, Gadaire, Whittemore, Wasson, Wallwork, Tine.

1st row: O'Neil, Imbrogno, Dibble, Latimer, Puckett, Johnson, Zaumseil, Anderson, Brew, Hamre, Henty, Wilson, Maurer, Barber, Varney.

Delta Kappa Epsilon

Alpha Alpha chapter of Delta Kappa Epsilon was established in 1854; of the six charter members, two became valedictorians, one salutatorian, and the other three Phi Beta Kappas.

In 1875 a fire swept the village of Middlebury and the chapter lost all its property. But the alumni responded to the chapter's call for help and another hall was set up in the village. A chapter historian wrote in 1891, ". . . in society lines we recently emphasized our position as first here, by giving a whist party at our commodious parlors, followed by a sumptuous banquet."

In 1905 the Dekes purchased their present house from the estate of Professor William Eaton. The house, a fine example of colonial architecture, built in 1882, was remodeled in 1948 under the direction of Arthur K. D. Healy, a brother and a professor on the Middlebury faculty. Brother Healy showed real interfraternity spirit this past year when he moved his talent across South Main Street to aid the Chi Psis in recovering the original wallpaper of Stewart Hall and directing the decoration of other parts of the Lodge.

Resentment against the strangle-hold the Philomathesian Society had on Middlebury's social and literary life forced the organization of Delta Upsilon, known as Zeta Phi in 1856 through to 1863 when they changed to Delta Upsilon. Mystery shrouds the beginnings, and some claimants can trace its origin back to 1845. The Middlebury Chapter of Delta Upsilon, though second to Williams, the founding chapter, had a very large part in the establishment of the present national setup of the fraternity. In 1864, the Anti-Secret Confederation met at Middlebury,

Delta Upsilon

a year after Delta Upsilon became the name of the group.

The local chapter showed tremendous growth by 1880, and reported: "Our hall contains over one thousand dollars worth of furniture, including a five hundred dollar grand square piano and a choice library of about three hundred volumes. We have one of the best boats on the river and have just erected a new boat house."

The present white-pillared mansion was erected in 1925. National Delta Upsilon has a complement of sixty-five chapters and three colonies.

The three fraternities previously discussed all originated on other campuses. Kappa Delta Rho, however, grew from purely local incentive, from a local unit to a large national fraternity. Ten stalwarts comprised the charter group in 1905, occupying three rooms in the Battell Block. Following World War I the group moved to the white frame house on South Street – now commonly referred to as "The Ranch."

The ideals of the group extend beyond Middlebury into every one of its nineteen chapters. The chief attributes of the national organization are quality rather than quantity, and leadership, service, and achievement.

World War II took much out of the KDR organization at Middlebury, both spiritually and materially. A small nucleus was forced to start from scratch following the war.

A National Commons Club began in the early part of the twentieth century. The group, a glorified eating association, persisted from 1906 to 1911 without the Greek appellations common to other fraternal orders. However, in 1911, a Greek name became a desired objective of the group.

3rd row: Parker, Bock, T. Trefts, Cronin, W. Smith, Larned, Storrs, L. Furber, Wagner, Alvaro, Peach, Tilton.

2nd row: Hasiltine, R. Trefts, Zeiller, Whittinghill, Stalker, O'Connor, Terry, Roy, Newman, Clarke, Kinnard, Bergwall, P. Smith, W. Faber, Hopkins.

1st row: Marshall, Walsh, Huey, Morris, Tanes, Lazo, MacGregor, MacNamee, Marshall, Axinn, Hemphill, Gowing, Wadsworth, Kroeck, Gibson.

Kappa Delta Rho

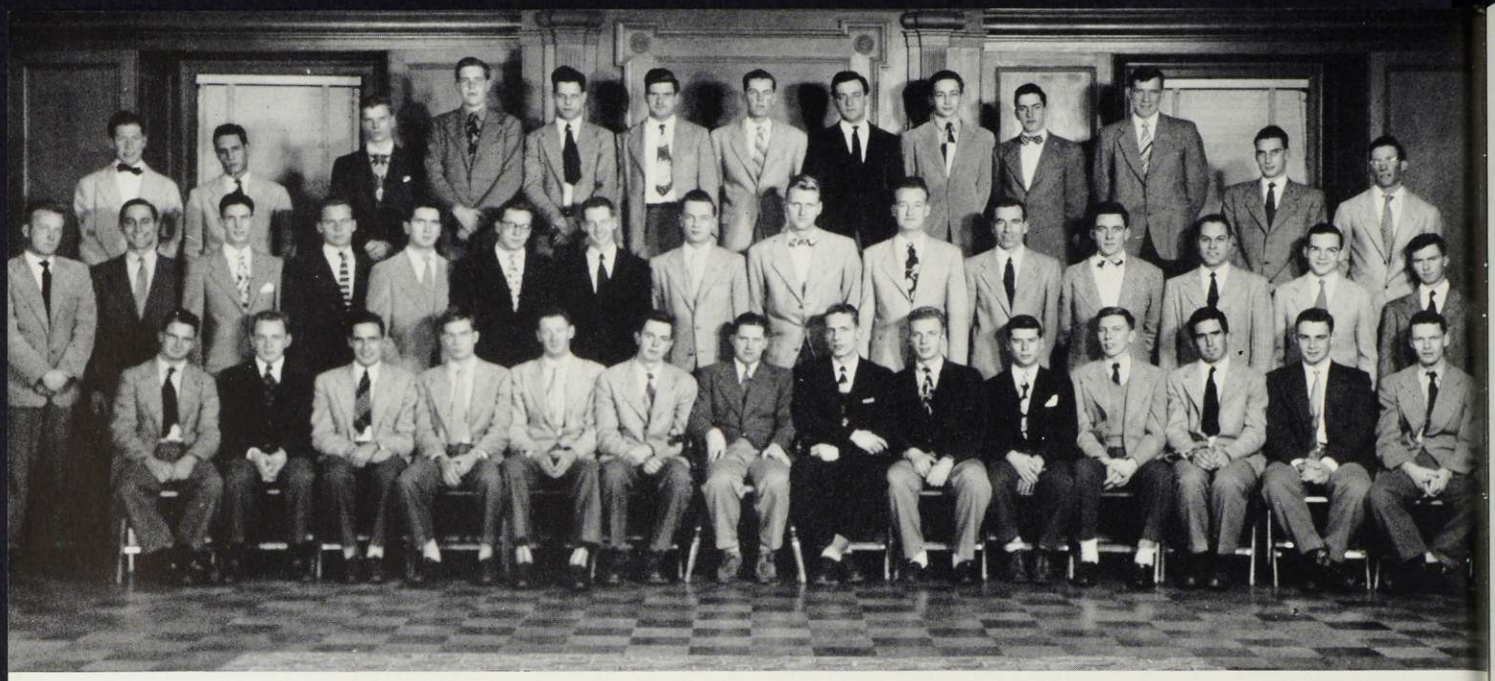
Thus, in 1911, a local group, known as Alpha Sigma Phi, was born out of the old National Commons Club. That name was the name which it also assumed in 1925 when it became the Alpha Delta Chapter of Alpha Sigma Phi.

Alpha Sigma Phi was located in many locations prior to World War II. Among them, the present funeral parlor on South Main Street, a house next to "Prexy's" house on South Street, the former infirmary building, and the present home of Alpha Sigma Psi. Alpha Sigma Phi prospered over the years, becoming a valued fifth member of Middlebury fraternities.

In the spring of 1947, a long feeling of resentment against the pledging policies of the national Alpha Sigma Phi organization caused the Alpha Delta chapter to break its ties with the national body. Following a defeat of a proposed "local option" amendment to the national convention of the group, and a reversal of earlier permissions by fraternal officers of the national permitting free pledging, regardless of race or religion, the local group voted to withdraw from the national. Alpha Sigma Psi was thus born with the purpose of proving the practicality of democratic living, among students of diverse races, religions, or backgrounds. In 1948, an alumni body was formed to lend stability and continuity to the group.

In 1921, four years before Alpha Sigma Phi successfully petitioned the national Alpha Sigma Phi for recognition and a place on the national's chapter rolls, Sigma Phi Iota was formed by seven undergraduates in the fall of that year. It prospered, and a year later, it secured rooms in the Battell Block. Professor Allen M. Kline served as advisor to the group. In 1923 the group moved to a house across the street from the Federation Building. That house, located near a dump, was beset with rats. The following year it moved to a house on Weybridge Street, now a Nuns' home.

3rd row: MacKenzie, Price, Gleason, McClintock, Rapp, Murry, Foley, MacNeil, Morrissey, Wilson.
2nd row: Smith, Bosworth, MacManus, Norris, Hall, Buzby, Bruns, Alexander, Stimson, Dean.
1st row: MacKay, West, Sheehan, Lane, Usher, Ladd, Fraioli, Cran, Quinn, Boog, Clark.



3rd row: Mayhew, Judson, Ross, Kimball, Perry, Taylor, Smith, Bolos, Hisey, Herbert, Brooks, Mehlbach, Bing.
2nd row: Allen, Bowman, Knight, Lelong, Bates, Hentz, Wayman, Mapes, Ginty, Glassford, Dale, Meacham, Lincoln, Cheney, Butler.
1st row: Gable, Dye, Bishop, MacDonald, Patterson, June, McCornack, Miller, Dyett, Sacher, Washburn, Whiteside, Gussow, Bowser.

Alpha Sigma Psi

In March of 1924 Sigma Phi Iota was accepted on a permanent basis by the college administration, and in the following year it became known as Vermont Beta of Sigma Phi Epsilon. That date, May 16, 1925, is due in large measure both to its undergraduate members, and to the cooperation of the Norwich chapter of Sig Ep.

The present house on South Main Street, built in the period of the depression of the '30's, was closed from 1943 to 1946. Reopened after the war, Vermont Beta of Sigma Phi Epsilon celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary this past year. Sig Ep is one of the larger houses on Middlebury campus. It boasts a national chapter roll of ninety-nine chapters.

Two of Theta Chi's ninety-six active chapters are in Vermont, one of which is at Middlebury. In 1942, Theta Chi was born at Middlebury following the merger of the Beta Kappa and Theta Chi national organizations.

Actually national Theta Chi goes back to 1856 when it was founded at Norwich University. Here at Middlebury, the present chapter has existed under three names. Before becoming Beta Mu of Theta Chi, it had its beginnings in 1923 as a local — Chi Kappa Mu — and in 1925 it became Epsilon of Beta Kappa.

Similarly, it has maintained three different locations in the past twenty-five years; in rooms over Doria's Market, in the Butterfield House in the center of town, and in its present house on South Main Street.

The purpose of the fraternity has always been to exist as an adjunct to the college education of the individual member. Unique is their motto, "Alma Mater first, and Theta Chi for Alma Mater."

In 1947-48 an Alumni Association was

Sigma Phi Epsilon

organized for the purpose of purchasing and maintaining a chapter house. Their present house was purchased in the summer of 1948.

Fraternities had their share of worries in the twenties and the thirties. However, they remained reasonably strong and stable campus affiliates.

The depression had less of an effect upon Middlebury than it did upon larger and more urban institutions. Both Delta Sigma – a local group established in 1911 –and the Philians–a non-fraternity group started in 1921–were both dissolved by 1929, however; but Beta Psi held forth on Middlebury campus for several years. Beginning in 1926 as Delta Sigma (the second) in Middle Painter Hall, Delta Sigma merged the following year with Beta Psi.

As the Delta Beta chapter of Beta Psi, the new group made use of a house following the destruction of their rooms by fire in 1929. Eventually the depression told, however, for by 1934 or 1935, the group disappeared.

It was not until 1938 that a new fraternity successfully began. In that year a local group of men became known as Sigma Alpha. It was conceived and dedicated to the purpose of joining the Alpha Tau Omega national organization. However, the war intervened, and it was not until 1947 that the wish was fulfilled.

Following the successful conclusion of the war, Sigma Alpha men returned from service and continued their patient endeavors for recognition. Townsmen, among them Messrs. Churchill, Case, and Slocum, were especially helpful in supporting the venture. In April of 1947 Sigma Alpha was formally initiated into Alpha Tau Omega, as Epsilon Mu chap-

3rd row: Rogers, Cascio, Robinson, Krug, Jackson, Hartt, MacLean, Figgatt, Butzer, Prosser, Ross, Reiland, Davis, Potter, Loveys, Mutti, Elwell, C. Bond.

2nd row: Sherrer, Truesdale, D. White, Macnair, Wescott, Alvord, Christian, Kelly, Sasse, J. White, Lake, Melchior, Dodge, Shaw, Ireland, Lind, Harris, Rice, Paulson, Sierra, Webb, Petrie, Beers.

1st row: R. Bond, Ratte, Kirby, Smith, Woodbury, Ellis, Britton, Dragone, Cushman, Boublik, Meeker, Erickson, Draghi, Root, Wallace, Lindeman, Ablondi.

3rd row: Campbell, Dennerlein, McGee, Tasse, Deming, Elliot, Meeks, Davis, Fransisco, Cocheran, Woodward, Tanner, Perrin, VanBeever, Urban, Paterson.

2nd row: Guetens, Wagner, Bear, Colburn, Lustberg, T. Boss, Gilmore, Gyzander, Myers, Bassett, Marseilles, Foden, Statler, Hagan, Ferris.

1st row: Andrews, Drown, Whitfield, Ladd, Stewart, R. Boss, Wright, Inskip, Metcalfe, Ellison, Gross, Leclaire, Bickford.

Theta Chi

ter. National ATO is comprised of over one hundred chapters in this country and in Canada, and it is the largest national fraternity on campus.

The home of Alpha Tau Omega is a white frame building, significant for a white tower which is projected from its roof into the tree-tops, on South Main Street.

The birth of a new fraternity chapter is not an easy one. Phi Kappa Tau was born on the heels of a dismal flop a year earlier. As returning servicemen flooded the campus following the war, the need was quickly demonstrated. There were not enough fraternities to accommodate all who wished to affiliate with fraternities. High school kids further flooded the campus. The only way to perpetuate the Middlebury fraternal tradition of relatively small and intimate groups was to expand the number of fraternities.

Thus, Mu Phi was born in the spring of 1948. A nucleus formed at that time returned in the fall to rush competitively with the established fraternities for men. However, before the conclusion of the rushing period Mu Phi disbanded. The college, installing them in the former Wright House—or the Casa Espanola as it was known at that time—had made promises of continued occupancy and the installation of a dining room. However, at a trustees' meeting that fall, it was decided to transfer the group to a house on Weybridge Street, known as the Gables. Mu Phi promptly disbanded, certain that the transfer would have serious effects upon the successful conclusion of their rushing.

Mu Phi, formed at the initiative of the Interfraternity Council, proved to be only the first attempt. In the spring of 1949

3rd row: Tompkins, Olsen, Warnock, Bowker, Muller, Draper, Howard, Chandler, Parker, Pollard.
2nd row: Clemens, Abbott, Lowman, Brainard, Pastan, Hannah, Mix, Allen, Brackett, Williams, Alexieff, Freeman.
1st row: Churchill, Leavitt, Capolupo, Sowles, Penniman, Taylor, deLearie, Gillam, Haines, Darge.

Alpha Tau Omega

another nucleus was organized. This time, a colony of Phi Kappa Tau was established, with the assurance that Wright House could be part of their plans.

The Interfraternity Council, acting in consistency with earlier stands made on the subject of discrimination, gave provisional approval to Phi Kappa Tau, if discriminatory clauses were removed from the national ritual, by-laws, or constitution. This being done, in the summer of 1949, Phi Kappa Tau as a colony engaged in rushing that fall, and further lived up to full fraternal obligations on campus.

Phi Kappa Tau was initiated into the national organization on March 11, 1950, with ceremonies at R. P. I. It became the sixty-fourth chapter of Phi Kappa Tau.

Phi Kappa Tau has quickly severed itself from obligations to other parties, for through the generous assistance of its national, dining and living facilities have been expanded to meet fraternal obligations. It, however, has a debt to both the college and to the Interfraternity Council for the initial impetus given to the group.

Thus, Middlebury, today, can point to a roster of nine fraternities. Unless enrollment should continue to increase, status quo has been achieved for a while. Future needs of this nation for manpower both in the Armed Forces and in other types of endeavor threaten a picture which is otherwise bright. Fraternities are enjoying a period of prosperity perhaps greater than ever before. Though living costs have risen, opportunities have risen proportionately for exacting the needed revenue to cover the increases.

However, on the moral side, the issue is not quite so encouraging. Discrimination is gradually being inundated by a tide of genuine democratic feeling. The cooperation of both college authorities and the

Phi Kappa Tau

Interfraternity Council at Middlebury has been in large measure responsible for the democratic treatment most fraternities show in pledging. Not to be overlooked, of course, is the genuine sentiment upon the part of Middlebury fraternity men in their own nationals, in cooperation with other enlightened chapters in the East, toward the removal of such barriers without outside pressure.

On a social level, Middlebury fraternities are free from the snobbishness common to other campuses. Joint social functions dot the social calendar. Drinking and other forms of fraternal dissipation are not serious problems here.

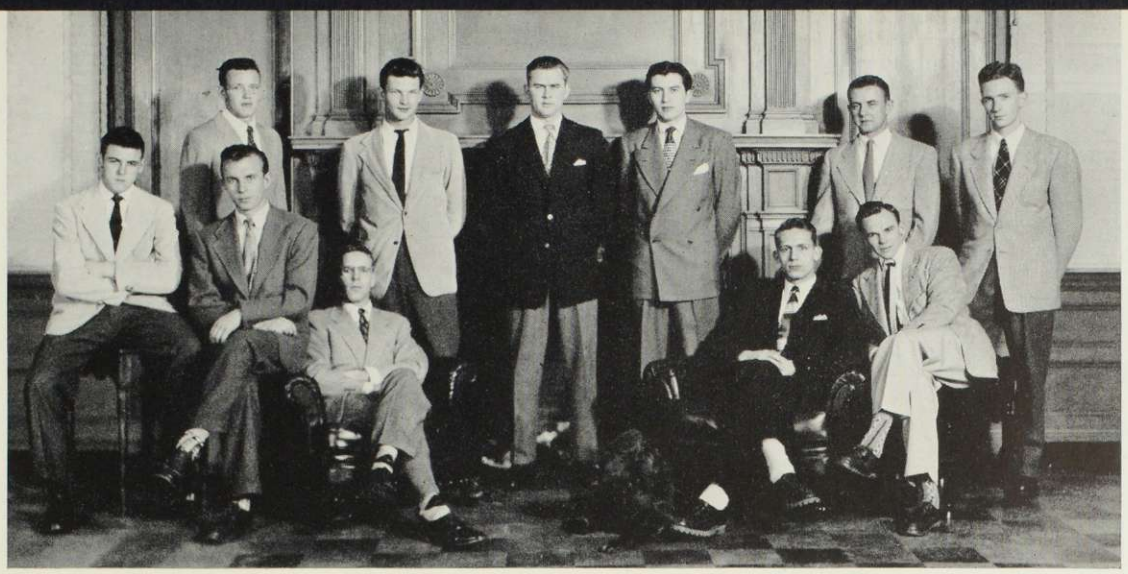
The faculty and administration both are cognizant of the value of fraternities. Most houses have an advisor from one of the two groups. Of special merit is the notable work performed by Professor Benjamin Wissler in aiding Phi Kappa Tau in its formative period. Chaperons are invited from the ranks of the faculty or the administration for all social functions. Most of Middlebury's faculty are fraternity men, equally aware of the perennial problems of fraternities today, little changed from their own era.

Fraternity intramurals supplement the physical opportunities of athletic competition in varsity sports.

In conclusion, it may be stated that while problems are basically the same, but more serious—ones of exclusion, finance, social outlets, fulfilling educational purposes, or completing them—fraternities are more aware of their own problems than any other party. Never static, never easily stereotyped, fraternities meet their obligations in a manner which more than justifies their existence at Middlebury.

2nd row: W. Smith, Corbisiero, Rathburn, Britt, Lockhart, Day, Esval, Novak, Coppinger, Thomas, Forbes, Farrell, Armour, Cahill.

1st row: Suett, Morgan, Polando, Carse, Iannone, Mulcahy, Grocott, Emerson, Crawford, R. Smith.



Standing: White, Stokes, Anderson, Capolupo, Gowing, Moreau.
Seated: Reille, MacNeil, Cushman, Miller, Hagan.

Interfraternity Council

A post war Interfraternity Council was formed at Middlebury in the winter of 1946, following a reactivation of all pre-war campus fraternities. The Council was originally organized in 1913 to develop plans for an organized rushing system, and to discuss and promote the interests of fraternities. The pattern of Council organization has remained the same ever since, but with the growth of fraternities in numbers and in size, new demands and functions have been elevated to the Interfraternity Council.

In addition to regulating the all-important rushing program, the Council also takes part in conferences at other colleges dealing with fraternity problems and buys and engraves intramural cups and trophies.

Pan-Hellenic Council

The Pan-Hellenic Council is the mixing pot for sorority opinion from the seven sisterhoods. It is *the* determining body of rushing rules and policies. By their decision, mid-semester rushing was introduced in 1936 and then changed to first semester rushing in 1948 and 1949. The eternal question reigns, "Which is less hectic?" Although the Council has existed since 1914, its official beginning was not until the spring of 1932, when the present constitution and by-laws were passed. Since then, the Panhell Council has taken its place on campus as an effective, well-run organization, awarding a scholarship to a sophomore woman, either neutral or sorority; in supporting a foster child; and in maintaining cooperation and high standards among the sorority women, the college, and the community.

Standing: Wood, Flauss, Quinn, Pike, Kraft, Eldridge, Haskins.
Seated: Gilligan, Wood, Wulp, Curry.

3rd row: Hancock, DeWitt, Perry, Overhyser, Roberts, Webb, Odiorne, Turner, Haskins, Ellis, Baldwin, Yates, Seymour, Belden, Butler, Buchanan, Sullivan, Hamilton.

2nd row: Eckman, Connor, Mathews, Limbach, Davidson, Pettibone, Bush, Berquist, Wampler, Werner, Quinn, Bennett, Packard, Quinby, Dellinger, Barbuti, Widen.

1st row: Upson, Reinbrecht, Deckleman, Moreau, Wheeler, Meyer, Marvin, Hayden, Blanchard, Upham, Walker, Oetjen.

Kappa Kappa Gamma

The development of the fraternity system follows much the same pattern for women as for men, once it originated in the period following the Civil War. As attendance of women at co-educational institutions increased, the fraternity idea naturally appealed to them and several local societies, which later became national organizations, were founded. The first national fraternity for college women was I. C. Sorosis, founded April 28, 1867.

VICTIM OF HELL WEEK now, but a Kappa later.

A few years later the first Greek letter fraternity for women, Kappa Alpha Theta, was founded. Unlike the development of fraternities, sororities reversed the procedure and spread from mid-west to east. Any member of the National Panhellenic Conference may be called a "sorority", or a "fraternity for women" or just a "fraternity". Current usage seems to favor "fraternity" rather than sorority to distinguish college groups from the various high school or working girls' clubs.

A wave of criticism followed fraternities during the period of rapid growth and development in the early part of the twentieth century. By providing adequate housing facilities, the chapter house not only strengthened organization internally, but also increased alumnae interest, thereby overcoming much of that criticism. World War I found the fraternities and sororities contributing to the war effort and at the termination, surviving unharmed. Greater growth and development have evolved until today the American fraternity system is well entrenched on some college campuses, but remains a touchy subject at other colleges.

About six years after co-eds appeared on this campus, sorority life at Middlebury

Pi Beta Phi

began at the meetings of Alpha Chi, later to become a chapter of Kappa Kappa Gamma in 1923. In their fights for rights and education, the women were allowed the use of a top floor room in Old Chapel, later christened the "Brown Study".

The first of the present sister clubs to found a chapter here was Pi Beta Phi, in 1893. It was only five years before, that I. C. Sorosis adopted the new name of Pi Beta Phi, by which it has been well known in National circles ever since. The beginning years saw the struggles common to any young organization, for they were severely handicapped by the lack of funds, members, and local backing—almost everything except spirit.

The Pi Phi's first meeting place in the Congregational Parsonage was so small that the girls had to sit down in shifts. In 1897, the chapter moved to their present location in Battell Block, having struggled to convince Joseph Battell that women's fraternities were not the "dens of evil" they appeared to be. Fifty-three years of occupancy there have brought forth various problems, from a well-established family of mice, to a robbery of pillow cushions and sorority records by members of an unrecorded men's fraternity. Pi Phi records show house parties to have been the main social event of the year.

COUPLE O' SPORTS, these Pi Phi's.

With its share of trouble as well as fun, membership dropped to five in 1920 and nine girls were pledged just in time to save the chapter. Despite the campus-wide fraternity abolitionist movement in 1932, Pi Phi revived and today boasts about 50 members in a stable organization.

The Loyal League of Middlebury Col-

3rd row: Weeks, Miller, Hildreth, McKinley, Watters, Thayer, Allen, Kay, Valentine, Bates, Drysdale, Sammons, Vaughn, Hodgson, Cairns, Taber.

2nd row: Morgan, Whitham, Norton, Ahner, Erb, Baldwin, Coleman, Peck, McGinley, Williamson, Valentine, West, Tilton, Brindley, Austin.

1st row: McGowan, Sellman, Vogt, Murdoch, Huey, Hight, Pell, Highley, Sackett, Lukens, Osborn, Krum, Snively, Almquist.

SLEEPY SIGMAS outside Chateau.

Sigma Kappa

lege had no national affiliation and was only on a local standing. Founded in 1907, it was short-lived, disbanding in 1912. Having arisen as a local sorority in 1909, Pi Mu Epsilon disbanded in 1911 and in its place a national charter was granted initiating the Sigma Kappa sorority on the Middlebury campus. Scholarship has always been stressed within the group as it is in every sorority, but certainly the Sigma Kappa's record deserves mentioning. In 1921 they were the first sorority to win the scholarship cup away from the neutrals. Besides the local honors, Middlebury Sigma Kappas have been awarded three times the Grand Chapter Scholarship Cup for first national honors. The Sigma Kappas can also boast a philanthropy which provides food, clothing, and toys for the Maine Sea Coast Mission. These and all the local traditions of Christmas parties, outings, picnics and the various social activities schedule a busy and worthwhile year for its sorority members.

The third sorority still heard of around campus and known as Delta Delta Delta sprang to its verdant inception here in the Green Mountains in 1917 about the time another local, Phi Mu Gamma, died a natural death.

The Tri Delts start off the new year with a Chapter Day celebration on January 12, commemorating the founding date here at Middlebury. Rousted from their Delta headquarters in Battell Block when the famous fire destroyed their rooms in 1943, the Tri Delts made their abode next to the Kappas above Rexall's for seven years. However, 1950 promises the gals can stretch their legs again, with bedroom and

3rd row: Smith, Winninger, Dean, Cutting, Wright, Griswold, Williams, Henry, DuVall, Elmore, Rupp, Burr.
2nd row: Fenton, Jennings, Glenn, Thomann, Woodworth, VonBernuth, Schafer, Gilligan, Brailey, Annabel, Gibbs, Watson, Koelsch.
1st row: Roy, Ladd, Mortimer, Gale, Scott, Wing, Wood, Keeler, Stutz, Eddy, Sundstrom, Zimand.

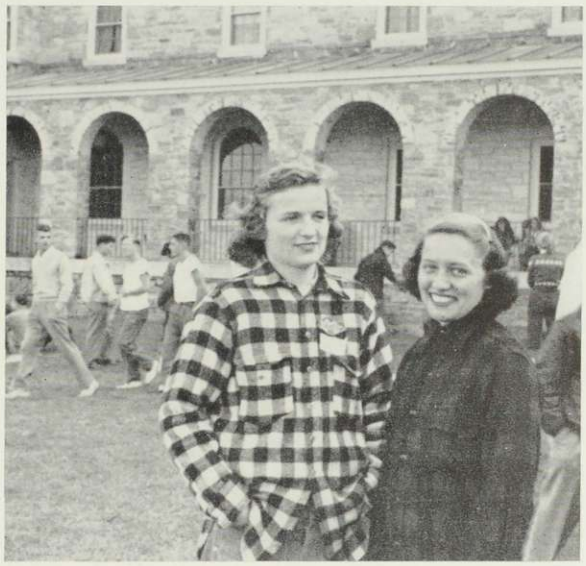
Delta Delta Delta

kitchen space to spare in their new Davy Jones Locker behind the Charter House and next to the Inn.

Besides the usual sorority social sprees and the traditional Theta Chi basketball game, the Deltas engage in assisting one local needy family each year. National and local scholarships are offered annually. The money is raised by the Middlebury chapter and awarded to any sorority or non-sorority girl to be used toward her tuition here at college.

Gamma Lambda chapter of Kappa Kappa Gamma was installed in 1923, thus absorbing the members of Alpha Chi, which were proud to boast being the first sorority on campus in 1889. Going back in Alpha Chi history, the sorority girls met at first in members' homes, then in two different apartments, a house on South Street and now, ever since 1946, in rooms over Rexall's. They too, have done a complete remodeling job this past year. The Kappa's philanthropy list is a long and very worth-while one of national as well as local funds.

Just about the time that Kappa was getting started, three other sororities were coming and going—Theta Chi Epsilon, founded in 1921, disbanded in 1925 as did Delta Omega Delta, which started in 1922. The Pyramid Club of 1924 survived a few more years until 1932. The disintegration of Theta Chi Epsilon and Delta Omega Delta was not totally complete. Groups from each sorority became the first members of two stronger national fraternities.



TWO TRI DELTS help oversee Freshmen Outing behind Forest.

3rd row: Harrison, Little, Weitzel, Sherman, Reynolds, Shimmat, Reger, McMillen, Maintain, Fuguet, Cassel, Forsyth, Becker, Willaredt, Chaney, English, Watkins.

2nd row: Young, Rogers, Schlumpf, Alexander, Hench, Mangelsdorf, Horsford, Prescott, Thomsen, Curry, Beiber, Malmros, Howard, Richards, Pope, Hyde, Ellis, Webster.

1st row: Loemker, Field, Ferris, Pauley, Cole, Flett, Carlton, Stearns, Ray, McLaren, Ringo, Loesch, Overlock, Hardy.

ALPHA XI'S, nine of them—count 'em!

Alpha Xi Delta

At the installation of Alpha Pi chapter of Alpha Xi Delta on June 13, 1925, thirty-four girls of the local Theta Chi Epsilon became the original members. That same month, an advertisement issued by the Associated Press aroused some comment:

"Lost—June 13, in Middlebury, Vermont, a sorority known as Theta Chi Epsilon. Any information with respect to the sorority would be appreciated at the Dean's Office at Middlebury College."

In another column, observant readers found another notice which clarified the puzzle of the first item considerably:

"Found—In Middlebury, Vermont, June 13, Alpha Pi chapter of Alpha Xi Delta. Members wearing the quill are given welcome by all sisters of Alpha Xi Delta."

Today the Alpha Xi's, having survived the campus-wide sorority abolishment movement in '33, and the misunderstanding with National in '46 and '47, are back on top carrying on their social traditions and local charities.

On September 15, 1925, Delta Omega Delta, a local, became a national chapter of Phi Mu on campus. Phi Mu has an extremely interesting philanthropy program—furnishing toycarts in the children's wards of hospitals, a healthmobile in Georgia, and international study grants and scholarships. Many Christmas gifts for needy children and other jobs of social service have been well attended to by the sorority. The Phi Mu's singing is really terrific. Dancing, singing, acting and punning are combined efforts for the annual production of a minstrel show, known as the "Phi Mu Showboat." Preparation by the members is always reserved until the last minute and then whipped into some hilarious shape the weekend before, at the W.A.A. Cabin. This "colored comedy" is always much anticipated by faculty, students, and the comedians themselves.

3rd row: Weymouth, McAllister, Tyler, Ransford, Herrman, Rey, Scott, Holme, Liptrott, Schupp, Anderson, Ughetta, Donnelly, Snyder, Pattyson, Jackson, Koster, Aulisi.

2nd row: Andreson, Luke, Nevens, McIntyre, Mills, Bradley, Rice, Dixon, Perry, Deyerberg, Platt, Moulton, Hines, Faust, Fraioli, Barker, Ward, Bogart.

1st row: Folke, Rask, Ulmer, Crawford, Schweiker, Penn, Kraft, Graham, Heinze, Stoddard, Pike, Terpening, Tafelmaier, McPeake.

2nd row: Norman, Wells, Chipman, Olsen, Taylor, Lee, Heap, Sheffield, Becker, Carmen, Parry, Sharkey, Riley, Mauritzen.
1st row: Eldridge, Brooks, Yates, Rose, Wulp, Stokes, Orvall, Hallett, Frank, Marquis.

Phi Mu

It seems very appropriate for the Phi Mu's to be described as "good things that come in small packages." Having successfully cleared the hurdles of low membership in '47 and '48, the Phi Mu sorority is back on the track racing neck and neck with the other sororities.

No information is recorded of Theta Chi Omega, which seems to have terminated its short sorority existence in 1942, after having initiated members into the bonds for only five years.

A comparatively new sorority chapter on Middlebury's campus, Kappa Delta, was installed here in May of 1940. In the ten years that Beta Eta chapter has been on this campus, many of their traditions have grown to be an integral part of college life for all KD's. To the fifty girls who answer roll-call at 19 Pleasant Street every Monday night, planning for and taking part in frequent Friday night suppers means good food aplenty—an excellent way to avoid "fish night" in the dorm.

An event that is meant particularly for *all* sorority women is the KD annual Halloween party. When you see witches astride broomsticks and pumpkins leering from every window, you can be sure that many merry Panhel girls are bobbing for apples and consuming gallons of cider and doughnuts at the KD rooms.

Although Kappa Delta is the youngest sorority, it is far from lacking the tradition and spirit of the more well-established sororities.

Different from most other sororities, a society known as the Gold Canes was founded in 1940, by a group of independents. Being only local in standing, members of the Gold Canes followed suit with

RUSHING PARTY PLANS under way for Phi Mu's.

3rd row: Clemmens, Greene, Parker, Bates, Cummiskey, M. Cavanaugh, P. Cavanaugh, Tyson, Kearny, Mudge, Gill, O'Brien, Brown.

2nd row: Olds, Entwistle, Spurr, Appel, Bergen, Drummond, Lewis, MacKeehan, Nichols, Mullen, Kreh, Beal, Parsons, Ford, Gosling, Parker.

1st row: Whitely, Johnson, Flauss, Loughran, Carleton, Cloutier, Wood, Ritter, Reid, George, Welch, Hubbard.

Kappa Delta

the same type of service program as the other national sororities on campus. In their five years of life on campus, the Gold Canes well represented Middlebury tradition.

The sorority picture at Middlebury is quite unique from that of our sisters in larger colleges and universities around the country. Some ask why we have sororities if we do not use and enjoy a chapter house with all the domestic and social advantages. The dormitory life we share with rented rooms for sorority meetings plays a definite and important part in our four years at college. Enabling girls to live with friends in other classes and other sororities, such a living arrangement has fostered a deep and lasting Middlebury Spirit more than a sorority spirit.

K. D. KID, winning a bet.

The problem of sorority abolishment has arisen several times in the past, but sororities continue to exist. The percentage of sorority women on campus to that of the neutral women is about 60%, indicating neither group has an overpowering majority or the exclusiveness of a select few. Neutral women have gained many important positions in the activities and clubs offered here at college. There has been no strong and sudden neutral movement since 1944. Conditions within the sorority groups themselves and especially the sororities' relationships with administration, faculty, town and other groups on campus have constantly improved making the fraternity system an asset to Midd tradition rather than an hinderance.

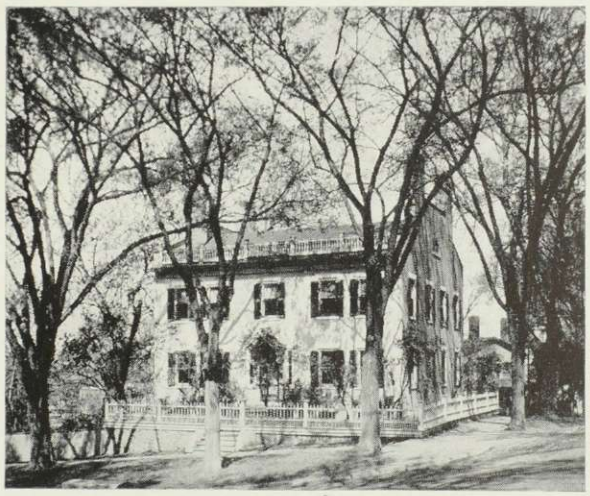
3rd row: Edgar, Russell, McLeod, Cole, Reger, Walker, Osborn, Benedict.
2nd row: Kraft, Bogart, Overlock, Terpening, Richards, Ellsworth.
1st row: Thor, McKeehan, Krum, Curry, Rask.

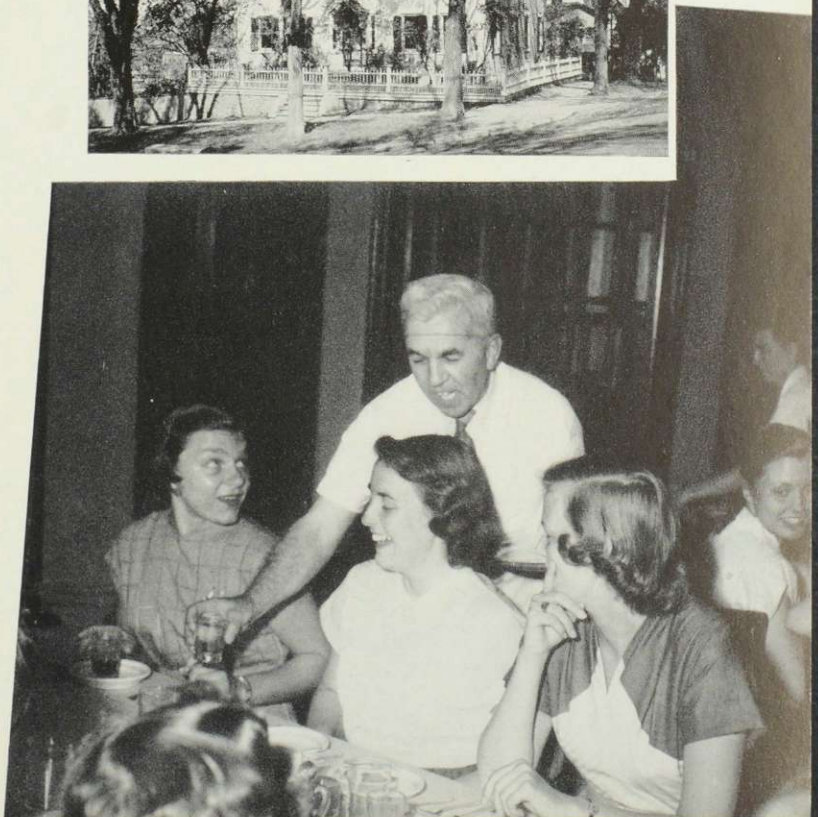
Women's Forum

The Forum as we know it was started in 1936 as a discussion group interested in national, international, and social problems with a Christmas party for the children of Ripton its main welfare activity. Gradually the welfare activities attained prominence and the political committees of Forum merged with S.A.A.

Women's Forum today sends out some two hundred helping hands in all directions. Money from the Forum Calendars helps support a European child and various other charities. The newest project is the Children's Culture Carnival, which is an attempt to teach the children of this vicinity an appreciation of the finer things.

A backward glance reveals other organizations concerned with welfare. The Beneficent Society flourished for several decades after 1813 and for some time furnished three-fourths of the students books. Assistance to ministers-to-be was extended by the Middlebury College Charitable Society during the same period.





Top: COMMUNITY HOUSE, center of Forum activities.

Bottom: PROF. BRUNO SCHMIDT waiting on table, having offered services to be sold at the annual Forum ***Bargain.***

Journalism

FRONTIERS

As with most colleges, Middlebury has its own literary magazine, *Frontiers*. This publication is written for and by students. It enables students with a gift for writing to have their works published and read by a fairly large number of intelligent people. Not only does the magazine give would-be writers a chance to publish their works, but it also permits a large number of college students to see the work of their fellow students.

Frontiers is a recent addition to the Middlebury collection of publications. The *Frontiers* started publication following the collapse of its predecessor *Directions*. *Directions*, first published in 1940 by the Literary Club, was very much similar to the present day *Frontiers*, the principal difference being in the management of the publications. *Directions* was under the direct supervision of the Department of English and American Literature. The publication was terminated in the spring of 1945 when it was decided that the students should do more of the work on the college Literary Magazine.

Previous to 1940 the literary magazine was published under the title *Saxonian*. This magazine was an outgrowth of the English Club formed in 1921 under the direction of Professors Cady, Skilling, and Davison for the expressed desire of starting a literary publication here at college. The *Saxonian* was comparable to today's *Frontiers;* it was published by a small group of students who possessed more than average amount of interest in English.

During this same period of years, 1922-'40, the students published a humor magazine, *The Blue Baboon*. This magazine, allegedly humorous, was actually a collection of caustic remarks and advertisements. It was the typical college magazine of the hip-flask era. In 1940 *The Blue Baboon* failed, because of not enough advertisers and too many risque jokes.

The first of the student periodicals to appear was the *Philomathesian*, a publication having a wealth of flowery words and a dearth of usefulness. The magazine was of a highly philosophical nature but today proves to be of very little interest. The *Philomathesian* was published for the last time in 1834 after a brief existence of around five years.

The *Frontiers* today is carrying on where the other magazines have left off. New *Frontiers* will lead to new horizons.

Standing: Nasmith, Trevett, Gross, B. Parker.

Sitting: Flory, Hill, Friedlander.

MIDDLEBURY
Campus

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE, MIDDLEBURY, VT., SEPTEMBER 22, 1949 NO. 1

VOL. XLVI

Entering Class Totals 346; Freshmen At Record High

Editors Plan Anniversary Kaleidoscope

Sports Editor

Student Advisors

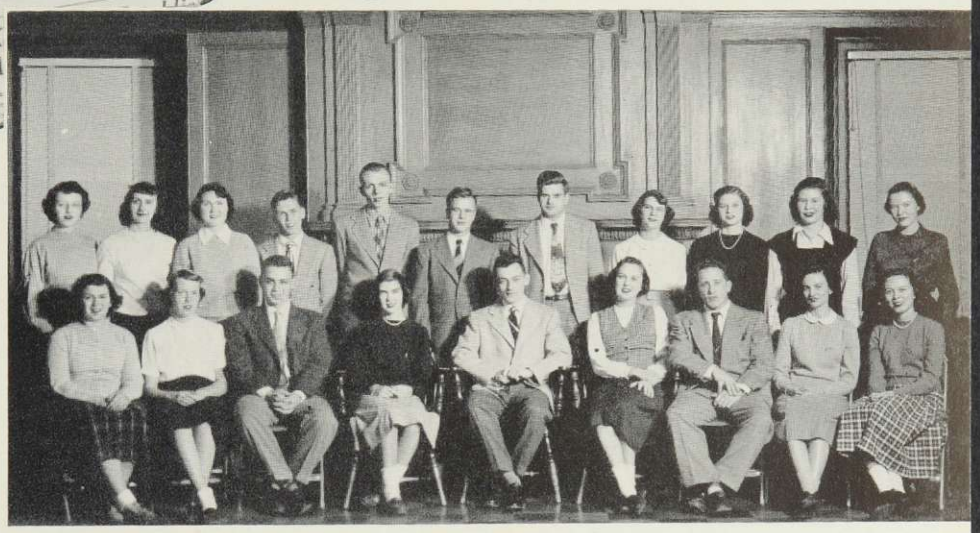
Phi K

A

EDITORIAL

2nd row: Roberts, C. Johnson, Hancock, Hopkins, Briggs, Kroeck, Taylor, Dulles, Schongar, McIntire, West.

1st row: Burr, Reid, Gussow, O'Brien, Walsh, Laverie, Bond, Ulmner, Ray.



The first college newspaper, the *Undergraduate,* was issued October 28, 1930, and copies were issued every two weeks thereafter. Those twelve to sixteen page editions contained many learned treatises on the religious and ethical problems of the day and little news. It ceased publication after only a few years.

The college was then without a newspaper until 1876 when the *Undergraduate* was revived. The publication contained items such as the requirements for admission, courses, the college calendar, a lead poem, editorials, personals, literary material and news items. Fiery editorials and radical ideas, such as comment on the coeds, kept this second *Undergraduate* thriving for nearly thirty years as a monthly. The cost of the paper ranged from twelve to twenty-five cents per issue. In 1902 the paper ceased publication.

The *Campus* began as a quarterly publication in 1905, became bimonthly in 1907, monthly in 1909 and finally in 1913 it evolved into its present weekly status. It was of book size, two columns, from thirty to fifty pages per issue, costing twenty-five cents per copy until 1913 when it became six pages, four columns, of newspaper size, at six cents per copy. Through the years it has gotten away from its magazine tendencies.

BUSINESS

2nd row: Schupp, Hosford, J. Johnson, Gable, Herrman, Goyne.

1st row: Brautigan, Drysdale, Desmond, Folke, Maintain.

KALEIDOSCOPIC, these books represent the trend of Middlebury annuals — Top: first Kaleid, 1874; 1894 annual; A Souvenir of Middlebury College, Class of '98; the first of two Laureas, Centennial Class; first Kaleid of the twentieth century. Bottom: 1915 issue, leather and corduroy cover; 1938 book, largest ever; Sesquicentennial KALEIDOSCOPE, *a summary of them all.*

KALEIDOSCOPE

Three score and seventeen years ago a student dipped his quill into the inkwell, cogitated a moment, and then wrote . . .

"It is only an echo of college life, a wandering ray from a student's bower that comes to greet you . . .

"Through the KALEIDOSCOPE, you behold the true landscape, ever changing and varying in form and color.

" 'Tis through this medium that perchance the 'old graduate' may view an object which may tend to revive again the scenes of other days. Again, he may chance to spy another 'painting on the wall', which is unknown of *his* college days . . ."

Thus began the preface of first yearbook for this College, published by the senior class of 1874. The next year's book was slightly thicker and contained evidence of an enterprising business manager in two pages of advertisements. It also was more like a college catalogue, having added the terms of admission, courses of instruction for all four years, and a synopsis of daily recitations and lectures.

The *Kaleid* continued to be published annually by the seniors through the class of 1881. Then it lapsed until 1886 when the junior class published the *1887 Kaleidoscope*. After the juniors revived the annual, it began to approximate the proportions, internally and externally, of the succeeding issues, being bound for the first time by a stiff board cover and containing the first photographs, also the first dedication.

After 1890, an annual was put out only intermittently, but as the College approached the gates of the second century, the Class of 1900 rose to the occasion and published the *Laurea,* honoring Middlebury's progress, her presidents, and her outstanding alumni and carrying out the recording functions of a yearbook as well.

The second and last *Laurea* did not appear until 1909, the following annual being called the *Kaleidoscope* again. The name has stuck since then and continues to be a most appropriate one considering the figurative likeness of a kaleidoscope and a yearbook.

Preliminary work on the *Sesquicentennial Kaleidoscope* was begun shortly after its staff was selected in May of 1949. Staff organization had been sorely wanting since the war. To remedy the situation a new constitution was drawn, passed in

essence by Student Life, and now only awaits condensation and final approval, this job having been put aside until publication of the anniversary issue is completed.

To obtain better photographs for this sesquicentennial issue, and for succeeding ones, the Trustees were petitioned to approve purchase of a speed graphic camera but refused, consenting later, however, to the appropriation of funds from the sinking fund for an auto-focus enlarger, to be owned jointly with the *Campus,* temporarily "housed" in the Chemistry building darkroom awaiting allocation of space on campus for a *Campus-Kaleid* darkroom.

To make more room for historical matter without paying the cost of adding too many more pages, the portraits of the juniors were omitted for the time being. As seniors, the Class of 1951 will have their pictures in the 1951 book, thereby ending the confusion of naming the book after the junior class which publishes it instead of the year in which it is published.

Thus the year and more of preparation of the sesquicentennial issue was not spent on the one issue alone. Much was done to make publication of future *Kaleidoscopes* more efficient, more graphic, more truly kaleidoscopic.

Financing of the one hundred and fifty year annual was a problem upon which publication of the book the Publication Board desired hinged. Letters to alumni, sent in November, 1949, and April, 1950, brought almost 580 answers; letters to organizations on campus asking them to pay the engraving cost for their group photo resulted in cooperative replies from all but a few. A three year contract with a professional photographer was negotiated in order to cut costs since the staff had no senior portraits to offer the first year. Finally, the trustees were again approached and again came forth generously with an appropriation of $500 from the sinking fund to go towards publication of the anniversary issue because of the special nature of the book, grants usually being given for equipment only.

Letters to alumni also resulted in old photographs which, along with ones copied from previous annuals, ensured a wide coverage of the college's history.

The tremendous amount of research and editing necessary for this annual, however, proved a task sufficient to prevent distribution of the issue on time—first, in the late spring, 1950, and second, immediately prior to Sesquicentennial Weekend. Thus it was possible, however, for the sesquicentennial issue to include coverage of the weekend which commemorated that which the book was honoring—the OLD MIDD SPIRIT—and thus be a complete record of Middlebury's first one hundred and fifty years.

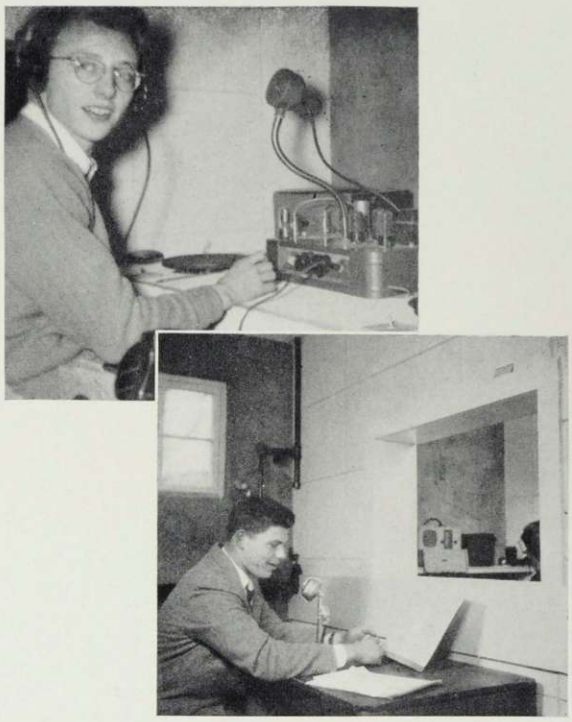
Left to right: Halsted, Mudge, McAdow, Lee, Bogart, Taylor, Cassel, Thomsen, Clark, Hench, White, Bond, Hyde, Eddy, Eldridge, Moreau, Johnson, Deyerberg, Goyne, McAllaster, Upson, Shaw, Green, Becker.

WMCRS

It was not long ago that when a college radio was tuned to 750 all that came out of the speaker was a hum. Today there is a different story; the college students now maintain their own radio station that broadcasts about twelve hours a day over 750.

The station was founded on May 1, 1949, in a chicken coop on lands adjacent to the college. At its inception the station broadcast but five hours a day and could only be received in a few buildings near the chicken coop. The original staff was composed of two college men who were very much interested in radio. By the time college closed in 1949 for the summer vacation the station had made notable gains. Men had been added to the staff and new equipment had been purchased. It was going to be almost impossible, however, to operate the station from an unheated chicken coop the coming winter; so when the college opened in the fall, work had already begun on the new studios in the basement of the Student Union building.

During the 1949-50 season the station expanded greatly. The new studios now consist of three sound proof rooms. The control room is located between the two studios and has large glass panels that enable the engineers to signal the studios. The station put on a drive to enlist new members for broadcast and maintenance work and by the end of the academic year there were forty staff members. Many improvements were made during the year. New turntables were installed and new record racks were set up adding greatly to the efficiency of the station.

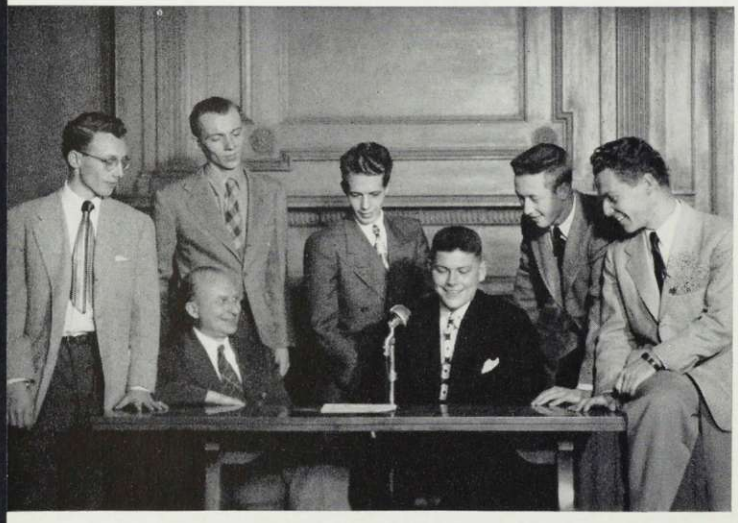


ONE OF THE FOUNDERS (top) and the President (bottom) take their stand at the mike.

The fall of 1950 found the station with many new and better facilities. A new transmitter had been installed in the spring of the same year thus increasing the range of the station to all the college buildings and to part of the town. The radio station now gets the New York Times' *News* via Western Union; new microphones have added to the greater clarity over the air; new transcribed programs add to the variety of the schedule. The studios also have been repainted and a new control board has just been finished.

It is worthy to note that the first radio station or club here at Midd is also one of the best run and most prosperous of the campus organizations.

Standing: Draper, Briggs, Bowker, Kay, Borst.
Seated: Prof. Wissler, Kitchell.



Frosh Handbook:
Gould and Frost, Co-Editors

Handbook

The "Freshman Bible" was originally published by a staff of five members drawn from the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. and the Christian Association who compiled the feared pages on regulations, traditions, and activities. A hot potato, which no one organization wished to handle, it was published the following year by the Men's Undergraduate Association and the Women's Student Government Association, still retaining the staff of the five members.

In 1930 the Christian Association and Pi Delta Epsilon—an honorary journalism fraternity in existence then—rescued it from oblivion with a neat issue containing advertising as well as the standard copy. In later years the Pan-Hellenic Council as well as the various branches of student government contributed to its publication.

Following the war, the job has been carried on by both the men's and women's branches of student government, being paid for out of their treasuries. In the past few years, the handbook has consisted of "flyers" of entering men's and women's pictures, a booklet on regulations, and another on activities and traditions. Two co-editors and a small staff compile the information for publication with the aid of the College Publications Office.

Science Magazine

The idea for the Science Magazine was conceived by William Howard, '52, with the purpose of giving the science students an opportunity to write, something they usually do not have an opportunity for but perhaps need. It also has another aim—that of awakening and sustaining interest in this field among all students.

The magazine has not yet been published, however, for reasons sympathetically understood by those in the publishing business—lack of money primarily. Designed to sell at a small cost to all students, the publication will carry not only pertinent information about the progress of Middlebury's scientists but also discussions of developments in the research laboratories of the Nation. Cartoons and jokes will enliven the magazine and everything will be presented in a way that even a "psych" major can interpret.

Credit goes to those tireless lab workers, who really burn the midnight oil, for venturing into the literary field to give the Midd student an eyeful of something he had not seen on campus before.

Standing: Havens, Watson, Archibald, Macnair, Upham, Muller.
Seated: Wood, Howard, Moulton.

OUTDOORS

SUGARIN' OFF, early thirties, at the sugar bush. On the left is Prof. Burt Hazeltine, then Dean of Men. In those days, horseback rides were occasionally taken as well as the hikes popular today. Outdoor fiends were carted off to the starting point of the hike in trucks much smaller than those used today. There was room in them for about a dozen people; this is no indication, however, of how many actually squeezed in.

Mountain Club

Middlebury has always been an outdoor college; and the first recorded organization to perpetuate such activity was known as the Outing Club. Organized on December 7, 1916, the club fostered the development of interest in skating, snow shoeing, hiking, and skiing. During those early years the Club sent snow shoe and ski teams to many neighboring colleges, and the teams accumulated good records in intercollegiate winter sports competition.

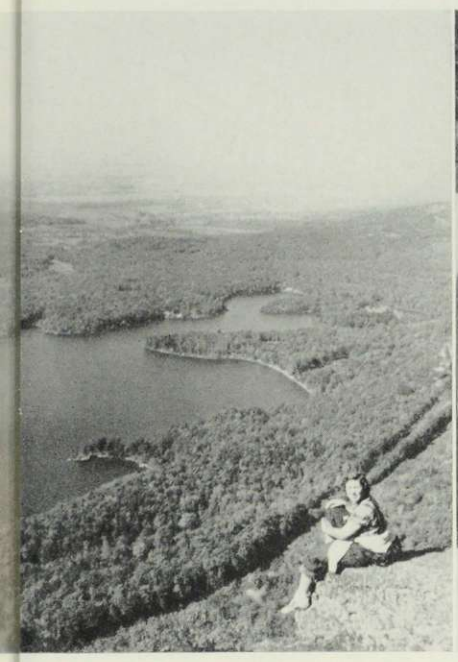
Its membership became larger each year, and it began to engage in other outdoor activities. While the main purpose of the club during those early years was to promote winter sports, it began to fill another void in college activities as its expressed aim became the sponsoring of such outdoor activities as were not provided for by the Athletic Council.

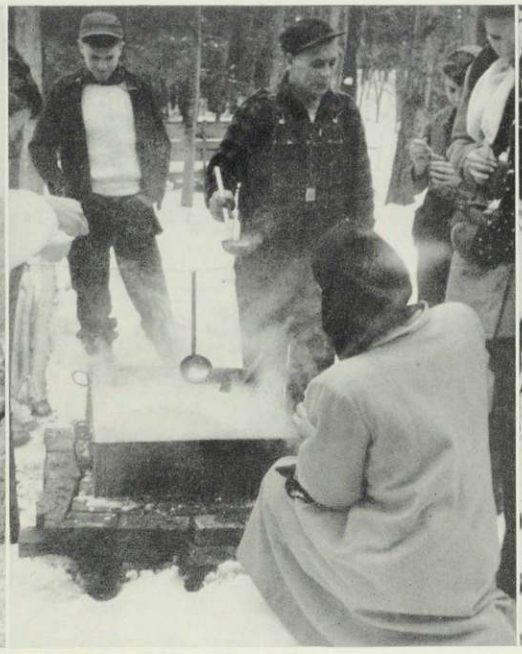
In the early twenties, the club chiseled its future out of the rugged Vermont countryside, as enthusiastic students, with the aid of shovels, axes, saws, and wheelbarrows, and with typical Middlebury Spirit, constructed Middlebury's first ski jump and ski area on Chipman Hill, on the north side of the town. A winter cabin was also erected to aid in the activities of the club. In 1923, a bold Harvard lad made the first recorded leap off the newly constructed jump for a distance of forty-five feet. With his award, he also took home a sprained ankle.

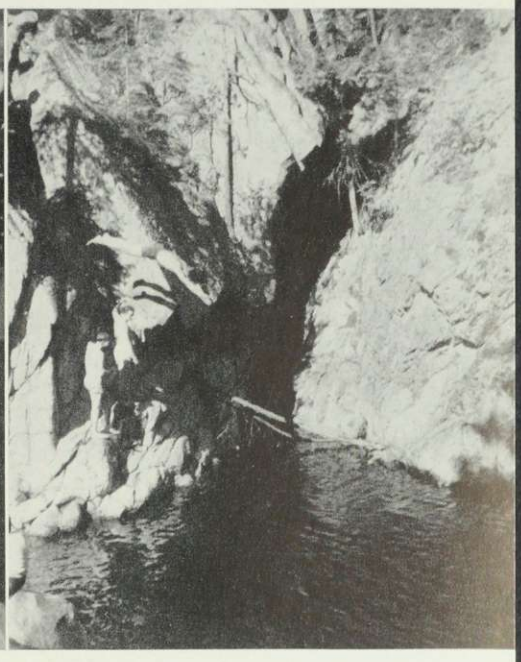
In 1924, student interest in the club had waned and during the next eight years, the only organized outdoor club was found on the women's campus, being known as the Women's Hiking Club, sponsored by the Women's Physical Education Department.

In March of 1931, the present Middlebury College Mountain Club was organized to take advantage of the 31,000 acre mountain campus bequeathed to Middlebury in 1915 by Joseph Battell. The mountain campus served to complement what was learned in the class rooms of the lower campus. The enthusiasm of Middlebury students, faculty, and administration has

3rd row: Gould, Norton, Wheeler, Hildreth, B. Parker.
2nd row: Moreau, Lelong, Axinn, Sacher, R. Smith.
1st row: Drysdale, Lewis, Rupp.







ACTIVE IN ALL SEASONS during the College year, the Mountain Club initiates freshmen to the outdoor aspects of college life at the Freshman Outing the first Saturday they are here; and from then on in, the largest student organization on campus goes all out to produce an active calendar of events. Above, left to right: Janie Rupp '52 enjoys the view from Mt. Mooselamoo of Lake Dunmore; sugarin' off, complete with pickles and doughnuts; the Cascades, where the water is chilly all year 'round.

elevated the club to being the largest and one of the most popular ones at Middlebury.

In 1934 the Mountain Club was organized along the lines of today. A governing board of seven members has now grown to thirteen. The Skyline body, out of which the governing board is elected, has been permanently limited to thirty-six members, twelve each from the upper three classes. Wearing the Skyline emblem, a member indicates that he has passed the requirements necessary to belong to that body and is taking an active part in the planning and running of the club activities.

In 1933, the Mountain Club joined the Intercollegiate Outing Clubs of America, and in 1935 and again in 1947, Middlebury was host to the annual I. O. C. A. conference – three-day outings at which time experiences and friendships were blended to produce superior collegiate outing organizations.

On Sunday mornings during the spring and fall, a curious rumble develops in the yard between Pearsons and Battell Halls. A little while later cries of "We're off!" soar above the noise of moving trucks. Singing one of the many club songs, the hiking group travels through town and heads for one of its favorite haunts in the Green Mountains, to return in time for Sunday Vespers.

Among the most pleasant memories of a freshman are the hikes he went on during his initial "hitch" at Middlebury. Some feel so strongly about the club that they enter the stiff competition for Skyline. The spirit of the club is transmitted by the activity it engages in. Among these: hiking, overnight hikes to one of the many shelters found on the Long Trail, square dances, the Alpenstock, sugaring-off, Fall Weekend, Spring Carnival, and the club-sponsored annual Winter Carnival.

Standing: Goyne, Gleason, Pike, Muessel.

Seated: Gable, Alexander, Whiteside.

Sailing Club

The Middlebury College Sailing Club was reorganized in 1946. It now holds forth on Lake Dunmore. The postwar organization was originally permitted to use three snipes and one cape cod knockabout, belonging to Ecole Champlain, on Lake Champlain. The following year the club was reorganized under the Athletic Council, and it was given a budget permitting it to compete with other college sailing organizations. Today sailing is the only coeducational athletic sport at Middlebury.

In the winter of 1948, the Sailing Club built four weasels from plywood kits, and they were put in the water that spring. These eleven and a half foot weasels have won many home regattas for Middlebury's coed sailors. Through a loan from the college, the club was able to pay for the weasels and to purchase new equipment. The base of operations was moved to Lake Dunmore Waterhouse Cove in 1949.

The Club is a member of the New England Intercollegiate Sailing Association, and it races many major New England Colleges. Middlebury sponsors seven or eight home regattas a year. A Commodore's Ball is held every fall on Homecoming Weekend; profits from the dance supplement the club's income. In addition to actual racing, by offering courses in sailing instruction and racing techniques the club provides an opportunity for new members to become "skippers."

Boating at Middlebury began in the early 1890's. A Boating Association was formed by fraternities Delta Upsilon, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Chi Psi, and Sorority Alpha Chi, later to become Kappa Kappa Gamma. Canoes and row boats were kept upon the Otter Creek and on Lake Dunmore. The organization flourished for many years. In 1940 a Dinghy Club sprouted on Campus, though not as an organized college activity. The club managed to win several away regattas.

Future aims of the club include their own beach front and better boats.

READY TO BOARD one of their fleet of weasels, members stand on dock while another boat gets under sail.

"SAFETY FIRST," orders the Ski Patrol; beginners take heed, get some instruction on Chapel Hill first.

Flying Club

Middlebury first took to the air in 1935 when the Aviation Club was formed with Prof. Heinrichs and Vice-President Freeman as advisors. Emphasis was placed upon discussion and instruction, but the club died out in 1937. In 1939 a Civil Aviation Authority was formed and Lois Dale '41 became the first woman soloist in the East.

Following the war, the Flying Club was formed; by 1948 a subdivision known as Flying Panthers, Inc., had been formed, twenty members having bought fifty dollar shares in an Aeronca Champion. The Panthers are a self-perpetuating organization, shares being resold upon graduation. The club itself is one of the least expensive of its kind as instruction is provided by students.

Ski Patrol

Founded in 1947, the Breadloaf Ski Patrol has been continually expanding its services ever since in order to meet the rising demands of Midd's popular sport. The new Snow Bowl has attracted an increasing number of enthusiastic skiers, who must be taught "Safety-First". By enforcing sane skiing and checking tows and trails, injuries are cut down. Yet, when they do occur, the ski patrol is prepared. Under the able teaching of Coach Kelly and leader Dwight Stimson '52, the volunteers are trained with forty hours of first aid instruction, manipulating splints and bandages artfully around each others' limbs. When they take to the snowy slopes, they are better prepared to keep skiers ski-able.

FIRST PLANE used by aviation addicts in the fall of 1935. The members first used the field where the Field House now stands and later took advantage of the golf course (more hazards for the golfers).

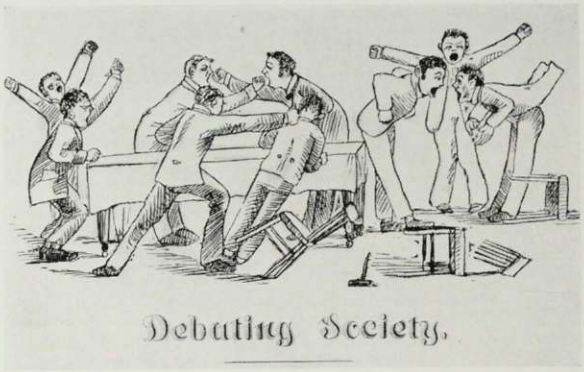
Standing: Conomikes, Borst, Gyzander, Meacham.

Seated: Muller, Field, Slade, Shaw, Macnair.

POLITICS

Political awareness and the art of debate went hand in hand during the early years of Middlebury College. As early as 1802, possibly earlier, the Philomathesian Society had been formed. Meeting weekly in the evenings to debate matters of national importance, the organization, pledged to secrecy, was as exclusive as any social fraternity and flourished for several decades.

Political groups took on a more modern appearance with the formation of the Tilden Campaign Club in 1876. In 1890, a Republican Club was founded, and in 1894 three political organizations flourished on campus: the William E. Russell Democratic Club, the William McKinley Republican Club, and the Prohibitionist Club. In 1910 various state clubs sprouted.



THE U. N. HAS NOTHING on Midd debaters of the 1880's if we can believe one of the early KALEIDS, *which were prone to poke fun.*

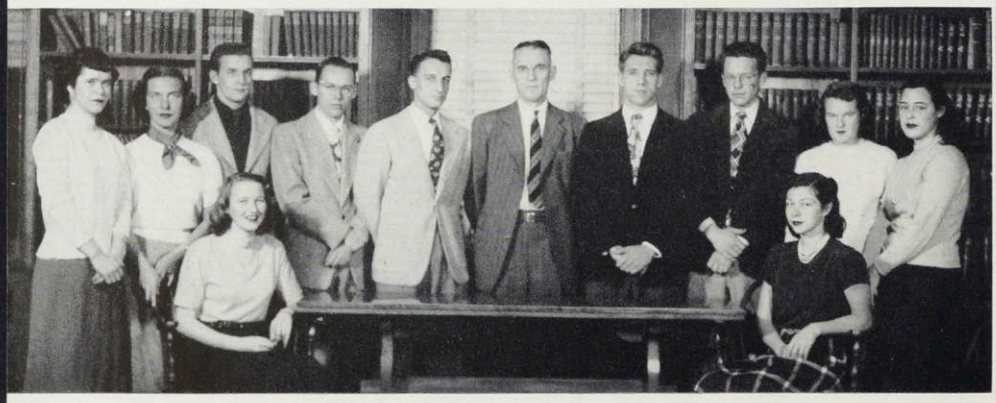
Debating

Interest in debating was stimulated in 1908 with the beginning of the Middlebury College Debate Union, and in 1914 debating became a major activity. In 1919 the Wetherell Debating Club was formed to stimulate participation in varsity debating. After a successful year in the club, members could be eligible to participate in debating on Midd's varsity teams.

The Civics Club and the Tuesday Evening Club both existed periodically in the early 1900's. A male counterpart to the Debating and Civics Club, formed in 1918 to work for Women's suffrage, was the Liberal Club, of limited membership, formed in 1932 and reorganized in 1937.

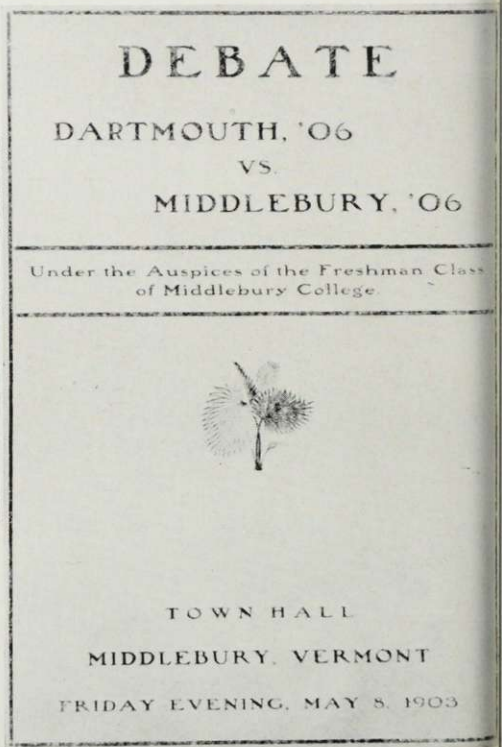
Debate success at Middlebury began in 1930 when Perley C. Perkins became coach of the debate team. Since that time, Middlebury College debate teams have won over 60% of their intercollegiate debates. Men's and Women's debating teams operate under different schedules, but occasionally they engage in mixed debates.

Two sets of generous prizes established by E. W. Lawrence and his gift of a car in the spring of 1950 for transportation to away debates provide stimulus to superior activity from debating teams at Middlebury.



Above, standing: Rogers, Keith, Straney, Sherburne, Bragg, Prof. Perkins, Prinn, Parker, English, Cannon.
Seated: Edgar, Nye.

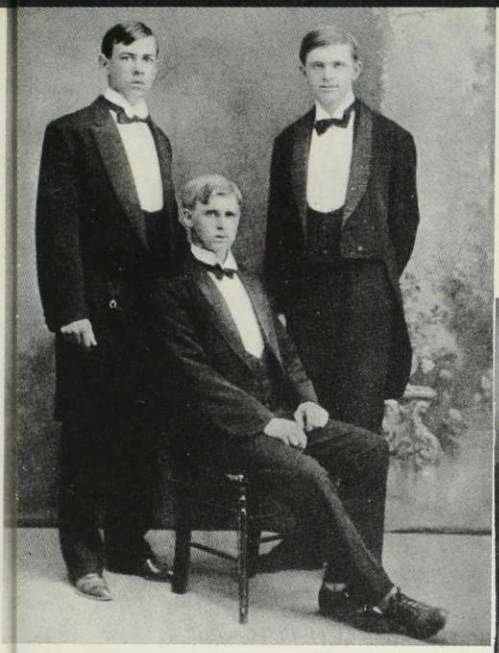
Right: DEBATE PROGRAM from an era when the value of debating was understood by undergraduates more than it is today.


DEBATE

DARTMOUTH, '06
VS.
MIDDLEBURY, '06

Under the Auspices of the Freshman Class of Middlebury College.

TOWN HALL
MIDDLEBURY, VERMONT
FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 8, 1903



Left: NOT JUST FOR THE PICTURE, these 1911 debaters wore the standard attire of tux and tails. Informal discussions, by informally clothed participants, such as sponsored by the I.R.C., had not been thought of.

Below, 2nd row: Nesmith, Gordon, Dennis, Lukens, Prof. Hoag, Oetjen, Lunt, Boog, Castor.

1st row: Jesperson, Bou, Kastenbein, Beattie, Parker, Knight, Shaw, Cappers, Krum, Thomann, Briggs.

I. R. C.

Strange as it seems today in view of the strictly welfare nature of the Women's Forum, that body started the International Relations Club when it affiliated with the national I.R.C. of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in 1937. Working in conjunction with the S.A.A. after 1945, the I.R.C. evolved as a separate group during 1947-48.

Its name bespeaks the topics of discussion; its chief aim, support of the cause of peace. It has sponsored guest speakers for the College and has taken an active part in the annual model Security Council held among New England colleges.

S. A. A.

Not to be misunderstood as a radical contingent on campus, Student Action Assembly is an outgrowth of the first Middlebury Conference, 1943, and is mainly a clearing house for student opinion on national and international problems. In 1945 it published *Agenda,* which contained student and faculty opinion on important controversial issues such as "Permanent Military Conscription" and "Control of Atomic Energy". Norman Thomas, Alexander Kerensky, and Dr. John S. Badeau, President of the American University at Cairo, Egypt, are a few of the noted speakers S.A.A. has sponsored. Since its beginning, its aim has been to make Middlebury students politically conscious.

Standing: Gordon, Hayden, Schweiker, J. Shapiro, Trevvett.
Seated: N. Shapiro, Shadick, Pinault.

LANGUAGES

Der Deutsche Verein
Der Zweck des deutschen Vereins von Middlebury Kollege soll die gegenseitige Forderung der deutschen Sprache und die gesellige Annaherung seiner Mitglieder sein.

CLUB ACTIVITY APPARENTLY, as depicted in this drawing from the 1911 KALEID.

German

No German department or club existed when Prof. Everett Skillings—now emeritus and living in the town—arrived at Middlebury in 1909. Only a modern language department. Upon his arrival French and German began to be taught separately and subsequently the German Club emerged.

The club suffered during World War I as people looked askance at those who spoke German; after the armistice, English was spoken at meetings. A few years later, however, die Kleine Gruppe arose for those students who conversed fluently and this group returned to speaking the language. The club itself, der Deutsche Verein, met once a month. Reorganization and formation of a new constitution came in the spring of 1945. Under the guidance of Herr Neuse for a number of years, during his leave of absence recently the club became defunct; but it will be revived next year.

Activities over the years have included Christmas caroling, singing and dancing to folk songs, enacting German plays, and discussing and seeing movies on German folk life and customs.

MEMBERS OF THE FRENCH CLUB, too numerous to mention, gather in one of the salons of the Chateau to watch a play enacted in French (below).

French

Record of Le Cercle Francais, which is allied with the international organization, L'Alliance Francaise, stretches back to 1913 though it was not always in existence until after 1925. Meetings afford the opportunity to hear and speak the French language and to become more familiar with French literature, customs, and music.

The largest language club at Middlebury, le Cercle's annual events include a Bacon Bat; faculty play; Christmas play, followed by "chants de Noel"; a "bal"; and a masquerade—"la mi-careme," traditional French mid-Lenten celebration, which is highlighted by confetti throwing, crepe suzette, and "naturellement-le can-can."

"HASN'T HE EVER TOLD YOU?" (or words to that effect) questions Bill Niederauer (center) of Eleanor Flett as husband Bill Hughes chokes on his meal.

2nd row: Blanchard, Scanlon, Braily, Clark, Hungerford.
1st row: Kirsch, Savary, Elmore.

Spanish

El Circulo Espanol arose soon after the formation of the Spanish department in 1919. At a meeting in 1921 a constitution drawn up by Prof. Julian LaCalle was read and approved and the group formally existed.

Their activities have been similar to those of other linquists—only with a different accent. Anxious for an acquaintance with the culture "South of the Border", members have gained considerable knowledge through the years from talks by Prof. Centeno and Senor Morales on the culture and art of many of the South American countries and great appetite for the Spanish meals prepared by current club advisor Miss Martin, who has also spoken frequently on Spanish art.

SPANISH HOUSE SKIT, "For Whom the Cannon Booms", a feature of the 1947 Spanish Carnival.

2nd row: Vogel, Castor, Almquist, Wright, Chase, Bowman.
1st row: Worley, Prof. Fayer, Champlin.

Russian

Almost as soon as the College added a Russian department in 1944, a club for that language sprung up. Encouraged by Dr. Mischa Fayer, students were formally organized by the spring of 1945.

Prior to the actual institution of the club, a trial meeting was held in the home of Dr. Fayer. A thorough success, since that time many similar gatherings have taken place and many a delicious Russian repast prepared by Mrs. Fayer devoured. Since so few of the students are in advanced courses, however, members speak English at meeting.

Since its beginning the group has hastened to take its part in college life. Contributing a skit in the "Faculty Frolic" of 1947, the club also has had a Russian scavenger hunt and Christmas song-fests.

With the relationships between the U.S.S.R. and U.S. so tenuous, students are seeing the value of obtaining a thorough knowledge of this language and its culture.

3rd row: Miner, Herbert, Arel, Peck, Vogel, R. Parker, Peach.
2nd row: Hoyt, Johnson, Hemphill, Lelong, L. Furber, Ireland, Parker, Barber.
1st row: Sherrer, Trask, Barton, Morgan, Ross, Porter, Stokes, Griffis, Whitlock (director).

Glee Club

Following his inauguration in 1866, President Kitchell immediately approved formation of a Senior Glee Club and a Sophomore Glee Club and since that time choral groups of one sort or another have speckled the College's extracurriculum with great frequency but seldom any duration. By the end of Kitchell's term, two basses, two tenors, a soprano, and a pianist were giving stellar performances.

Tours, confined in the days of the Zig Zag Minstrels (1916) to towns in Vermont, finally spread out to cities like Pittsburgh, Washington, Boston, and New York. One annual tour became the practice as more places were included. Appearances in New York in 1925 and 1931 won them places of 7th and 3rd respectively in the Intercollegiate and National Glee Club contests. During the years, numerable broadcasts and recordings have been made of both men's and women's glee clubs.

Revived most recently in 1948 under Messrs. Bedford and Whitlock, the old spirit and prominence of past glee clubs has been attained.

Above: GIRLS' GLEE CLUB, 1900, included a banjo accompanist. Right: MEN'S GLEE CLUB, c. 1915, was a small orchestra and choral group combined. Tuxedos, as for debating, were standard apparel then.

3rd row: Draper, Cushman, Champlin, Wright, R. Boss, Hemphill, Stokes, T. Boss, Bowen, Porter, Leavitt.
2nd row: Ross, Dyett, Harscheid, Stowe, Badeau, Muessel, Haskins, Overlock, Deckelman, Parsons, Roberts, Sacher.
1st row: Logan, Bogart, Stoddard, Dufault, Beattie, McGowan, Wampler, Yates, Cummiskey, Worley, Peck, McIntire.

Choirs

The completion of Mead Chapel in 1916 necessitated a choir to sing in it. Finding many music lovers among the students and townspeople, the choir grew rapidly, numbering thirty paid members four years later. Cooperation between the Men's Glee Club and the mixed Choral Society produced a well-received Commencement Concert in 1917.

Increasing interest in the Choir evidenced itself in 1939, when tryouts first were limited to upperclassmen—thereby giving rise to the Freshman Chorus open to all classes, and again in 1947, when the choir—grown to ninety members—had to be divided and sing on alternate Sundays. Freshman and Senior Choirs combine annually, however, to present the Christmas and Easter services, the latter started by the Choral Society and carried on since 1938.

Like the glee clubs, which cannot boast similar consistent growth, the Choir has presented concerts in the big cities at the invitation of the Middlebury Alumni/ae Associations.

FRESHMEN CHORUS, graphic display of the need for more men.

Orchestras

As early as 1894 a college orchestra, organized through the efforts of Prof. Henckels, existed and played for student dances mainly. What present students think of as the college orchestra—The Chamber Groups—had its beginnings around 1915. Called the Little Symphony then, as interest in orchestral artistry increased, it was soon presenting an annual spring concert.

By 1948, having survived lack of interest and members during the war, the Little Symphony was back on its feet, now divided into two Chamber Groups—Senior and Junior. Presenting programs in daily chapel occasionally, the groups have been appreciated.

STRINGED INSTRUMENT GROUP on the women's campus, 1911, had a cocker spaniel mascot (front row, center).

MEN'S ORCHESTRA, 1914, called the "Little Symphony" then.

Left to right: Marston, Stokes, Youel, Ferris, Garrigus, Shapiro, Farnsworth, Carter, Cawley.

Other organizations interested in music have also appeared during the years. The A Tempo Club, for women music students, caught on rapidly after its founding in 1929 and lasted until 1942. Taking over its function of promoting appreciation of music that year was Tone, for the more advanced music lovers. A co-educational club, it sponsored recital programs and urged composition by its members but died a quiet death in 1948.

More energetic throughout the last half century has been a dance band of some sort. Of late the name "Black Panthers" has stuck.

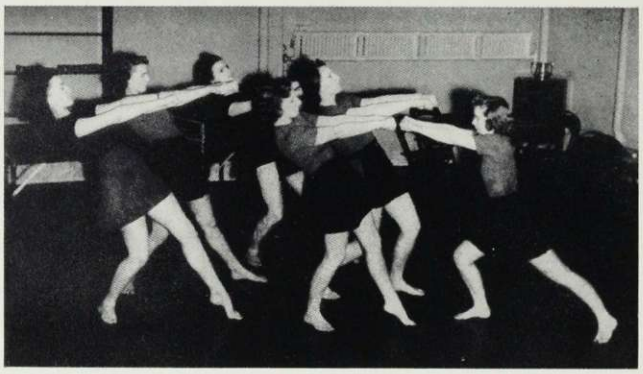
THE BLACK PANTHERS rendering "Moonlight in Vermont" at the Sophomore Hop. The dance band this past year was not composed of Middlebury students alone but consisted of men from other colleges in the surrounding area as well.

"COMPOSED OF THE MOST SKILLED JAZZ ARTISTS among the men students," the College Dance Orchestra of the roaring twenties played for many a flapper and her beau as they kicked their heels to the Charleston, a dance now being revived by the current generation. One of the groups during this time played on an ocean liner during one summer.

The Band

Aside from its concerts from time to time, the Middlebury Band has always been indispensable at football rallies and games. Edgar J. Wiley '13, was largely responsible for its organization on campus and served as faculty advisor for many years. The concerts of today "aren't what they used to be" when the band went to East Middlebury on horse-drawn carriages to play for the Memorial Day exercises; but the open-air concert in front of McCullough Gym in the spring of '50 was very well attended and received much favorable comment.

Standing: Brainerd, Bowker, Sheffield, Simon, Welch, Pastan, Taylor, Robinson, Coates, Elwell, Mr. R. Allee, director.
Seated: Harrison, Woodworth, Churchill, Kearney, Bickford, Butler, Jacober, Drummond, Hope, Darling, Potter, Cavanaugh.



Above: THIS LITTLE GIRL in the 1940 Group is fighting a losing battle, but not without stiff resistance towards overwhelming odds. Left: 1950 GROUP. Clockwise, from front: Findley, Rey, MacRae, Kent, Scott.

Modern Dance

The Modern Dance Club, devoted to "expression through movement", is one of the more aesthetic Middlebury organizations. It was not until 1939 that the ardent and inspired members of the unforgettable sophomore "Flit" classes formed what is now called The Modern Dance Club under the direction of Miss Fern Laking. This W.A.A. subsidized club is governed by the Modern Dance Group, a smaller, more proficient group.

At times the club has been without an instructor. In 1942, Mrs. Lee took over the advisory job and since then has been an inspiration to the aspiring dance enthusiasts. Weekly sessions are held to practice new techniques and new choreography. Everything is centered on the annual spring concert.

Some outstanding programs in the past have included excerpts from "Listen to the People" by Stephen Vincent Benet, "Ballad for Americans" in collaboration with the College Choir, and "The Christmas Story". The "beat, beat, beat of the tom-tom" found a fitting place in the club's presentation of "The Congo" by Vachel Lindsay. Last year the program included a history of the dance through the ages, from the birds and beasts up to the ballet in its modern forms. Other numbers ranged all the way from a 16th century folk dance to a syncopated interpretation of "Jazz Legato".

In the past several years, the club has trekked to Burlington to exchange techniques with the UVM dancers. Other inter-college meets have been held in the past.

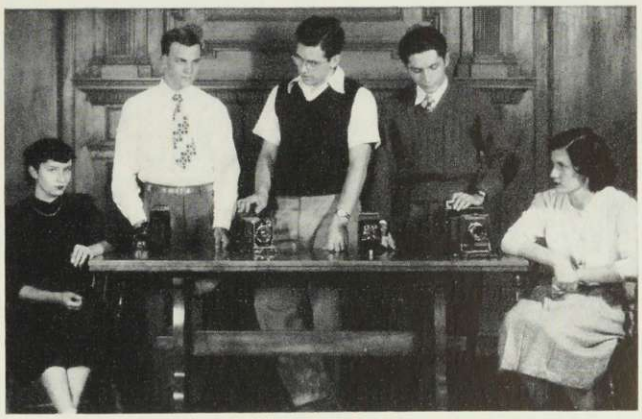
This year the club handled publicity for Martha Graham and her troupe, sponsored by the women's phys. ed. department, who thrilled an amazed Middlebury audience.

MARTHA GRAHAM in "Salem Shore".

Photography

The photography enthusiasts of Middlebury started the Camera Club in an abandoned laundry in the basement of Hillcrest annex in the spring of 1947. Gradually the laundry has become a well-equipped darkroom with an enlarger, dryer, and other photographic equipment. At meetings the members discussed photography, criticized each other's work, and generally benefited from the accumulated wisdom of the group. Their activities have included Sunday camera walks, model nights, lectures by members of the faculty and qualified students, and semi-annual print shows.

The age of automobiles has caused the camera walks to be changed to camera "rides", where members pile into available automobiles and explore the surrounding countryside for photogenic objects. The club is now divided into the Black and White Section, the Color Section, and the Darkroom Section. Members can devote their time to just one of the sections or all three, depending upon their interest. An efficient innovation was the creation of an executive board which replaced the old system of a president and vice-president. At present there are six members on the board, who are elected for the duration of their stay at Middlebury unless impeached by an unanimous vote of the other members. The club petered-out early this year, however, and remains in a stagnant stage at present.



Shaw, Teagle, Slade, Ghiron, Griffin.

Alchemists

One of the least publicized organizations on campus, and yet one of the closest knit and most efficient, is the Alchemists Club. Its membership consists of science majors and other students genuinely interested in the sciences.

3rd row: Macnair, Clemens, Langdon, Gillam.

2nd row: Prof. Harnest, Ross, Carle, Reifel, Prof. Harris, Howard.

1st row: Prof. Phillips, Miss Barr, Archibald, Prof. Voter, Stutz, Metcalf, Kraft.

Amidst preparations, reagents, test tubes and other lab paraphernalia in the Chemistry Building, the Alchemists meet to plan their activities which include the new science magazine, lectures by members of the faculty, American Chemical Society meetings, and the hilarious yet constructive Chemistry Show. Founded by Professor Voter in 1912, the club, originally six students and one faculty member, has made notable advancements in growth and scientific work.

The men and women of the rubber aprons also sponsor lectures by members of the faculty, which are open to all students. The Alchemists' affiliation with the American Chemical Society affords them the opportunity to bring famous men in the different fields of science to Middlebury so that the students may get some inkling of what goes on in the scientific world at a time when science is so important to this nation.

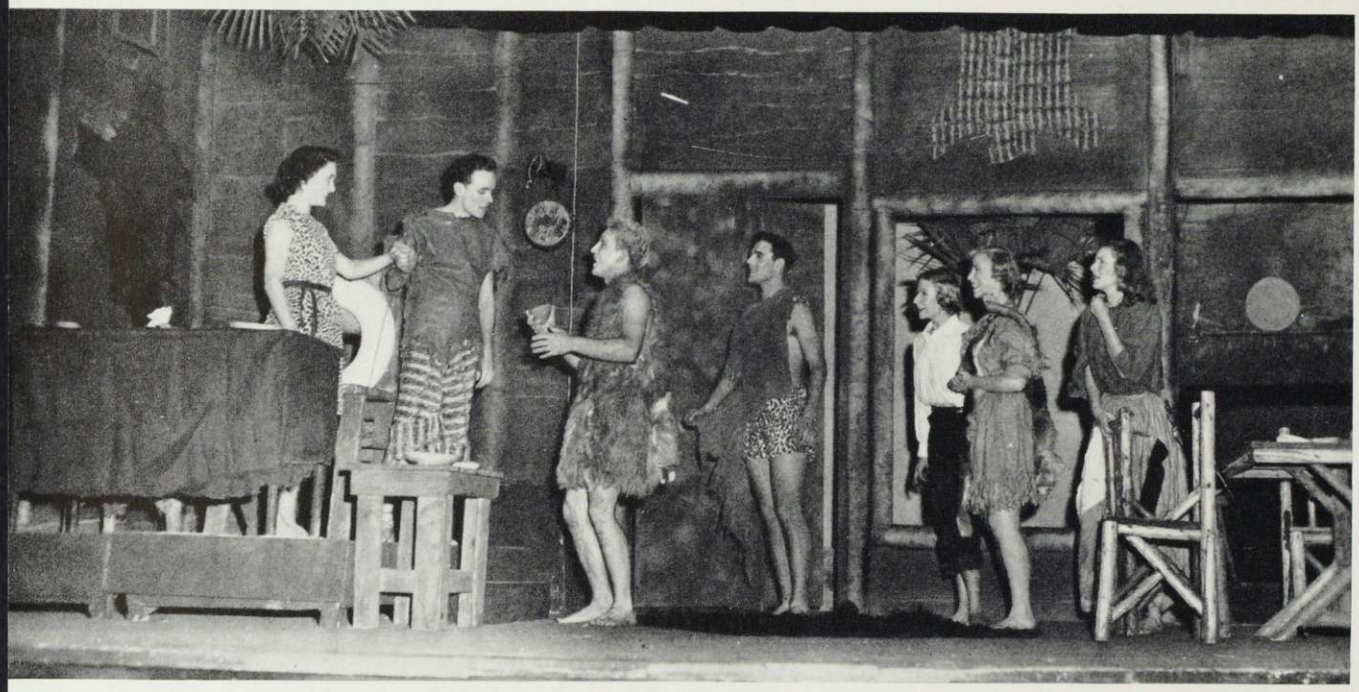
Players

Dramatics got its first start at Middlebury during the administration of President Kitchell. About 1880 a Shakespearean Club was formed with the purpose of presenting not only the plays of Shakespeare but also the great classics. In 1899 a Latin Conference was held at Middlebury, and the drama enthusiasts took advantage of the situation by presenting a play in Latin. These Latin plays were presented for the next few years and were named "Temporibus Hominis Arpinatis". By 1907 a Dramatic Club had been formed which presented such plays as "Charley's Aunt" and "A Scrap of Paper". For the next few years the Dramatic Club presented many hit plays. In 1911 the club was reorganized by Frank W. Cady; this

WIG AND PEN

Standing: Wing, Wood, E. Brown, Prof. Volkert, W. Frost, C. Johnson, Loemker, V. Frost.

Seated: McLaughlin, Laverie.



"THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON" having become the castaways' master, Crichton (Frost) announces that Lady Mary (Frost) is to be his wife. Lord Loam (Summers), the Rev. Treherne (Axinn), Lady Agatha (Sherwood, also played by Vogt), Lady Catherine (Wright) and Tweeny (Groff) offer congratulations.

"MIDDLEBURY PARADE" by William Hazlitt Upson. About a boy who tries for 150 years to enter Middlebury; at the start of these years (left), he (Straney) is caught by "the old man" (Griffis) just as he has been persuaded to bundle by the daughter (Ferris).

"LIFE WITH FATHER", the Winter Carnival Play. Father (Straney) checks on the state of health of Harlan's (Kinnard) thumb as Vinnie (Willaredt), Annie (Rey), Whitney (Haseltine), Clarence, Jr. (Rice), and John (Platka) look on.

new club was the basis for the present day Players and Wig and Pen. The club continued as Mr. Cady had organized it until 1942. In that year the club was reorganized with the arrival of Mr. Volkert. This reorganization and the one in 1948 resulted in a larger, stronger, and more enthusiastic group of Players. The governing board of the Players is known as the Wig and Pen. Present day membership in the Players is open to anyone interested in the theatre. The Wig and Pen membership, however, is restricted to the older and more experienced members of the club. Since 1942 the Middlebury Thespians have presented three or four plays each year. Nor is dramatics at Middlebury confined to the Players alone. In 1943 the Faculty took part in the play "The Twelve Pound Look", and in addition to this play the faculty has taken part in other productions. Each year a group of students put on a Variety Show for the College. This show has no connection with the regular club though assisted by it at times; its actors are taken from the College as a whole whether the student is a Player or not.

"TAMING OF THE SHREW", the first Shakespearean production at Middlebury since 1915. Without waiting for the wedding feast, Petruchio (Stokes) heaves Katharina (McLaughlin) over his shoulder and takes her home to begin his "taming of the shrew".

RELIGION

Standing: Lelong, Ross, Beech, Hoepli, Benedict, West, Parker, Teagle, Olsen.
Seated: Young, Bowman, Nelson, Badeau, Knapp.

Christian Association

The first religious group in the history of the College was the Philadelphian Society, 1804, founded for the "cultivation of moral faculties and the religious improvement of its members". Actually, it crusaded to save the souls of non-members as well; students who did not give every indication of being overly zealous on religious matters were objects of concern; and the often commented-upon religious revivals were in no small degree emanations from this same group.

Enjoying a continuous existence until 1882 when the Young Men's Christian Association was formed, this early society boasts the longest record of existence of any single student organization.

By 1890, the Y.M.C.A. was sponsoring a prayer service every Tuesday and with the coming of the female to the campus, the Young Women's Christian Association was added in 1894. Meanwhile, 1886 had seen the formation of the Student Volunteers; their purpose, "the evangelization of the world". Volunteers went to remote parts of Asia, Europe, and Africa to accomplish their aims, devout and sincere missionaries.

Despite the roaring era about them, the Sunday Noon Club met from 1921 to 1925 after morning church services and four years later the Rural Discussion Group sprang up, akin to the present Women's Forum. The year 1932 saw the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. both sever bonds with the national organization and combine as the Middlebury Christian Association of today. All duties formerly the responsibility of the "Y" groups were assumed by either or both the men's and women's student government organizations after 1932.

The Christian Association today sponsors weekly discussions led by faculty members, town ministers, or guest leaders. At these discussions, earnest students seek the answers to their most pressing religious problems. In addition, an increased membership since 1932 makes possible numerable and worthy community services. One of the projects in which many of its members participated this spring was renovation of the town poorhouse. Representatives also attend intercollege weekend conferences.

Interfaith

Inter-faith started as a small, enthusiastic group formed after the Culture Conference of 1944. For six years now, Interfaith has acted as the sounding board for the various religious problems arising on campus. Made up of three representatives from the Catholic, the Jewish, Christian Scientist, and Protestant groups at Middlebury, the purpose of the council is to present to the campus a united religious front. Since its beginning, Sunday afternoon discussions have been held on such panels as "Can Different Faiths Cooperate Towards a Common Goal?"; Chapel programs were planned in '47, and in '48 a drive for the Ripton School was held. This spring marked the initiation of the Religious Emphasis Week, at which time guest speakers of the four faiths spoke in Chapel and afterward led discussions. It is hoped that in the future an even more successful program will be continued.

Standing: Beech, Ratte, Ross.
Seated: Eaton, Shaw, Murdock.

Newman Club

The Newman Club was established here at Middlebury in 1940, under the direction of Father Wilson and since that time has become the link between everyday living and the Church for all Catholic students in college.

Affiliated with the National Federation of Newman Clubs, the aim of the club is to help its members learn how to live better Catholic lives. Twice a month meetings are held, at which time guest speakers present appropriate talks on education, marriage, the church, and their religion. These meetings are open to all who are interested; actually all Catholic students are members though only one-third of the number regularly attend the meetings. In addition to the meetings suppers and Communion breakfasts are held during the year.

Standing: Ablondi, Aulisi, Overlock, Hancock, Schlumpf, Pfaff, Wallace, George, M. Cavanaugh, P. Cavanaugh, McKenna, Kearney, Havens.
Seated: Drennan, Borst, Murdoch, Ratte, Russell, Cummiskey, Laughran.

HONORARIES

Four honoraries presently exist at Middlebury; but, as with all types of student groups, many others have made their brief records. Honorary debating national Tau Kappa Alpha enjoyed about a dozen years here after 1921. Honorary journal society Phi Pi Epsilon, here for a decade following 1924, at one time was a quasi-governing board for the many publications prevalent then. Kappa Phi Kappa, professional education fraternity, also existed during these times but was abolished by Student Life in 1937. The stories of other one-time honoraries have become part of the histories of present day groups told on the following pages.

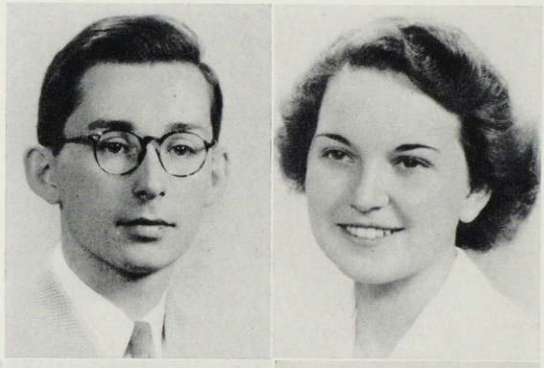
Phi Beta Kappa

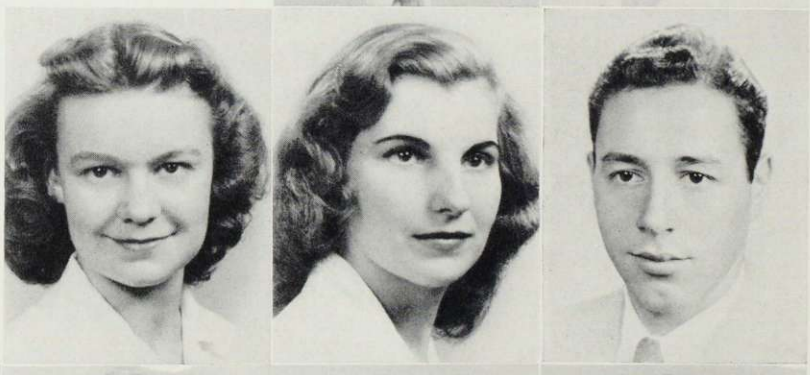
The love of wisdom is the helmsman of life.

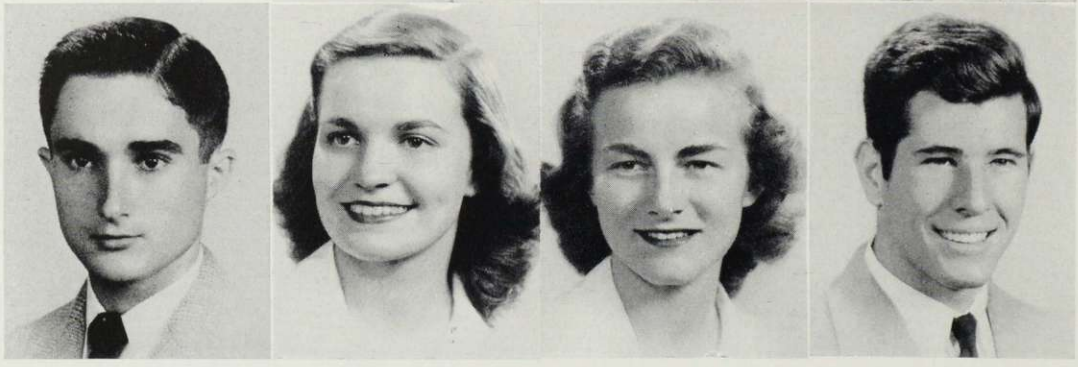
The ninth chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, Beta of Vermont, first received its charter on August 7, 1868. After a lapse of several years, the chapter was revived at Commencement, 1889.

New members are announced twice during the year, at a daily chapel service during the first semester and at Class Day exercises Commencement Weekend. Members of the senior class who are of good character and who have at Middlebury maintained an average of 89 for the first six semesters or 87.5 for all eight semesters are eligible for membership in this oldest of all Greek letter societies. Also eligible are transfer students who have completed six terms at Midd with an average of 89 or four terms with an average of 90. The quota at Middlebury is one-fifth of the graduating class; to date it has never been filled.

Vice President of the College Freeman is president of the chapter; Prof. Cook is vice president; Prof. White is secretary-treasurer. The chapter holds occasional meetings during the year and an annual dinner with a speaker at noon Baccalaureate Sunday.



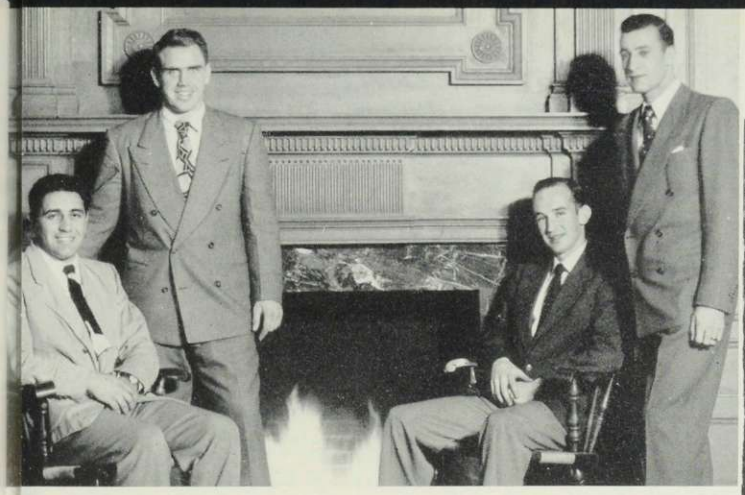


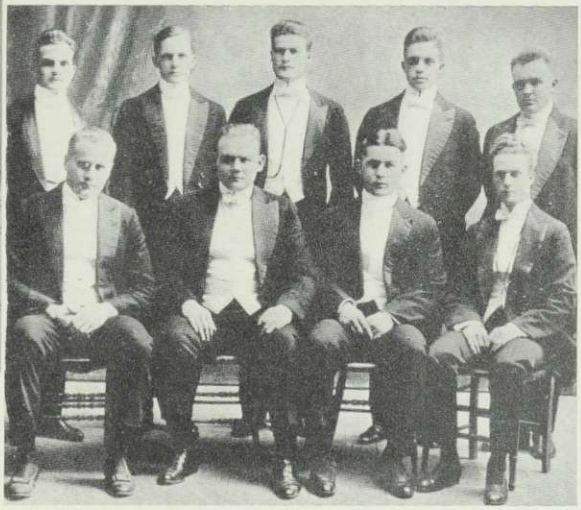


First row:
Richard Kent Gardner
Doris Gould

Second row:
E. Bernice Kenerson
Jean Kirsch
Robert Alan Lustberg

Third row:
Robert S. Martin
Marilyn A. Marvin
Margaret Ann Stearns
Stanley H. Vegors





Above: Corbisiero, Lindeman, Turnbull, Meeker.
Right: HATCHETMEN OF 1917, achievement personified.

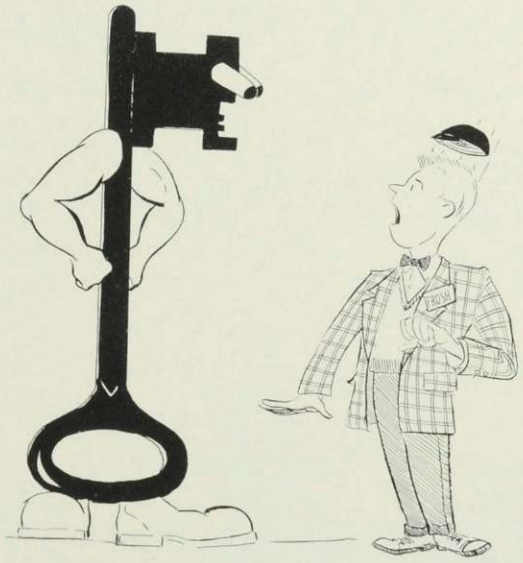
Men's Honoraries

In 1910, Delta Tau and Sages, sophomore and junior societies respectively, established themselves with the purpose of promoting good interfraternity relations and activities. These honoraries chose two outstanding men from each fraternity and the neutral body. (In 1928, Sages lowered its quota to one.) New members were tapped at the end of their freshman and sophomore years.

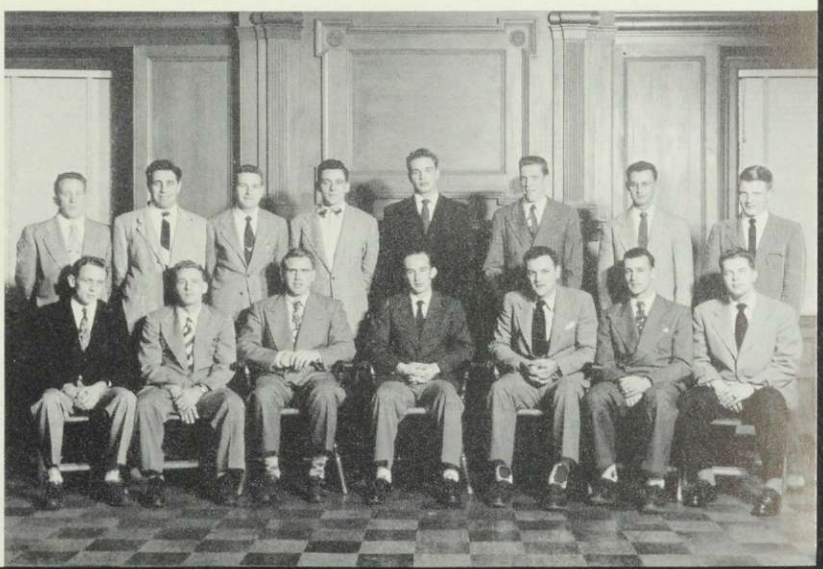
The following year, in 1911, Waubanakee, a senior honorary, was founded. It perpetuated the OLD MIDD SPIRIT, orientating freshmen to Midd's traditions, supervising pep rallies, and attempting to foster closer student-administration-faculty cooperation. Initiation into Waubanakee has remained to this day the highest honor an undergraduate can receive—significant of outstanding service to Middlebury.

A merger of Delta Tau and Sages was deemed expedient in 1930 and Blue Key was founded. It assumed the duties of Waubanakee, as the senior society took on a purely honorary status, and established a quota of 5 sophomores, 15 juniors, and 5 seniors, not necessarily to be filled, to be tapped each spring without regard to fraternity affiliation.

In 1937 Student Life put Blue Key on the same purely honorary basis as its older brother; but during the recent post-war years, Blue Key resumed its former duties. In the process, however, attempts to force rah-rah-ism into not-so-enthusiastic war veterans brought about a more mature attitude towards perpetuating traditions on the part of Blue Key.



Standing: Bond, Corbisiero, Gadaire, Meacham, Loveys, Nightingale, Dragone, Ellis.
Seated: Frost, McNamee, Lindeman, Turnbull, O'Connor, Meeker, Maurer.



Left to right: Meyer, Gould, Teachout, Carleton, Marvin, Stearns, Wood.

Mortar Board

The Banshee Chapter of Mortar Board, national senior women's honorary society, was installed at Middlebury in 1928, having absorbed the old local society known as the Banshees, founded in 1912. Banshees selected women "most popular and representative of Middlebury", their pin was a silver owl with red eyes, and their initiates were tapped in the middle of a spring night. Today the new initiates, not less than five nor more than twenty, called "splinters", are tapped in chapel in May.

The objectives of service, scholarship, and leadership are also the qualifications required for its members. It is by no means purely an honorary society but carries on an extensive service program: orientation of freshmen, annual presentation of a cup to a sophomore woman outstanding in scholarship and service, publication of a Middlebury song book, and many other activities.

BANSHEES OF 1918, complete with stuffed banshee owl held by leader in center.

A.M.B. DANCE ("All Men Broke"), sponsored by Mortar Board. Girls take boys, even presenting them with magnificent corsages (see below).

Extracurricular Activities: a Summary

by JOHN R. WALSH, Editor *Campus*, 1949-50

Sharing dominance with academics in undergraduate life are a wide range of activities loosely termed "extracurricular". The designation applies to a variety of organizations designed to help govern student affairs, to lend diversity to the college social life, to supplement formal studies, to provide for the exercise and development of athletic prowess, to channel individual talents appropriately, to bestow recognition for service and academic achievement, and merely to abet collegians' gregariousness. The rise of chartered activities is a comparatively late collegiate phenomenon, and their proliferation has marked significance.

Through the nineteenth century, Middlebury students apparently were sufficiently occupied with the curriculum to make them limit their off-moment endeavors to debating societies, fraternities, musical organizations and student periodicals. Today, similar organizations must compete in a crowded field for student attention. Collegiate debating, though requiring no less skill and aplomb, is a diminishing thing. With senior and freshman choirs, a men's glee club, a chamber orchestra, and a band existing at present, interest in music seems not to have lagged.

Fraternities, established at Middlebury for a century, are enjoying a period of post-war expansion and remain the centers of college social life. At Middlebury, where potential viciousness in the system has been largely avoided, fraternities retain prestige. Sorority activity at the college is limited by the essentially social character of the groups. Sororities and fraternities have achieved a considerable measure of self-government under the Panhellenic Council and the Interfraternity Council.

The undergraduates' persistent urge for self-expression has resulted in a series of publications spanning most of the college's history and reflecting the temper of the times of their existence.

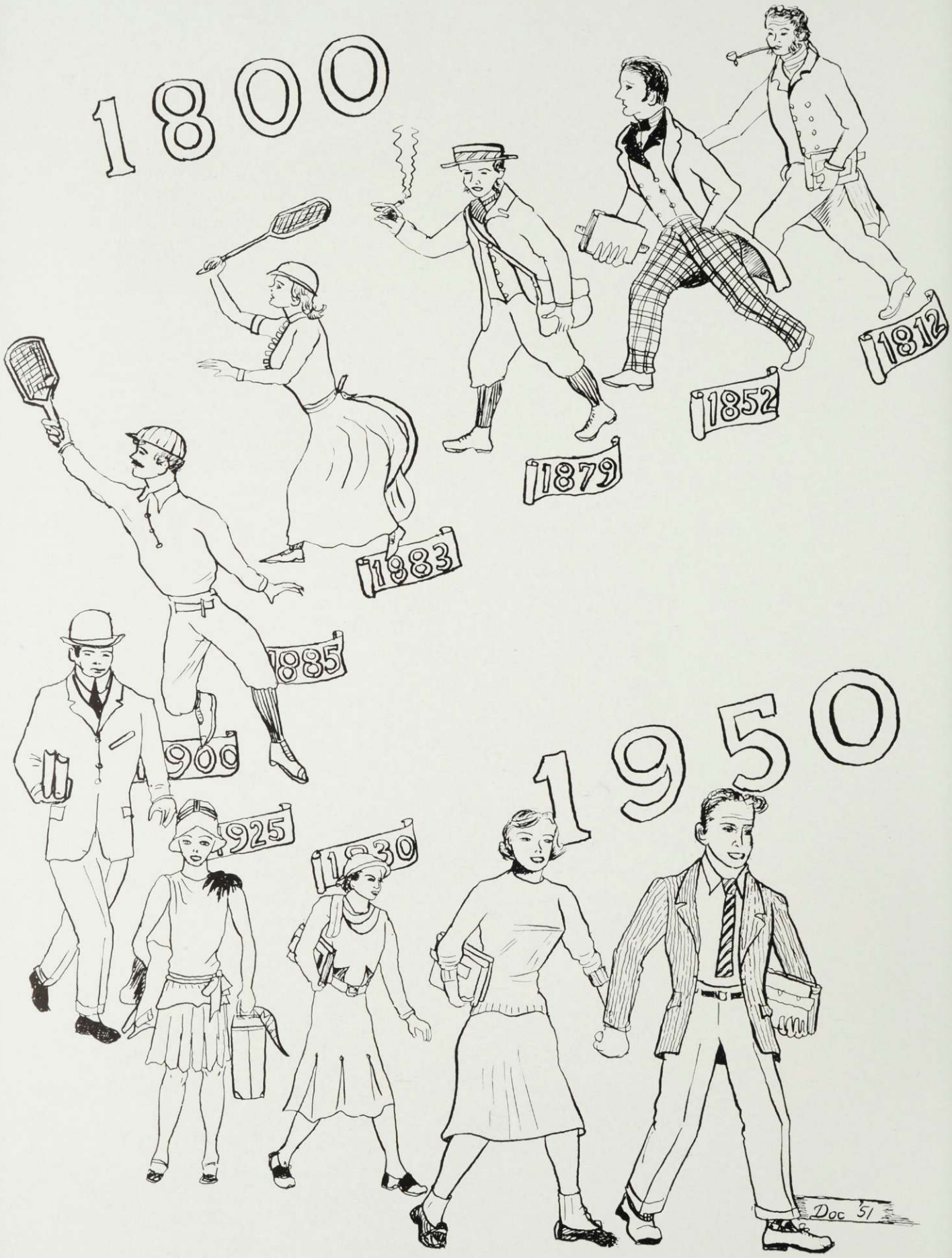
Religious interest finds expression in the Christian Association, the Newman Club, and the Interfaith Club.

German, French, Spanish, and Russian clubs exert a cosmopolitan influence and afford language students insight into foreign cultures and customs. General and specialized interests are served by the Student Action Assembly, the International Relations Club, the Alchemists Club, and organizations devoted to the pursuit of hobbies.

The Mountain Club, whose members follow the seasons in exploiting Vermont's outdoors attractions, assumes the task of running the Winter Carnival.

Women's Forum gives women opportunities to work with townspeople on social welfare projects and to perform genuine community service. Mortar Board, for women, and the men's Blue Key Society are firmly established service and honor organizations, and Waubanakee's hatchets are awarded to the college's "elder statesmen".

Increasing emphasis on extracurricular activities is viewed regretfully in many quarters. The spectacle of a student neglecting his studies for life in an extracurricular half-world is not uncommon. The student-administration Student Life Committee, under whose jurisdiction the activities fall, has viewed the petitions of zealous organizers indulgently. The college seems to feel that the student is capable of apportioning his time intelligently. Student government organizations have not been conspicuously successful in dealing with the problem of the misappropriation of time. The merits of extracurricular activities in encouraging student acceptance of responsibility is by no means negligible; but for many, experience is gained at substantial sacrifice in studies. Whether these sacrifices are justified is a present problem.


1800
1812
1852
1879
1883
1885
900
925
1930
1950
Doc '51

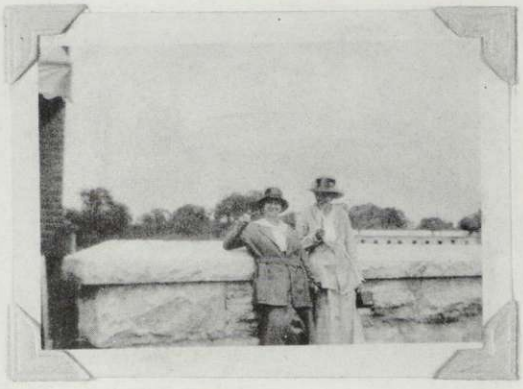
Opp. page: MIDDLEBURY PARADE of students from every era.

This page: GAY NINETIES were quite gay at Middlebury also. Right: "FRESHMEN GREEN AS GRASS", D.K.E.'s pledges of the Class of 1898 pose for photograph by Jackson's, local flash powder expert, never having the slightest notion that fifty-five years later it would be printed. Bottom, left: "THE BROWNIES", as they were called, Chi Psis of Class of 1900 attentively and precisely care for the tonsorial needs of one of the brothers. Right: DEKES OF 1895 prove a bit risque by having photographer Jackson compose this picture for them. Battell Hall, to the historically uninitiated, was a women's dorm at the time.

Junior ('06) Play - 1905

Tennis Courts - 1912

Outside Pearsons - 1919



Bridge Party - 1912

Near Battell - 1913

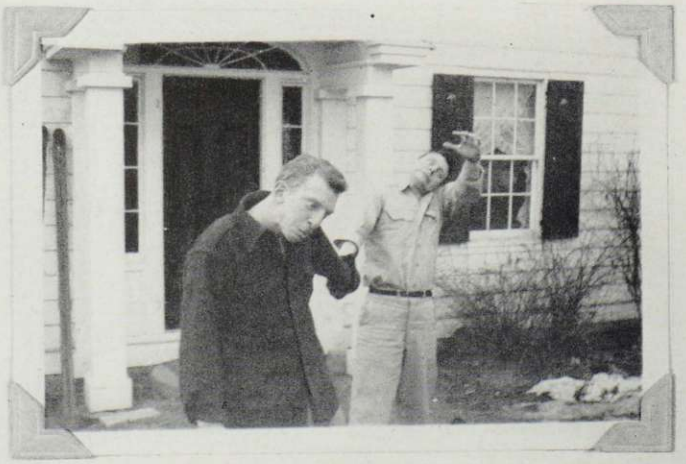
Bloomers - c. 1923

Dorm Life - 1921

"Monster Act" - c. 1946

1900 - 1949

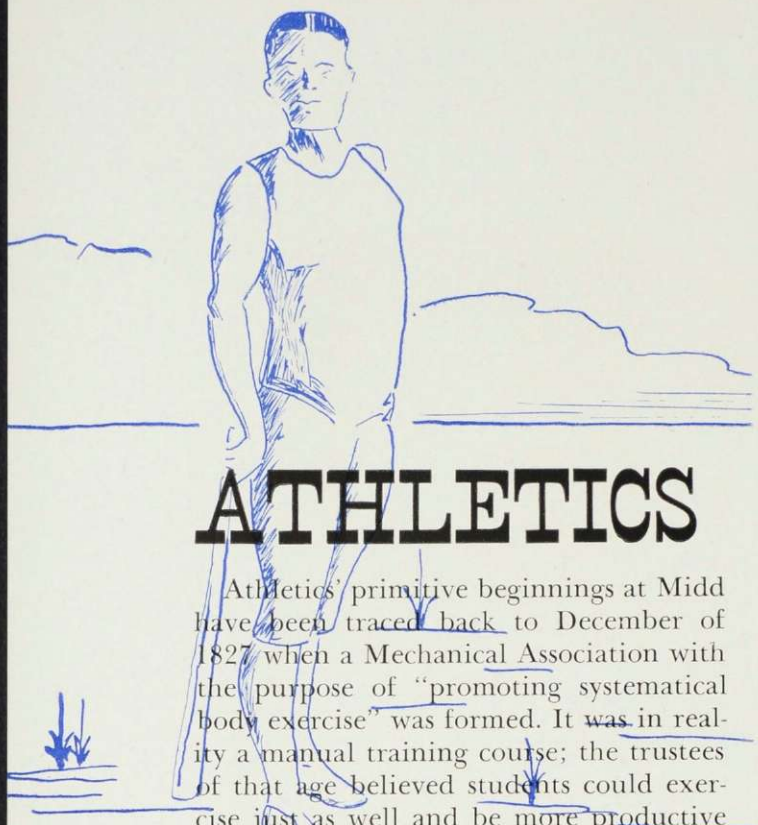
"Gone Forever" - 1926



1949—1950

SPIRIT

SPIRIT AT MIDDLEBURY IS AS INESCAPABLE AS THE WARMTH FROM A ROARING BONFIRE AT A HOMECOMING RALLY OR THE SOUND OF CHAPEL BELLS RINGING BEFORE SUPPER. THERE IS SPIRIT EVERYWHERE AND THE FACETS OF SPIRIT ARE MANY. ONE CAN'T HELP FEELING THE SUSPENSE IN SPORTS AND THE EXCITEMENT OF SOCIAL LIFE. THE ARTS INSTILL US WITH A SPIRIT MUCH AKIN TO THAT OF RELIGION. BY OUR TRADITIONS WE ARE BOUND TO THE SPIRIT OF THE PAST. FROM THEM ALL COMES THE SPIRIT OF LEARNING DURING OUR FOUR YEARS AT MIDD, NOT JUST LEARNING FROM THE PAST, OR IN THE PRESENT, BUT LEARNING FOR THE FUTURE. TOGETHER THEY MAKE UP THAT WHICH IS PECULIAR TO MIDD —"THE OLD MIDD SPIRIT".



ATHLETICS

Athletics' primitive beginnings at Midd have been traced back to December of 1827 when a Mechanical Association with the purpose of "promoting systematical body exercise" was formed. It was in reality a manual training course; the trustees of that age believed students could exercise just as well and be more productive with manual arts than idle sports. The plan never proved very successful.

The next historical event of note occurred in the spring of 1859 when the first athletic field was planned. Two years later a gymnasium in town was opened and made available for students as well as the townsfolk.

President Kitchell's arrival gave athletics a shot in the arm. He encouraged the new baseball team and often expressed the need for a gymnasium. It was not until President Hamlin's term, however, that twelve rooms in South Painter were converted into the College's first gym.

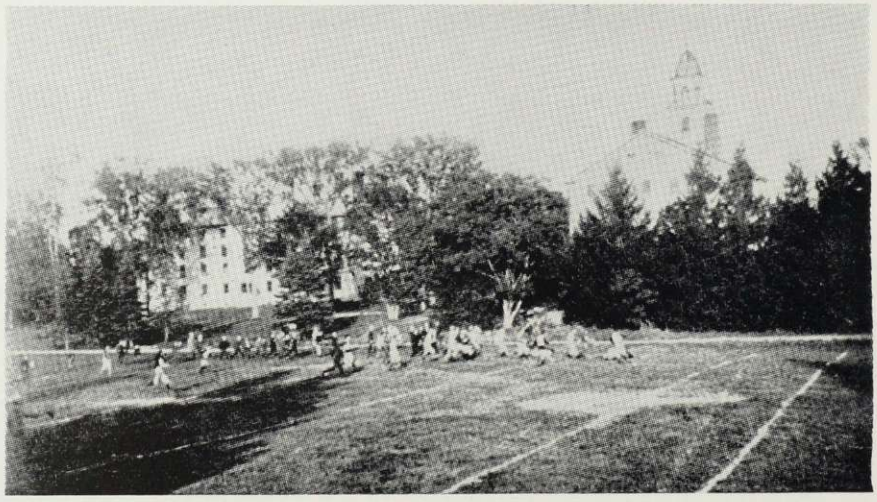
Within the next couple of years an Athletic Association was formed to direct interclass sports. Five years passed and a baseball trainer was secured; five more, the first organized football practices took place.

Growth of athletics necessitated supervision. The Men's Athletic Council was created in 1909, consisting, as it does today, of the Director of Athletics and representatives from the faculty, alumni, and upperclassmen, these last members being since 1929 all the major team captains and those minor team captains in season. Today the Council regulates the schedule of contests, sanctions new sports, approves letter awards and the elections of captains, and administers all athletic funds.

The year 1912 was a big one for athletics at Middlebury. In May, the Women's Athletic Association was organized. And in June, McCullough Gymnasium was dedicated. Middlebury finally had its first separately housed gym.

Two years later the Grandstand and Porter Field were presented to the College; five years after that, the women's athletic field was completed.

Athletics like everything else went on the rampage during the twenties but were prudently checked by President Moody and the one-year residency ruling of the Men's Athletic Council. This ruling, incidently, brought about the freshman teams which have existed since then with the



EARLY GRIDIRON before the days of Porter Field and the Grandstand, which were given to the College in 1914.

exception of the war years. During this time also, the first ski jump was completed on Chipman Hill in 1924, as winter sports enthusiasts found more cohorts.

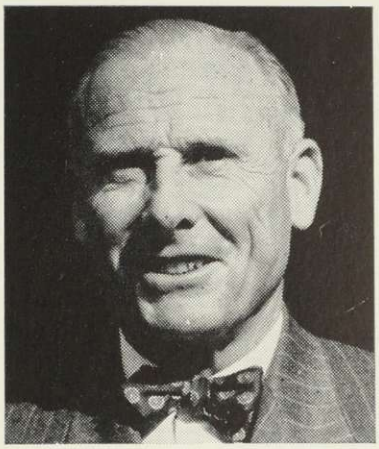
Thus Middlebury's athletic plant stood for over twenty years until 1947. Recent additions have greatly improved Midd's facilities and today's sesquicentennial set-up is described by *Campus* Sports Editor Sam Donnellon as follows*:

Middlebury is a happy land for the athlete and his followers these days but this was not always so. The lack of adequate indoor facilities had shown itself clearly when the President of the College, Dr. Stratton, was forced to make several trips to Washington in quest of a Navy subsidy during the recent hatred. The Navy was cool toward Middlebury because the school was not set up to handle their rigorous conditioning program and the President experienced some difficulty before convincing them that there was ample room to carry on in the outdoor athletic fields.

In the succeeding years, this Navy connection proved of extreme worth. Through the aid of several influential officers half of a boot camp drill hall was secured from a base in Rhode Island, dismantled, shipped, and reconstructed at a spot just off the road leading up to the golf course. To make it look a little more civilian, the local contractors gave it a face lifting and added a front lobby and other innovations.

Inside the massive structure there is a hockey rink with grandstands that seat 1800. There is a basketball court with stands that collapse against the wall which hold 1400. There is, in a three story section between these, several locker rooms, showers, equipment rooms, a boxing ring, coaches' offices, and two windowed sections which overlook both areas and are used

(*) *Editor's note: Sports Editor Donnellon has done the research for and written the histories of all the major and minor sports and the women's ski teams for the* Sesquicentennial Kaleidoscope *that appear on the following pages.*

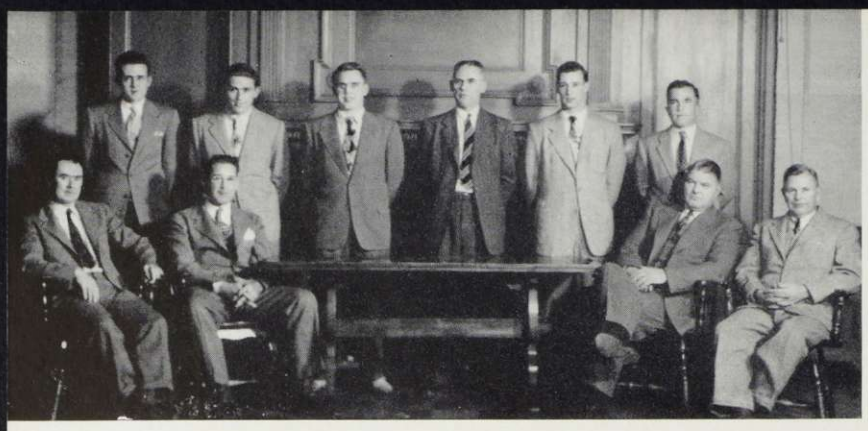


Coach Brown

Arthur M. (Coach) Brown has been director of athletics at Middlebury since 1918 and has become, during the past 32 years, as revered in this town as Connie Mack is in Philadelphia. Coach received his A.B. from Williams in 1907 and is a full professor in physical education. He has guided Middlebury teams in nearly every sport including football, baseball, basketball and skiing.

His specialty, however, has been track; and though often his teams are thin in talent, they win regularly in dual competition. Rumor has it that Mr. Brown is thinking of retirement. The day he steps down will certainly be an unhappy one for Middlebury College.

ALBERT makes them shine.



MEN'S ATHLETIC COUNCIL

Standing: Colburn, Mulcahy, Lindeman, Prof. Perkins, Meeker, Bennitt.
Seated: Profs. Phillips, Cook, Brown, and Swett.

by the press and radio people and honored guests. In the fall and spring the idle space on the hockey side is used for tennis, permitting action on three regulation courts. The basketball area similarly permits the playing of three basketball games simultaneously. Through the generosity of Dr. Stewart Ross, '21, the court used for the games has glass backboards and the area is further enhanced by an electric score board that often draws the attention of casual lady fans away from the games.

Fred Lang heeding the pleas of Curt Cushman, ex-'50, inaugurator of lacrosse, gave the college the necessary money to fill in and level a new athletic field behind the Field House which was dedicated in June of 1949. This area will be used for intramural sports, freeing the freshman football field for lacrosse during the spring.

Meanwhile, McCullough gymnasium has been interiorly redecorated for the exclusive use of the Women's Athletic Association and women's gym classes and the girls are all very pleased that they do not have to weave and gesticulate to their rhythm patterns while lascivious male eyes peer at them through the once moth eaten, drawn curtains on the stage.

President Stratton and "Duke" Nelson survey the season's prospects.

McCULLOUGH GYMNASIUM, the College's first separately housed gym, built in 1912, the gift of ex-governor of Vermont John G. McCullough. Upon completion of the new Field House, this building was turned over to the exclusive use of the women, who formerly had had the use of one room, no showers, no lockers, no hooks, and no benches.

Wright, Hammond, Tanner, Francisco, Elliot, Osborn, White, Baldwin, Herrman, Rey.

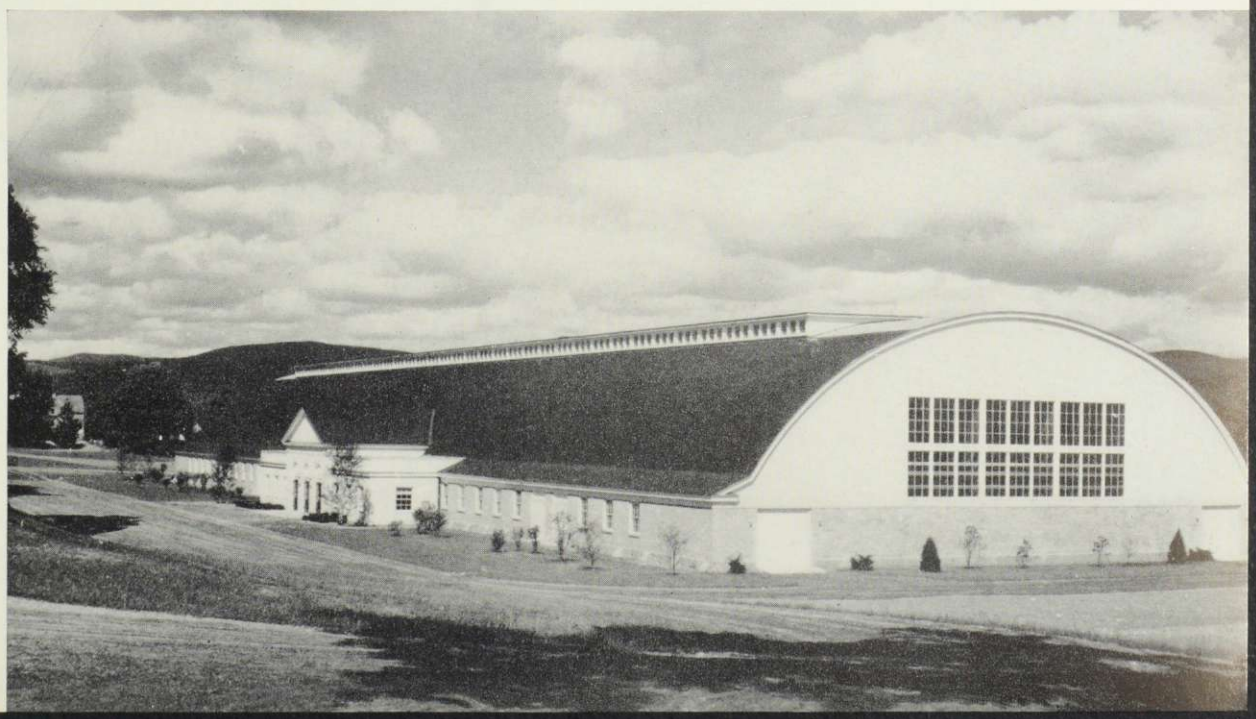
Up on Breadloaf mountain Joe Jones, who fills in as women's ski coach and instructor, has worked hardest at the development of the Snow Bowl. The skiing development now has two tows, one for the steep and sometimes perilous "big" slope and the other for the misnamed beginners' slope. There is also a fifty meter half-natural ski jump which is the scene of the newly organized Vermont State Open Jumping Championship and several college and scholastic meets. Completed in 1947, it is justly called the finest ski development on any college campus.

Thus briefly noted is the Middlebury athletic plant. It is a vaster, more expensive, better layout; and most people who have lived, as recent classes have, through both eras will have to admit that the transition has been good and well worth the time and effort and money.

CHEERLEADERS

The cheerleader is the link between the field and the stands, not only here at Midd but in every football field across the country. One might say that a cheerleader need only be beautiful or handsome, but such is not the case. There was a day not more than a decade ago that Midd did not have beautiful co-eds out on the cheering field. It was only after long and heated discussions that Midd was able to show off some of its best. Spirit—energy—and sometimes even fortitude are the necessary elements that go into the composition of a good cheerleader. When we remember football, we will not only remember the teams and the games, but also the Old Midd Spirit that the cheerleaders instilled in us.

WORLD WAR II MEMORIAL FIELD HOUSE, dedicated in the spring of 1949.



Quackenbush, McLaughlin, Bennett, Yeaw, Lobo
Manager Craikshank, Novotny, Frank, Browsowsky, Hollquist, Coach Morey
Riegelman, Mullen, Klevenow, Moynihan, Papke, Potter, Ehlert
Whitney, Carlton

Above: STONE HOLLQUIST PICKS UP FIVE against Harvard at Boston in the celebrated 6-6 tie.

Left: THEY TIED HARVARD, 6-6, the 1923 football team.

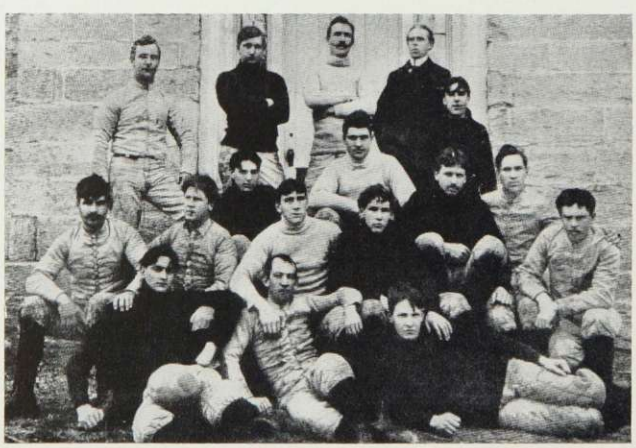
FOOTBALL

To a current undergraduate, the athletic teams of yore are not taken very seriously, which is an attitude that the old-timers must feel is youthful folly. The post World War II era has produced an upward trend in the fortunes of Panther teams that the present student body feels is unequalled in the history of the college. The alumni, on the other hand, having tempered their spirit with wisdom, will confess that this is partially true, but they still have a few good old chestnuts left in their bag of memories.

Many of them will never be able to forget the Saturday afternoon of October 1923, when a large body of loyal students traveled to Harvard's Stadium and watched their outmanned Blues stem the Crimson tide and walk off the field with an expert-astonishing 6-6 tie. Harvard scored first in the second period but Middlebury's Marshall Klevenow booted two field goals in the third to tie it up. Mike Papke, who held the ball for the place-kicking specialist, and Stone Hollquist, the fullback who carried the ball far enough downfield to put Klevenow within range, were the Midd heroes.

During those early twenties, which was the period that Notre Dame's four horsemen terrorized the Mid-West, Panther Coach Dave Morey always managed to get one or two big teams on his schedule. West Point, Boston University, Yale, Penn State, Dartmouth, Fordham, and Columbia all gained victories over the Vermonters, but they did not always have an easy time.

In the season of 1925 however, the Pan-



Left: 1893 SQUAD, complete with mustaches and stiff-collared coach.

Right: SAM GUARNACCIA, captain and stalwart of 1927 team.

UNDEFEATED SEASON, 1936, the only one Midd has ever enjoyed.

thers were administered brutal lashings by Yale and Harvard on consecutive Saturdays 54-0 and 68-0, and weeks later lost to NYU 33-0 to cause the athletic department to reverse its schedules in the following years so they would include less formidable opponents.

Sam Guarnaccia, who now coaches freshman football and teaches Spanish, starred on those doormat teams which had been left with a schedule that was far beyond their physical ability. He was the only bright light of the dark era and it was not until 1933 that a Panther football team won more games than it lost. The 1933 team with Duke Nelson at center won six games, lost one, and was held to a tie by St. Michael's.

In 1936 Middlebury had its only undefeated grid team and the season was, according to Director of Alumni Relations Cap Wiley, "phenomenal". From 1936, however, the caliber of Middlebury's football teams deteriorated steadily until the sport was interrupted by the war.

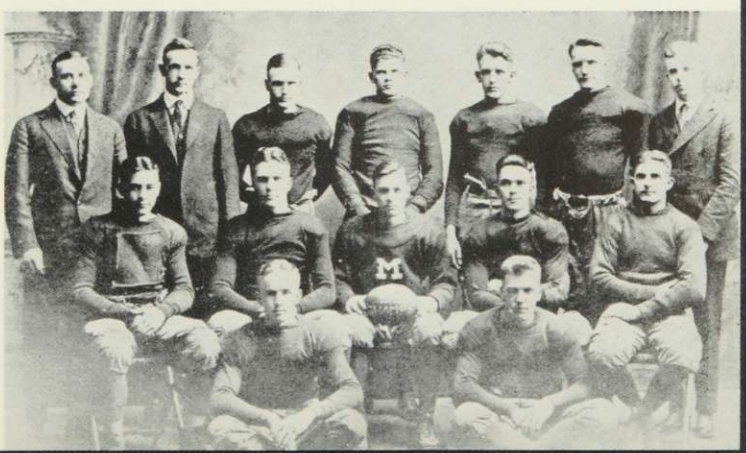
Consequently after the war there was a strong feeling exhibited by everybody attached to the school to build up the athletic teams. Walter F. "Duke" Nelson, '33, who had impressed the local authorities with his records at R.P.I. and Union as well as with his work in the Navy, was chosen to take over the coaching job.

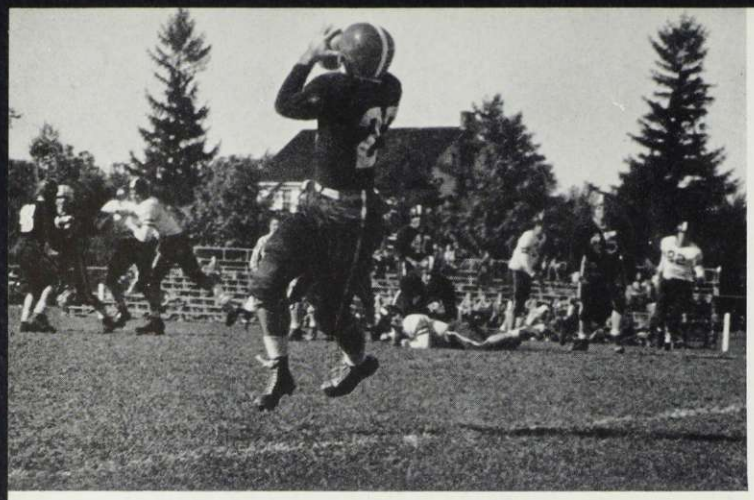
Middlebury did not have a great season that first year, but they were playing good teams and after weathering four beatings, they settled down. Union and Norwich were overcome 19-18 and 12-0, and favored Vermont was tied 12-12 to give the Panthers the state championship.

In 1947 Williams, St. Lawrence, Union, Norwich, and Vermont were all beaten, Coast Guard was tied, and Trinity's 33-12 victory was the only mar on the record.

In 1948, one of Middlebury's greatest teams, led by John Corbisiero, rolled through an eight game schedule with victories over Bates, Hobart, Hamilton, Trinity, Norwich, Coast Guard, and Vermont. The only loss was to Union and the great-

1919 STATE CHAMPIONS who lost to West Point 14-0 in the season's opener.





MULCAHY, '51, on the receiving end of a pass from Hollister, '52, which resulted in the first score against Bates, and of the 1949 campaign.

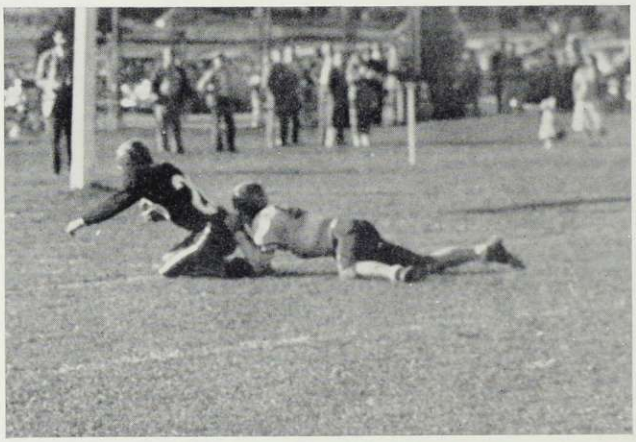
est victory of the post-war era was gained over high flying Trinity, which had seemed invincible in previous triumphs (i.e., a 48-6 win over Amherst). John Corbisiero scored three touchdowns that afternoon on Porter Field, and Paul Farrell, a great star that appeared too briefly on the local horizon, almost ruined his promising baseball career by playing with a bad leg that spent the rest of the season and a few months after that in a cast.

Middlebury's first football game was lost 34-0 to Norwich in the fall of 1893 and the early years also included games with U.V.M. as well as Rutland Institute, Brandon, Bristol, St. Albans, Vermont Academy, Middlebury town team, and other extinct organizations. Football was different in those days. The ball was round, the rules were crude, and the scores contained numbers such as 17-5, 11-11, 5-4, 4-2, and so forth.

The Panthers did not fare too well in those days. In 1908 they were outscored by the opponents 208 to 23, in 1911 106 to 3, and in 1912 267 to 53. One of Middlebury's greatest teams, that of 1924, amassed 254 points while winning seven games and losing only to Harvard, 16-6.

The 1949 football season saw the Panthers still using the single-wing, though on the whole unsuccessfully. A switch to the winged-T in mid-season began to pay off after being smashed by Trinity 69-13 when the Midd men beat a weak Norwich 6-0, tied undefeated Union 14-14, and defeated the best team Vermont had had in twenty-five years 14-6.

BENNY BARSANTI, '51, a guard, intercepted a pass in the Bates game and returned it 75 yards for a score, not a whit too soon, thereby fulfilling the dream of every interior lineman.



FORBES, '51, SCORES AGAINST U.V.M. for the first of two touchdowns in the 1949 rivalry. Midd won 14-6.

1st row: Wilson, Conners, Caswell, Johnson, Haven, Lindemen, Hamre, O'Connor, Meeker, Turner, Bigelow.
2nd row: Masters, Barsanti, Ellis, Whittemore, Forbes, Mulcahy, Loveys, Barker, Petrie, Figgatt, Hughes.
3rd row: O'Neill, MacLean, Scott, Varney, Root, Sporborg, Dibble, Ablondi, Wallace, Wade.
4th row: Thomas, McGee, Walwork, Urban, Usher, Eddy, Prinn, Straney.
5th row: MacTiernan, Rathburn, Stalker, Hunt, Tine, Roy, Nightingale, Day.
6th row: Kaplan, Ciccollela (coach), Nelson (coach), Sheehan (coach), Hollister.

★ ★ ★ ALL-TIME ALL STARS ★ ★ ★

John Kirk, '39	left end	William McLaughlin, '26
George Anderson, '38	left tackle	Alfred Brosowsky, '25
John Cridland, '38	left guard	Bard Lindeman, '50
Walter Nelson, '32	center	John Stabile, '40
Herbert Riegelman, '25	right guard	Randall Hoffman, '37
Anthony Monaco, ex-'50	right tackle	Guido Tine, '51
Ralph Loveys, '51	right end	Joseph Novotny, '26
Thomas Bresnahan, '17	back	John Chalmers, '38
Marshall Klevenow, '25	back	Stone Hollquist, '25
Samuel Guarnaccia, '30	back	Aloys Papke, '25
John Corbisiero, '50	back	Waite Hoyt, '18

BASKETBALL

Basketball was played at Middlebury on an informal basis as early as 1908 with backboardless baskets. From such a humble beginning the game caught on quickly, and by 1914 the *Kaleidoscope* was asking that Middlebury add it as a varsity sport and by 1918 it received recognition. The first team beat Fort Ethan Allen in the first game 44-16. This victory was followed by two apiece over St. Michael's, Norwich and Vermont, and the Panthers compiled 277 points to their opponents' 108 while completing the only undefeated basketball season Midd ever had.

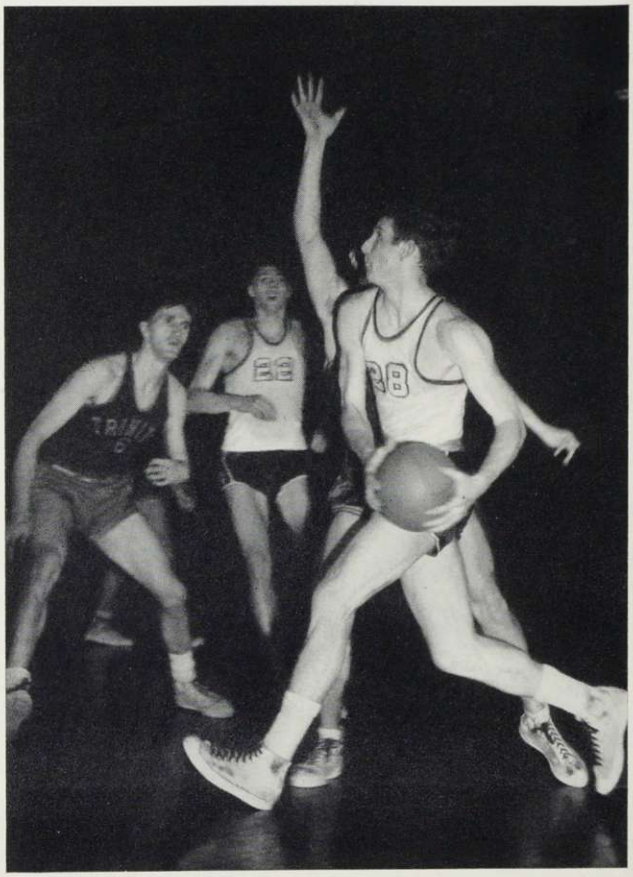
The roundball game has never really been a strong sport up in this territory, although it is enthusiastically followed by the students and always lures plenty of candidates to the first practices. For instance, Coach Dick Ciccolella, who handles it now, always has plenty of trouble keeping his teams close to, or above, a .500 percentage. His material has been game and eager, but on the whole short on the native talent and height which make up the powerhouse teams of the schools that emphasize the sport. Only in seven seasons out of twenty-one has a Middlebury team won more games than it lost.

Middlebury's worst basketball records were compiled during the winters of 1922 and 1945. The former aggregation lost thirteen out of thirteen and the latter completed a fourteen game schedule without a victory. The old *Kaleidoscopes* and *Campuses* were usually bold enough to term these seasons ostensibly unsuccessful, but always they were careful to point out the values of sportmanship and the moral virtues of their heroes, who somehow always managed to escape without incurring the wrath or scorn of the fans and the opponents. Occasionally the periodicals have hinted that all was not right with the refereeing.

Charles Leonard, '23, captained that ill-fated '22 team, and his successor, Maynard Axtell, did not have much better luck during the following season. But there were reasons apparent in the schedule for that failure. During 1922 and 1923, Midd's basketeers led off their twenty-game campaign with a western swing that started at

STATE CHAMPS, the team of 1927-28 played, among others, Manhattan, Temple, Brooklyn Poly, Brown, and Harvard.

COACH BECK POLLARD ANDERSON LINS BENSON ASSISTANT MANAGER CADY MANAGER STAFFORD
LONERGAN F. CLONAN HOEHN M. CLONAN MARTIN LEETE ZAWISTOSKI



HIGH SCORER FOR 1950, Scott, '52, cuts for the basket—he made it.

1st row: Nightingale, Henty, Works, Maurer, Winsor, Scott, Burdett.
2nd row: Trask (mgr.), Confrey (mgr.), Shea, Gadaire, Giffin, Huey, Petrie (trainer), Ciccolella (coach).

Dartmouth and continued out through Rochester, Western Reserve, St. Ignatius, Detroit University, Mt. Union, Geneva, Duquesne, Carnegie Tech; and back home by way of Trinity and Harvard. The Panthers lost all eleven of these contests, but managed at length to beat St. Michael's, and Norwich twice, for their only three victories.

The 1926-27 team, mentored by Coach Hargreaves and captained by Edwin Hasseltine, brought their record close to .500, winning eight out of seventeen, and in 1928-29, Ben Beck directed Middlebury through one of its most successful years. With Dick Humeston starring, they lost only to Springfield, West Point and Harvard while rolling through a sixteen game schedule.

Basketball improved through the early thirties and from the beginning of December 1934 through March 1936 the Panthers won eighteen out of twenty-six contests, winning the state championship three times in a row. M. Pierce Clonan, '36, John Martin, '36, and Conrad Hoehn, '36, were luminaries on those outfits, and after their departure the fortunes of their successors declined sharply, the 1936-37 squad losing eleven out of thirteen.

Since World War II, Middlebury basketball under the tutelage of Dick Ciccolella has improved, but has not yet reached an apex. The 1949-50 team which won eight out of seventeen and gained a tie with Vermont for second place in the local conference provided the fans with plenty of thrills but too often lacked the little extra that was needed for victory. The play of newcomers like sophomore Danny Scott, who was the team's high scorer and an all-state forward, gives promise of improvement, however.

★ ★ ★ ALL-TIME ALL STARS ★ ★ ★

George Miske, '21	guard	Thomas Whalen, '48
Carl Sorenson, '29	guard	John S. Rice, '35
Conrad Hoehn, '36	center	Richard Humeston, '30
Paul Eriksson, '40	forward	Winford Heath, '21
Harry Bullukian, '31	forward	Forest Spooner, '30

"SPIDER" GIBSON, '52, faces off against Tufts. Lauer, '52, and Cronin, '52, stand left to right behind him.

McLeod, Bassett, Gruggel, Simmons, Kelley, Whittemore, Hill
Manager Seymour Burrows, Finnigan, Douglas, Jason Assistant Manager K

ONLY UNDEFEATED HOCKEY TEAM, 1926-27, completed a six game schedule unblemished.

HOCKEY

Middlebury engaged in its first intercollegiate hockey game in 1922 on a rink that was set up around tennis courts which at that time were on the Gifford Hall side of the old Chem building. This was before the construction of Monroe.

That year the Blueshirts lost all of their three games with RPI, Union and St. Michael's but they had made a noble start and during the 1922-23 season with Paris Fletcher, '24, as captain and coach they received recognition by the athletic department as a minor sport. During those early years the team captain served as team coach and it wasn't until the season of 1928-29 that a non-student coach, Roy Clogston, was appointed. This compensation was probably hastened by the fact that during the previous winter the Panthers breezed through UVM (twice), Providence, Norwich, Montreal and Hamilton for a 6-0 record and the only undefeated hockey campaign of the school's history.

During 1927-28 they beat Amherst, Clarkson, West Point, Rutland, Norwich and UVM while losing only to Brown to almost complete another perfect campaign, outscoring the opposition 36-11. From that time on the Panthers were usually very successful on ice and were playing the best hockey teams that appeared in the area.

The rink was switched to the site in front of McCullough and the inimitable Duke Nelson appeared on the scene in the early thirties as a player and later as a coach. In those days the squad was thinner, generally having only enough men to field one and a half full teams. The 1934 outfit which had only ten men managed nevertheless to outlast Colgate, Mas-

TUFTS PROVES TOUGH to penetrate. Wyman, '51, and Wilson, '50, assault the net to no avail (left) while Cronin, '52, penetrates to the goal mouth but does not score. Tufts upset Midd 5-1.

1st row: Marchese, Forbes, Grocott, Bennitt, Gibson, Bock, Guetens.
2nd row: Petrie, Carse, Barber, Wilson, Zeiller, Gleason, Terry, Cronin, Lauer, Day, Nelson (coach).

★ ★ ★ ALL-TIME ALL STARS ★ ★ ★

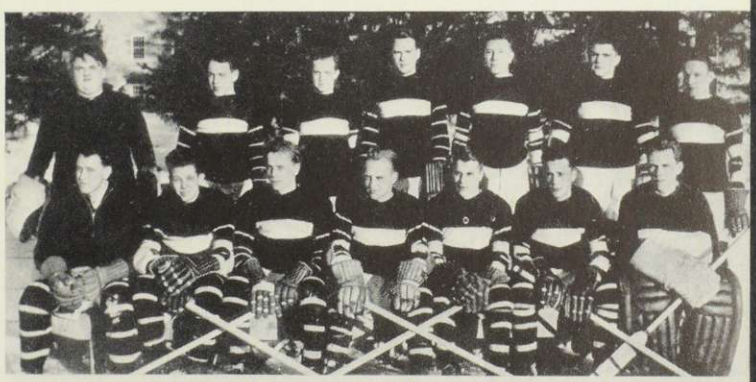
Carlton Simmons, '28	wing	Urho Makela, '32
John Dawes, '36	wing	Walter Nelson, '32
George Phinney, '37	center	Harold Whittemore, '28
George Foote, '31	defense	Henry MacLean, '36
Kyle Prescott, '49	defense	William McNamara, '50
Robert W. Robinson, '37	goalie	Gordon Melby, '30

sachusetts, Union, St. Michael's and the Lake Placid Club although they fell six times before Williams, Princeton, Brown, West Point, Hamilton and Union. Norman Melbye, '34, Henry MacLean, '36, Martin Dwyer, '34, and the still active referee George "Dud" Phinney, '37, starred on that team.

In 1937 the Middlebury Hockey team joined the New England Hockey League as a full member and the sport has taken on more importance since that time. Now out of its infancy, collegiate hockey has become one of the most popular major sports in the Northern sectors. Middlebury has seen fit to grant space for an indoor rink in the new fieldhouse and last season the Panthers played a twenty-one game schedule, winning eleven and losing ten. Squads now number 18 to 20. And Midd has entered the newly formed Tri-State Intercollegiate Hockey League which tentatively included Army, Colgate, Clarkson, Hamilton, RPI, St. Lawrence and Williams; banding together schools of Massachusetts, New York and Vermont.

Wendell Forbes, '51, the 1950-51 captain, William Cronin, '52, Roger Gibson, '52, Kyle Prescott, '49, William McNamara, ex-'50, Paul Bock, '52, John Corbisiero, '50, and Dave Thompson, '49, have all been bright stars of the post-war era.

FULL MEMBERS of the New England Hockey League, the 1937 team marked the beginning of more attention toward this sport at Midd.



NAVIGATING A SLALOM GATE, Jacobs '51, captain-elect for 1950-51, helps beat the Big Green of Dartmouth at Midd's Winter Carnival.

SKIING

Even the staunchest alumni, whose habit it is to eulogize the oldtime greats, will probably bow graciously, to the recent ski teams which have carried the fame of Middlebury to most corners of this many sided earth.

In 1948 a team composed of Don Henderson, '49, Phil Deane, '49, Jack Valentine, '49, Fred Neuberger, '50, Paul Kailey, '50, Joseph "Tink" Bailey (capt.), '49, Tom Jacobs, '50, and coached by "Bobo" Sheehan traveled out to Sun Valley, Idaho, and won the national championship, holding ski powers from all over the country. Upon their return home they won the three major winter carnivals; those held at Dartmouth, McGill and Middlebury.

After two fairly successful years those victories finally established Middlebury as a college that could regularly produce a ski team that was better than good. The reign of the big green of Dartmouth which had threatened to become a dynasty was over. The Indians, of course, still turn out great teams but they have suddenly become aware of an element of competition.

In 1950 Middlebury was considerably weaker than the previous year. Henderson, Valentine, Deane, and Bailey had all graduated but after being severely trounced at Dartmouth and McGill's carnivals by a Dartmouth team which included several veterans of the 1948 Olympics, Captain Tommy Jacobs, Norwegian exchange student Chris Mohn, Fred Neuberger, Bill Stearns '50, and Captain Paul

WINTER SPORTS TEAM, 1933-34, before the era of ski specialization.

Back Row: Coach Brown, Cady, O'Connor, Holmes, Miles, Springstead, Meacham, Farrell
Trainer
Front Row: Berry, Kelly, Pierce

TOPNOTCHERS, this team for 1947-48 became mythical North American Amateur Ski Champions when they beat the best that both the East and West and Canada could offer.

Kailey united to score an upset victory at the ISU Championships held on the nearby mountain and retain the cup which had been at Middlebury since 1947.

Skiing has become a major Varsity sport at Middlebury and a major recreation sport as well. It has gained such prominence that the old ski run and old ski jump which had been erected during the early thirties were abandoned in favor of a more elaborate development, up on Worth Mountain which was constructed under the direction of Joe Jones, an all time Middlebury ski great, and is called the Snow Bowl. Godfrey Dewey who also designed the Olympic Ski Jump at Lake Placid was brought in to draw up the plan for the new 50 meter trestle at Middlebury which is the largest owned by any American college. Stewart Ross, '21, Professors Richard Brown, Waldo Heinrichs and Benjamin Wissler have all contributed greatly to the birth and maintenance of the new ski area.

In the pre-war days Middlebury had other good skiers. Robert (Bobo) Sheehan, '44, the current coach, Richard Hubbard, '36, John Holmes, '36, Ira Townsend, '42, and Edward Gignac, '42, a great jumper who was killed in the war.

HENDERSON, '49, ex-captain and veteran of the ski troops, emerging from a flush.

Christian Mohn, Norwegian exchange student now at Middlebury College, pulled the biggest surprise of the FIS World Championships in the jumping events. The international championship jump held on the Sunday prior to the FIS games constituted a tryout

for the team of eight to be selected by Norway for the championships. The squad was packed with highly-rated Holmenkollen and Olympic winners and Mohn was not given much of a chance to make the team, as he had not had an opportunity to practice

as much this season as his Norwegian brothers. The near-perfect form which won him the championship and a berth on the team is shown above with high-speed photos. They constitute one of the greatest photo sequences ever taken to demonstrate good jumping form, in the opinion of several authorities.

(Page reproduced courtesy SKI MAGAZINE. Photos by George Burns.)

Hayes, Neuberger, Drohat, Kailey, Perryman, Jacobs, Reifel (mgr.), Sheehan (coach).

In the earlier days, there was no such thing as a ski team at Middlebury and although Middlebury had a group at the 1926 Dartmouth Winter Carnival it was called a Winter Sports Team and *Kaleidoscope* pictures show a bunch of fellows with not only skis but other such paraphernalia as snowshoes. From the looks of things and from the write-ups it appears that the competition was similar to a cold weather Boy Scout jamboree.

At present it appears that Middlebury's ski teams will continue to successfully engage the best collegiate competition available. Gale Shaw, Dick Ireland and Verne Goodwin competed throughout New England last year as freshmen and won individual honors in such respected events as the Gibson Trophy Race and at season's end outscored several European Olympic veterans at a meet in Stowe, Vermont. As sophomores they will bolster the Panther varsity this winter and give Bobo Sheehan high hopes for another successful season.

Chris Mohn, a 23-year-old Norwegian Olympic veteran, who came to Middlebury in 1949 on an exchange student plan established himself as the best ski jumper in the country, regularly vanquishing such talent as Arthur Tokle and Mezzy Barber.

There is no reason to believe that Middlebury's reputation on the mountain sides will be appreciably diminished in the immediate future.

★ SKI GREATS ★

Ed Gignac, '42

Ira Townsend, '42

Robert Sheehan, '44

Phil Deane, '48

Joe Jones, ex-'49

Don Henderson, '49

Jack Valentine, '49

Tom Jacobs, '51

Christian Mohn, ex-'52

ASSEMBLED CROWD awaits jump from daredevil's leap.

BASEBALL

Varsity baseball records date back to 1881, at which time the Panthers played two games and won both. The Middlebury town team was the first victim 19-14, and shortly thereafter, New Haven Junction succumbed 13-2. The scores were astronomical and in Vermont baseball was clearly a hitter's game.

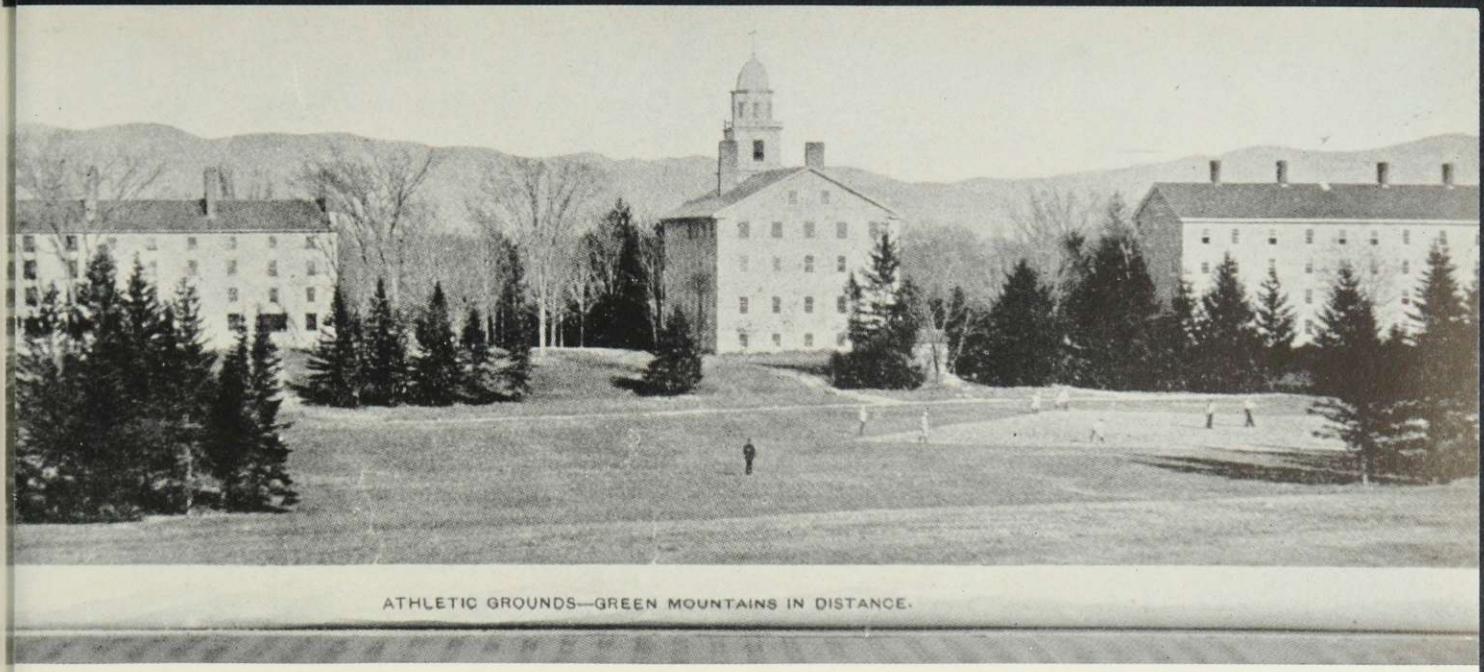
In 1882, the Middies completed a five game schedule undefeated. The Middlebury town team was beaten twice, 12-9, and 38-22; Beeman Academy of New Haven fell 16-3; the UVM Medical School was shut out 13-0; and the UVM undergraduates, possibly playing without fielders, were thumped 44-4. Midd scored 123 runs that season for an average of 24 runs per game. The Panthers had a two year winning streak of nine, which was halted in the opening game of the '86 season by UVM who won 23-9. Norwich beat us 38-8 that year.

In the years 1901 and 1902, there might possibly have been a momentous rule change because the scores of those years, which are seldom in double figures, indicate that the pitchers were getting some advantages. Colgate, Maine, Syracuse and Manhattan appear regularly on those early schedules, and the mode of travel in that era indicates that the student athlete probably spent even more time away from class than he does now. In 1914 the Panthers played host to the University of Hawaii and beat them 7-2. The 1915 schedule included 18 games and such worthy opponents as N.Y.U., Fordham and Colgate, besides the teams being played today. N.Y.U. and Colgate were both beaten. Penn State, Holy Cross and Boston College were on the 1917 agenda and though Holy Cross won 6-3, State lost 6-5 and Boston College was tied 2-2.

The 1925 baseball schedule was the toughest in the college's history, no matter how you look at it. Leading off with an eight game southern trip that included Providence, N.Y.U., C.C.N.Y., Fordham, Dartmouth, Springfield, Boston College, and Worcester, the Panthers returned home with only one victory. Two losses to UVM and two more to Norwich further burdened the team and the final record gave them 12 defeats and 5 wins.

Brown, Rutgers, Pratt Institute, Upsala, Villanova, Panzer, William and Mary, and Long Island University are a few interesting names that appeared on the schedules since 1925, but it is from that year on the school did not throw as much money into baseball. Around that period, basketball, hockey, tennis and golf were coming into

BASEBALL OF THE PAST, before any other varsity sport had been organized. Left: Copy of a drawing in the KALEID *showing type of equipment used. Right: The 1890 team (note faked scenery rather crudely used by photographer).*



THE OLD BASEBALL DIAMOND. Painter Hall, Old Chapel, and Starr Hall in the background.

prominence and they all sapped the athletic budget.

The number of baseball games was cut from 18 in 1927 to 13 in 1928. Of course, that was a precipitous year and flood waters had previously washed out a few football games, but nevertheless since the middle twenties the average number of games played by a Middlebury baseball team has been about 13.

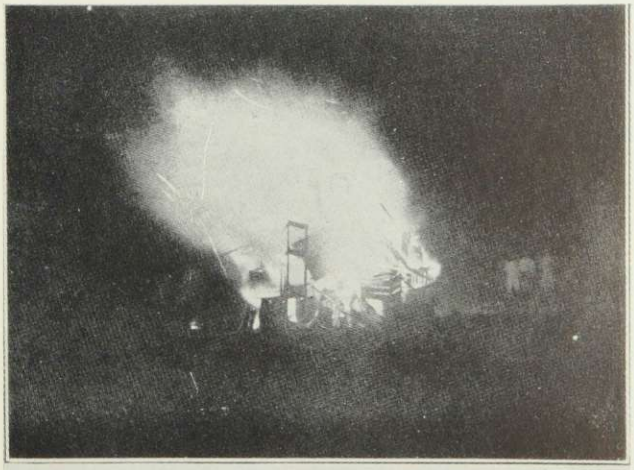
In the spring of 1946, the men began returning from the battlefields, Army Posts, and shore stations. The basketball season, the worst in Middlebury's history, had been completed and the nucleus of Middlebury's athletes was about the caliber comparable to the current stars in intramurals. Red Kelly coached the first postwar baseballers through a pleasant but unsensational season with the local forces losing regularly, but gaining at least one victory over Norwich, two more over St. Michaels and eventually the state championship.

Since that time, the Panther's diamond fortunes have risen and in the year 1946 new type ballplayers were seen in this area and behind them came big league scouts. Since 1949 a number of Dick Ciccolella's players have been contacted by major league teams. Walt Maurer '50 and Jim Newman '50, an outfielder and a pitcher respectively, were both sought by the Yankees. Shortstop Paul Farrell '51 signed with the Phillies and catcher John Corbisiero '50 and third baseman Jack Mulcahy '51 both joined the Boston Braves organization.

During the past two years Ciccolella's teams have lost only eight out of twenty, and since 1946 Midd has won five straight state championships.

From amongst the ball players who have attended Middlebury College a respectable number have been good enough to break into the majors, and did well enough to be remembered by sports writ-

NOT ONLY FOR FOOTBALL but bonfires for baseball as well, next to McCullough, 1913.



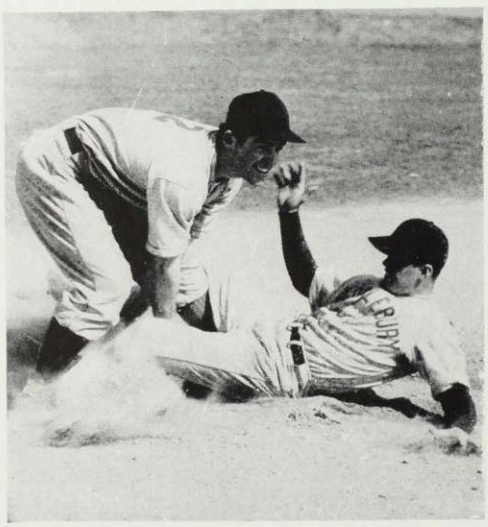
BONFIRE AND PAJAMAS AFTER A BASEBALL VICTORY

SAFE AT HOME, Coppinger, '51, slides in during the Williams game; but Midd lost in extra innings. Paulson (9), '52, motions to Coppinger while O'Neil, '51, who bats next, watches the play.

ers and fans who lived during the era they played. Ray Fisher, '10, was one of those who was, for almost a decade, a first line pitcher for the New York Yankees and the Cincinnati Reds before taking over as the baseball coach and supervisor of athletics for the University of Michigan. During the summer he occupies himself managing the Montpelier team in the Northern League.

The most famous of them all, however, was Waite Hoyt who attended Middlebury in the Army training program during World War I and later went on to become the star pitcher with the 1927 New York Yankees, considered by many experts to be the greatest baseball team in history. It listed Babe Ruth, Lou Gehrig, Tony Lazzerri, Bob Meusel, Mark Koenig and other stars in its line-up and maltreated the other teams as though they were sandlotters.

MULCAHY, '51, AND FARRELL, '51, two of Midd's greatest ball players, team up for a photo during practice.



Arthur Brown, Middlebury's director of athletics, was talking about Hoyt in his office one afternoon and explaining, "Sure I remember Waite. I coached him in football and there's a funny story about him. I knew he'd played a little baseball but he never played any up here but when he came out for football he swaggered a little and had a lot of confidence and, well, you just knew he was a great athlete. He was our fullback and he could pass very well, as you might imagine, but if he had to, he could also run. As I remember we had some other good players and we won enough games and the state championship along with them.

"Well, afterwards I was talking to him about the season and I said, 'Where did you play before you came here, Waite?' He looked at me a little funny and he smiled and said, 'I didn't want to tell you this earlier but I never played a game of football before I came here.'"

Middlebury's 1950 baseball team, captained by Dick Shea, who was elected after the Captain-elect, Jack Mulcahy,

BASEBALL 1949 — 1st row: Conners, MacNamee, Forbes, Farrell, Troy, Corbisiero, Barquin (captain), O'Karski, Confrey, Turner, Petrie (trainer).

2nd row: E. Kania, Mulcahy, O'Neil, Hunt, Coppenger, Loveys, Newman, Whittinghill, Burkewitz, Kailey, Shea, Maurer, Ciccolella, John Clark.

abandoned Middlebury to play with the Boston Braves's Denver farm team, gave the Panther lovers plenty of excitement when they came from behind in the final game of the season to beat UVM 5-3 and gain the conference crown. The Middmen completed the season with a .667 percentage having beaten Northeastern, Norwich (2), St. Michaels (2), Champlain, Dartmouth, Union, Lowell Textile and Vermont. They lost to St. Lawrence, Trinity, Williams, Vermont and Champlain.

Highlights of the season were: Bud Burkewitz' fine two-hit pitching against Northeastern while shutting them out 2-0; the easily gained 9-4 triumph over the Hanover Indians; and the fancy fielding of sophomore second baseman Dave Paulson, his keystone companion, Shea, and next year's captain, Ed Coppinger.

The season's finale against UVM had all the dramatic impact that could be expected. The Catamounts, relying mainly on the pitching of Northern League veteran, Don McCuin, had beaten Middlebury on the Porter diamond only five days previously. He started again in the second game at Burlington and controlled the Panthers handily in every inning save the seventh when he weakened and let in 5 runs allowing the visitors to overcome a 0-3 deficit and win 5-3.

★ ★ ★ ALL-TIME ALL STARS ★ ★ ★

Edward Coppinger, '51	first base	Marshall Klevenow, '25
Paul Farrell, '51	second base	Stillman Kelley, '29
Thomas Bresnahan, '17	third base	John Kirk, '39
John Mulcahy, '50	shortstop	Theodore Dewhirst, '17
Joseph Novotny, '26	left field	Wilson Hasseltine, '30
Joel Lamere, '16	right field	Casmiro Barquin, '49
Walter Maurer, '50	center field	Gordon Robinson, '16
John F. Hartrey, '33	catcher	John Corbisiero, '50
Ray Fischer, '10	pitcher	Harry Hulihan, '24

EMULATING HIS BROTHER, Dave Hemphill, '52, successfully vaults the distance.

TRACK

Track has always been a major sport at Middlebury and commanded more attention in the olden golden days than it does right now. The first records of it do not appear until 1885, however, at which time there is mention of a 50 yard dash that was run with the contestants going backwards and was won in the amazing time of 7.5 seconds. Another event, the hundred yard bicycle race, was over a distance of 100 yards and the idea was to see how slow the participants could complete that distance without leaving their respective lanes. The winner was clocked in four minutes and 20 seconds.

POLE VAULT RECORD HOLDER, Dixon Hemphill, '49, clears the bar.

The first performance of legitimate note was accomplished by a dash-man, Michael Halpin, '98, who breezed through the hundred in 10 1/8 seconds which is a time that would gain him a place in any meet held at Porter stadium during the past few years. In 1907 the 440 was being clocked around 56.2 seconds but in the longer distances such as the mile which remained well above 5 minutes, little real progress was made. All these times were in intramural competition, however, and it was not until 1910 that an intercollegiate meet was held and that, the only one of the season, was lost to St. Lawrence by a wide margin.

The Middies lost again to St. Lawrence in the only meet of 1912 and it was not until 1914, when they rebounded from a 75-50 loss to Vermont to beat RPI 69-57, that the track team gained a victory. In 1916 the runners went undefeated, handing losses to Vermont, St. Lawrence and RPI. Directed by Coach Holmes, the team boasted an excellent middle distance runner in Harold Hollister, '17, father of the current undergraduate, Walter. The elder Holly set records in the 440 and broad jump.

The spring of 1924 gave Middlebury its first modern track schedule which included six meets. The Panthers lost the opener to Amherst but then went on to win the last five from Worcester, RPI, Hamilton, UVM and Norwich. During that era, Reginald Cook, who won nearly every scholastic honor in the school, including a Rhodes Scholarship, broke Jones' quarter-mile record with a time of 50.6. During the seasons from 1922 through 1924 he further bejewelled his

reputation by also participating in the high jump, broad jump and 220.

Possibly the greatest track team in the history of the school recorded an undefeated season in 1933, beating Williams, the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association, Union, Norwich and Vermont. In the EICAA (Eastern Intercollegiate Athletic Association) meet the Middlebury thinclads triumphed over 7 other small colleges to gain them the first place trophy which is still on display at the Memorial Field House.

Sam Guarnaccia, a great athlete, did not restrict himself to football alone and from 1928 to 1930 he was the weight man on some of Middlebury's lesser track forces, establishing a discus mark which held up until the past season when it was shattered by Fred Kracke with a toss of 128′ 6″.

Since the war the Middlebury track teams have done well and in 1948 went through a schedule of five dual meets without losing although they did not have the individual performers to do any better than sixth down at the EICAA. However, Irv Meeker, a one time winner in the middle distances, switched during his sophomore year to the high and low hurdles. In those latter events and the broad jump he consistently won three times a meet, broke the school record in the highs and became the high point scorer at the 1950 meeting of the EICAA with two firsts and a third. As a one man team at the New England A. A. meet in Maine he gained Middlebury an 8th place out of 24 teams with a victory in the lows and a second in the highs.

Dave Stebbins, who ran the 440 in 49 seconds, Murray Pearlstein and Don Sherburne, who have run ten flat in the hundred, Dix Hemphill, holder of the pole vault record, and javelin thrower Bob Reid have all been bright lights in recent years.

For some reason, however, interest in track has waned at Middlebury. Quite possibly it is because of the new interest in lacrosse and the increasing popularity of tennis and golf which lures the ordinary runner and weight man away from the

Carlton, Kelley, Robinson, Carbray, Cass, Labo, Wexler
Manager Anderson, Kriebaum, Potter, Finch, Talley, Hallquist, McLeod, Coach Brown
Doolittle, Whitney, Kendall, Cook, Peck, Dodd, Crane

1924 CINDERMEN, who won more than 4/5ths of their meets, captained by the now Professor of American Literature Reginald Cook.

SMITH, ex-'52, STRETCHES AND SCORES against Trinity in the broadjump.

HURDLE CHAMPION MEEKER, '50, far out in front against U.V.M.

Back Row: Hall, Hoxie, Jocelyn, Riccio, Forbush, Pierce, Barker, Westin
Second Row: Coach Brown, Cady, Mathewson, Seymour, Boehm, Hunter, Lombardy, White, Whitney, Newman, Manager, Farrell, Trainer
Front Row: Sears, Lovell, Montgomery, Roberts, Brown, Prochazka, MacLean, Short, Watson

ALL-TIME GREATS, this 1933 team completed an undefeated season, won four other meets, and ran off with first place at the Eastern Intercollegiate Athletic Association Championships.

GIL SMITH, '29, setting the record for the 100 yd. dash of 9.9 against Williams at Williamstown, Mass.

stadium. In this instance, however, Middlebury is unique because with the renewed interest in the Olympic Games, track has had a rebirth in other sections of the country.

Student interest for the sport is at such a low ebb that already lacrosse is drawing a bigger crowd. During the 1950 spring season, lack of material forced Coach Brown to give Trinity assurance of two places in the quarter-mile which only two years before had been one of the most crowded divisions. When the boys lined up for the race there were only three men running, two from Trinity and one from Midd, the home team.

Psychologically it is hard to discern exactly what is wrong but most people interested in the situation are in agreement that the current cinders which are soft and mixed with mud are in dire need of reconstruction or repair. Track has not yet benefited during the athletic renaissance of the post-war era.

SHERBURNE, '51, STRAINS to hit Smith's record, doesn't, but wins his 100.

TRACK 1949—2nd row: Elwell (mgr.), Bates, Cushman, Boss, Caswell, Bond (mgr.), Brown (coach). 1st row: Dale, Dragone, Meeker, Reed, Hemphill, Sherburne, Joslin.

By way of comparison it is interesting to study the following records which existed in 1919 and check them against those of the current record holders.

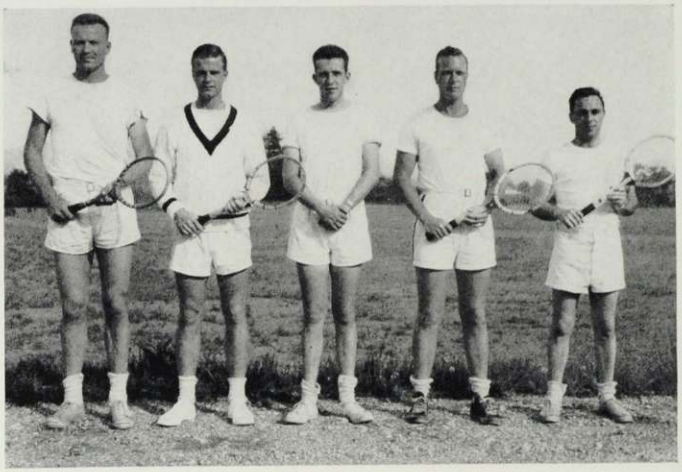
Event	*Record*	*Holder*
100	10.125	Halpin '98
220	23.2	Cassavant '14
440	54.0	Jones '15
880	2:2.6	Hollister '17
Mile	4:40	Jones '19
2 Mile	9:55	Jones '19
120 Highs	16.0	Lee '17
220 Lows	27.2	Dade '15
Shot Put (16)	41′ 4″	King '12
Hammer	119′ 6″	Condit '16
Broad Jump	21′ 5.5″	Hollister '17
High Jump	5′ 5″	Kron '15
Pole Vault	10′ 3.5″	Lee '17
Discus	104′ 2″	Brewster '18

TRACK RECORD HOLDERS

EVENT	RECORD	HOLDER
100 Yard Dash	9.9	Gil Smith, '29
		Elwood Hoxie, '36
		Jack Hix, '41
220 Yard Dash	21.9	Don Sherburne, '51
440 Yard Dash	49.95	Dave Stebbins, '47
880 Yard Run	156.8	McFaydyen, '37
Mile Run	4.29	McFaydyen, '37
Two Mile Run	9.55	Fred Jones, '19
120 Yard Hurdles	15.0	Irv Meeker, '50
220 Yard Hurdles	24.7	Mathewson, '35
		Jack Bates, '42
		Irv Meeker, '50
Hammer Throw	163′ 1¼″	Jack Cridland, '39
Shot Put	43′ 8″	Marty Wittlin, '43
Discus Throw	128′ 6″	Fred Kracke, '50
Javelin Throw	181′	Lovell, '34
High Jump	5′ 10⅝″	Bagley, '30
		Tabor, '40
Broad Jump	22′ 10″	Cady, '35
Pole Vault	11′ 10¾″	Hemphill, '49

MINOR SPORTS

TENNIS



TENNIS—1950: Burdett, Truesdale, Coleburn, Buzby, Tuxbury.

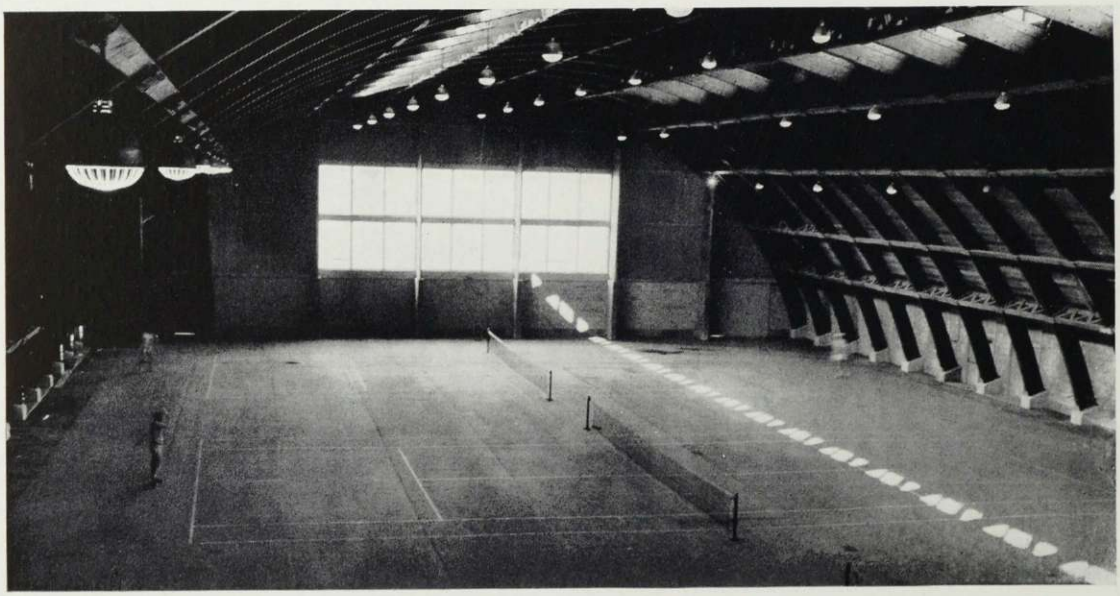
Although tennis was actively played by both men and women as far back as 1886, at which time the *Kaleidoscope* presented a sketch of a man and a woman gently hitting a heart back and forth to each other, the sport was not played on an intercollegiate basis until 1920. Middlebury lost its only game 5-1 to Williams that year.

However, by 1926 the Panthers had engaged themselves in a nine game schedule, during which they were victorious six times. The year 1927 saw one of the better tennis teams which compiled a record of ten wins and three losses and a tie, while losing to Dartmouth, Brown and Worcester. Cherished victories were gained over Holy Cross, Tufts and UVM was thumped thrice. Stars of that team were Capt. Paul Wolfskehl, '27, Howard Seymour, '27, Earl Hindes, '28, Ross Maynard, '28, and Clarence Young, '28.

Rutgers, CCNY and Colgate are prominent names that appear on later schedules which were generally more abbreviated than that of 1927. Since the war the teams have not fared too badly but a wet spring has often crimped the scheduling. Robert Parker, '49, and Al Rice, '50, have been two of the brighter lights of the past four years, both of whom were veterans of extensive tournament experience.

Because of the late spring the tennis team of 1950 played its early matches in the Memorial Field House which was a considerable improvement over playing on the badly scarred asphalt courts behind Hepburn.

TENNIS COURTS in the fall and spring; hockey rink in the winter. Room for three regulation size courts.



GOLF COURSE with nine holes, just beyond the Field House to the South.

GOLF

Golf is and probably always will be a minor sport at Middlebury despite the fact that the college possesses its own 9 hole course. It is a gentleman's sport and the boys who play at Midd did not get past the admissions office because they were low men on the links.

Duke Nelson coaches the sport and he frankly admits that the job is more relaxation than work. The boys play for fun and if they lose "too bad" and if they win "that's swell" but seldom does a victory or defeat elate or discourage them.

GOLF, 1949 — Standing: Nihan, Roland Boucher, D. Bates, Robert Boucher.
Kneeling: Paterson, Nelson (coach), Marchese.

Golf started at Middlebury in 1928 with two matches with Norwich which were split 4-5 and 7-2. In 1929 Midd won both ends of the same schedule. In 1932 after two years of suspended activity they beat Norwich 13½ to 1½ and tied Union 3-3.

Victor Riccio, '35, and Hilles Pickens, '35, were the top men on the 1933 team which shut out Norwich and Union 6-0, 6-0 but lost to Amherst and Dartmouth 2-4, 0-6.

Since that year Midd has played schedules that ranged from 5-7 matches and included such worthy opponents as Colgate, Holy Cross, Boston University, Wesleyan, Williams and Yale.

Stars of recent years have been Al Wolfley, '47, Jim Marchese, '50 (current Vermont Champion), Ray Nihan, '49, Don Bates, '49, and the Boucher brothers, Bob and Rollie. These were all members of the 1947 team, possibly the strongest in the school's history. The 1941 golfers led by Capt. Donald Chapman, '41, Dixie Davis, '42, and Duke Diefendorf, '41, turned in a 3-2 record, the only team since 1932 to win more than they lost, beating Union twice and Colby once while losing to the Midd C. C. and Colgate.

CROSS COUNTRY—1949: Croco, Turner, Dale, Newman, Perryman, Rapp, Axinn.

Left: MIDD'S GREATEST HARRIER, Jim Newman, '50, outdistances a Williams contender with ease so that he is just a speck in the third picture.

CROSS COUNTRY

Cross country is the sport that most puzzles the layman and best conditions the athlete. Some runners take it very seriously and others compete only to keep themselves busy and in shape for the winter sports. Nevertheless, Arthur M. Brown, who coaches everything done in a track shoe, has been blessed in recent years with a few men who were better than average. Jim Newman, who graduated in 1950, was one of these and probably was the greatest long distance man in the history of the college. In four years he won 19 out of 23 varsity races and lowered the 4.2 mile course record by 16 seconds.

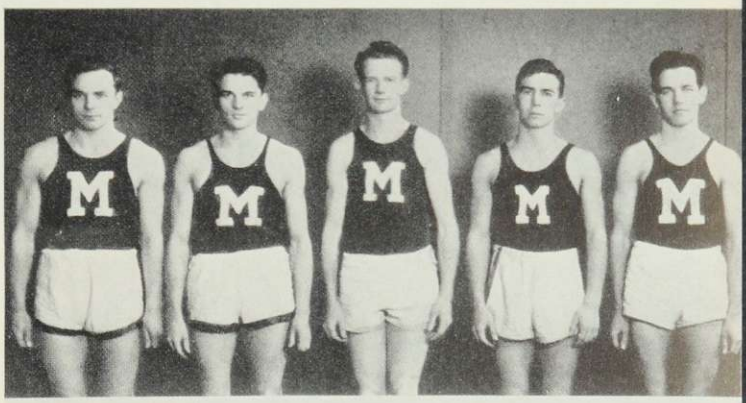
The sport began in 1921 at Middlebury with a two meet schedule that included Dartmouth and Williams and both contests were lost. It was not until 1929 when the local harriers defeated St. Stephens and UVM, while losing to Williams, that the Panthers compiled a better than .500 percentage, and after that year the usual campaign included five meets.

The 1940 season was the only undefeated one in the history of Middlebury cross-country running. Paul Davis, who held the record that Newman broke, was the star on that outfit which downed Union, Williams, RPI, Springfield and Vermont.

INDOOR RELAY

Winter track is not necessarily indoor track at Middlebury for while the athletes perform inside during the actual contests most of the training is done running around the aged grinder beside McCullough which is generally surrounded by, or covered with, snow during December, January and February.

Few people on the campus ever see this mile relay team because although they run before 55,000 track fans, the meets are all held in New York's Madison Square Garden, The Boston Garden and the Montreal Forum. Last year's team was one of the best in the school's history, establishing a new Middlebury record for the distance at 3:29.1 while finishing second to Tufts in the Boston Athletic Association Games. In the three other meets, with Raymond Ablondi, '52, William Stotz, '52, Walt Hollister, '52, and Irving Meeker, '50, running a quarter mile apiece, the Panthers won the Boston K of C meet, finished second in the New York K of C meet and second in the Canadian National Championships at Montreal.



HOXIE MACFADYEN FORBUSH BOEHM MATHEWSON

CANADIAN NATIONAL CHAMPS, 1934-35 Indoor Relay team.

Middlebury's first indoor relay team won both of its Boston meets in 1934 and in 1935 won the Canadian National Championships and a large cup. Generally speaking, the team runs against schools which have turned in times previously that put it in the same class with Middlebury.

Dave Stebbins, '47, the school's 440 record holder, was the greatest anchor man that Middlebury's relay teams ever had.

INDOOR RELAY — 1950: Meeker, Stotz, Mooney, Hollister, Ablondi, Dragone, Brown (coach).

LACROSSE

When Curtis Cushman first tried to sell Lacrosse to the Athletic Department he met stiff opposition from the officials, who felt that the school could not afford to carry an expensive minor sport, and from the coaches who did not like having another spring sport draw material away from them. But he persevered and bought equipment with funds from his own pocket and from a collection taken up among lacrosse aspirants and sympathizers.

Cushman gained permission to use the freshman football field when it was not occupied with intramural softball or varsity baseball games and was influential in enlisting the generosity of Fred Lang, who gave the necessary money to level the new intramural field behind the Memorial Field House. Within a year the campus was covered with young men chasing each other with webbed sticks and the Athletic Department cried uncle.

Lacrosse has been given a $2,000 budget, has been recognized as a minor spring sport and has been allotted a definite playing area. So far the squad has been transporting itself by private automobile but next year they will travel in a bus.

In the first season, that of 1942, six informal games were played with New England college, the RPI jayvees, Union Frosh and Kimball Union. Midd lost all of those except the last one of the season, a return match with New England which

LACROSSE 1949 — 3rd row: Maddock, Tine, Roy, Guetens, Bickford, Penniman, Wade, Perryman, Taylor, Cushman (coach). 2nd row: Houghton, Larned, MacNeill, White, Kaplan, Bartlett, Whittemore, Hughes, Truesdale. 1st row: H. Barrett, Shumway, T. Metcalf, W. Kroeck, R. Kroeck, Kenney, Attwill.

MAYHEM, INDIAN STYLE. Goalie Taylor, '52, wards off teammates' attacks during a practice session.

was won 5-3. Cushman coached and managed that team and Kim Mehlback, '50, George Shumway, '49, Bill Kroeck, '49, Phil Dean, '49, Bernie Schlessinger, '49, Tom Metcalf, and Bob Zuamzeil, '47, were some of the pioneers who helped him organize it.

Although the Panthers have not won any startling victories Middlebury is now represented at the New England Lacrosse League meetings and will meet such teams as Harvard, Williams, Yale and the like in the future. Guido Tine, '51, will be the 1951 captain and the team will be coached by a recent graduate and current faculty member, Hal Parker, '47.

GYM

A small number of men were quick to take advantage of the new McCullough Gymnasium's facilities and by 1916 had formed a gym team that was given space in the *Kaleid* issued that spring.

To arouse interest in the sport an exhibition rather than a competitive meet which might prove discouraging was arranged with Amherst. Apparently a success, the show led to plans for a bigger and better one next year. The next year, however, the gym team was defeated by Dartmouth and the following year was given no recognition by the *Kaleid* if it existed, and no record exists since then.

Today the horizontal bar, the horse, the parallel bars, the clubs, the rings and ropes, and the tumbling mats are dusty evidence of one of Midd's long-since forgotten student endeavors.

GYMNASTIC ASPIRANTS OF 1916, they strove for balance and agility.

FENCERS OF 1940 toasting marshmallows (no offense).

FENCING

Fencing found the females' fancy first at Midd when it was sponsored by W.A.A. in 1939, but the next year three musketeers from the men's campus began fiddling with the foils, and by the following year ten men had donned masks and were now slashing with sabres and eluding epees as well.

The team continued and improved steadily until 1943 when the V-12's arrival ended the romantic atmosphere of en garde, riposte, touche!

GREEKS, 1901, erstwhile foes of the Barbarians in intramural baseball during that time.

INTRAMURAL SPORTS

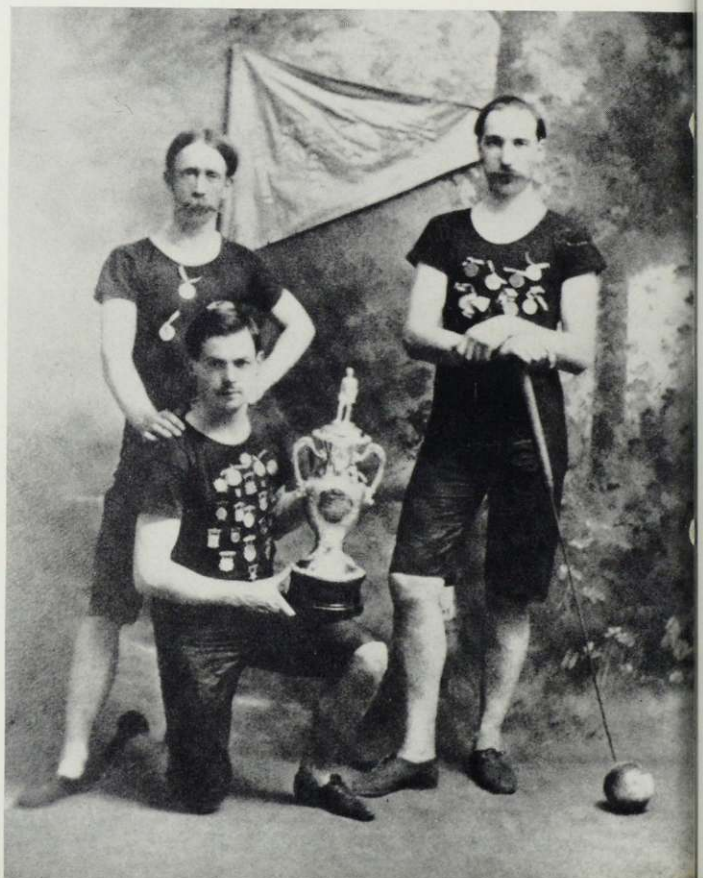
Following a wartime lull, men's intramurals once again started at Middlebury in the fall of 1946. Alpha Sigma Phi won the opening touch football campaign, and Theta Chi the volleyball series. During the major part of the season, Alpha Sigma Phi led the challengers, closely followed by Chi Psi and Delta Kappa Epsilon. However, as the season drew to a close, Sigma Phi Epsilon was on top, winning the coveted Trophy of Trophies and the Erickson-MacDonald Memorial Cup, given by Chi Psi fraternity, and awarded annually to the fraternity which garners the highest number of points in team and intramural competition for a college year of intramural athletics.

In the 1947-48 season, Chi Psi won top honors, and again in 1948-49 they became title holders. Delta Kappa Epsilon won the touch football series in both seasons. Chi Psi won the basketball title in 1949, after Sigma Phi Epsilon had taken it the year before. Sigma Phi Epsilon took the volleyball series, after besting Chi Psi in a post season playoff. Delta Upsilon won the handball, badminton, and relay championships, as well as the spring track meet, their third conquest in the event in three years. At the end of the 1948-49 season a playoff was arranged between Delta Kappa Epsilon and Sigma Phi Epsilon to determine the winner of the softball series. Sigma Phi Epsilon won the softball playoff, and the Trophy of Trophies, while Chi Psi stalked off with the Erickson-MacDonald intramural cup.

During the 1949-50 season, Chi Psi won the football, basketball, volleyball, and the medley and mile relay series, while Sigma Phi Epsilon won the hockey elimination series. Chi Psi took the 1950 track meet, but Delta Kappa Epsilon bested Chi Psi in the softball playoff to determine the first two places in that series.

Altogether, seventeen team and individual sports make up the intramural program at Middlebury. Among the other sports in the program are: tennis, golf, handball, and badminton. With the addition of the Memorial Field House and the Fred Davis Lang Memorial Intramural Field, the intramural program is guaranteed room to expand in, with the possibility of more contests, per sport, being arranged in a single season.

INTERCLASS TRACK CHAMPIONS, representing the Centennial Class, in all their glory.

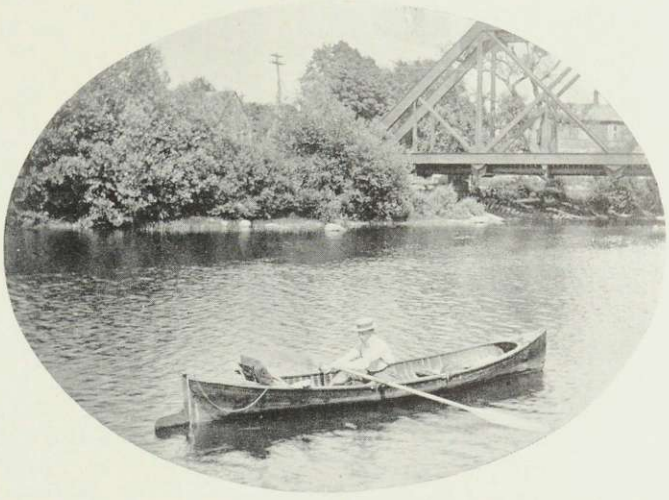


The intramural program makes it possible for every male undergraduate at Middlebury to participate in the athletic event of his choice. Teams representing the nine fraternities, the neutrals, and the faculty make the competition rough and stimulating.

Undergraduate athletics, aside from the varsity program, began with class sports in the 1880's and 1890's, and continued up through to the 1920's when sports were gradually added to the new program of intramural fraternity competition. In 1918 baseball became an intramural sport, followed by basketball, track, handball, touch football, and the other sports now in it, in succeeding years. Winter Sports became an intramural event in 1926-27, and for many years an interfraternity ski meet was an important part of the annual Middlebury College Winter Carnival.

At present, the Interfraternity Council buys and engraves the cups and awards which are awarded for victories in various intramural events. The Council took over this job, following an embarrassing lack of funds in the treasuries of Delta Taus and Sages, the two honorary organizations which had formerly assumed the job. Among the cups now given are: touch football, basketball, volleyball, hockey, and track and relay cups.

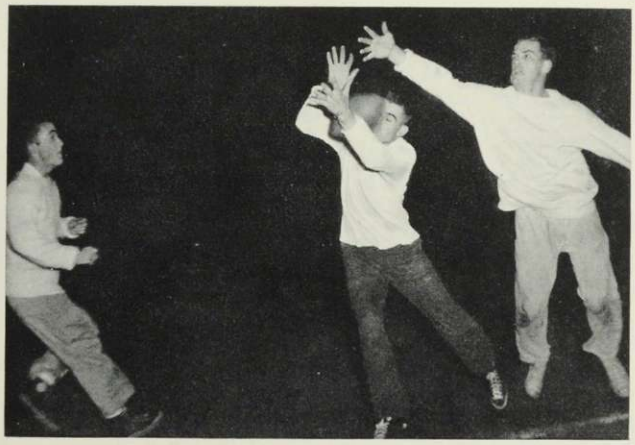
INTERFRATERNITY RELAYS on the board track, 1950, between McCullough Gymnasium and the heating plant.



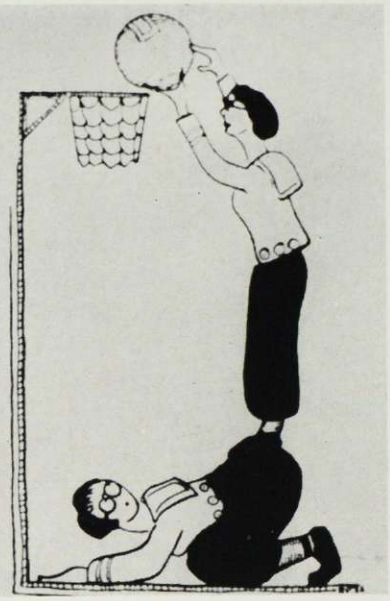
CHI PSI BOAT, used in competition with other fraternities to win races and women.

AS SENIORS, these men had won the interclass basketball championship every year (note the ball).

SIG EP DEFENSE MEN (Paulson and Truesdale) sufficiently rattle D.U. receiver (Zeiller).



WOMEN'S SPORTS



Left: STILL BEAMING over their championships (of women's athletic rights won in 1912 and of interclass basketball). Right: Attitude of the men's campus toward the girls' "vigorous exercise".

Women's Athletic Association

The Middlebury woman, now a symbol of robust health, first came into her own in the realm of sports in 1912 with the formation of the Women's Athletic Association and the dedication of McCullough Gymnasium.

One of the more novel events sponsored by the youthful W.A.A. was the hockey bonfire held every fall. This took place after a tensely waged hockey game; and in between gazing with tender pride at their bruised shins and battered knuckles, the members of W.A.A. entertained professors and their wives at an outdoor supper.

The Freshman Outing, now a firmly established Middlebury institution under the direction of the Mountain Club providing a painless adjustment to college

WOMEN'S ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

Standing: Carlton, Holmes, Lukens, Kreh.

Seated: Miss Slevin, Miss Rosevear.

life, was given its impetus and sponsored by W.A.A. in its early years.

The W.A.A. cabin, built in 1939 in memory of Marion L. Young, '24, one-time head of the women's physical education department, serves as a rustic retreat from the moil and toil of present-day campus life. Set in a secluded glen and spacious enough for twenty-five girls (even muscular ones) the cabin is the scene of boisterous weekend gatherings.

Women's skiing, the most-touted women's sport at Midd, was not always the serious business it is today. Until 1939, all the women's winter events took place on Chapel Hill. These non-competitive affairs were called Jubilees and included such grueling activities as potato races on skiis, snowshoe cross-country races, and snowball relays.

Quite a change from these early days is the present women's ski team guided by Joe Jones. With their enthusiasm bordering on the fanatic and their very very own ski rooms and budget last year, Midd women schussed and christied off with top honors at their own carnival and made a solid showing at the Women's Eastern Downhill and Slalom held at the Snow Bowl.

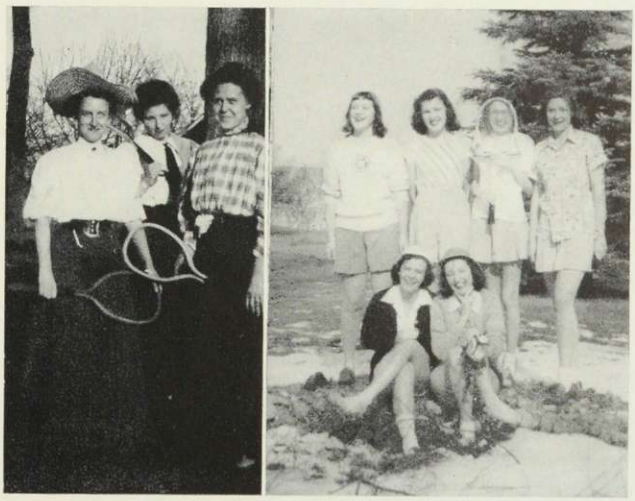
The powers-that-be of W.A.A. are vested in the seven girl council which guides the organization. The seasonal manager of a sport is also included at the meetings when her particular sport is in season. The job as sports manager is no easy one for upon her depends how well the W.A.A. practices run, the actual game competition goes, and so forth. In recent years the sports managers of hockey, basketball, volleyball, badminton, softball, and tennis have been chosen by all W.A.A. members going out for that sport that year, instead of being elected for the following year. The result—more enthusiasm and much improvement.

The big athletic events of the year are the Playdays that are held. The first one in 1934 was a far cry from the competitive matches of today. Then the games were not strictly intercollegiate, the teams being made up of half Midd and half visiting team girls. Not until 1946 was the present system devised, in which college teams play basketball, volleyball, softball, and field hockey against each other. In the past the competition has included Green Mountain Junior College, Russell Sage, Skidmore, St. Lawrence, Vermont, Vassar, and Courtland State Teachers' College. The team representing Midd is an intramural class team, the best in that particular sport. This enables each class to play either here or away.

WOMEN'S "M" CLUB, 1912, no longer in existence.

A great boon to women's athletics recently was a gift from the alums to pro-

PROOF that athletic freedom has been beneficial for Middlebury women; tennis players in 1912, when W.A.A. was started, and in 1949.



W.A.A. PICNIC (left), held in the spring of 1938 to choose a site for the W.A.A. Cabin (right). Marion L. Young, 1924 graduate who did much to improve the athletic program for women, is third from the left, behind the coffee pot. Less than six months later, she was killed in an automobile accident outside Burlington; when the cabin was built a year later, it was dedicated to her.

vide for a new alumnae room in the recently renovated McCullough Gymnasium. With beautiful blond furniture and modern interior decoration, the room is an inviting spot in which to entertain visiting teams, alumnae, and other guests.

The regular W.A.A. sports program throughout the year is interclass and provides an excellent source of healthy exercise, game development and improvement, good fun, lots of laughs, and plenty of team spirit. Hockey starts off with a bang (or rather a bully) in the fall. Casual observers of this game no longer dare say "This is the fair sex" or "the weaker sex".

Tennis is another fall sport that provides keen competition for many a Middlebury Alice Marble. Volleyball nets are hoisted when the snow begins to fall and within a month or two basketball attracts the crowds in a thrilling tournament which is always too close. Spring, and badminton takes over. In May, 1948, lacrosse was taken up; the question remains, how long will it last?

The active season is brought to a close at the annual banquet at Dog Team where the officers of W.A.A. and the All-Midd players are honored.

Above: FIRST FIELD HOCKEY TEAM, fostered by the youthful W.A.A. Left: PLAYDAY with opponents from colleges in New York, Massachusetts, and Vermont.

WOMEN'S SKI SQUAD — 1950. Left to right: Widen, McKenna, Snively, Packard, Strong, Macklaier, Jones (coach), Butterfield, Murphy (mgr.).

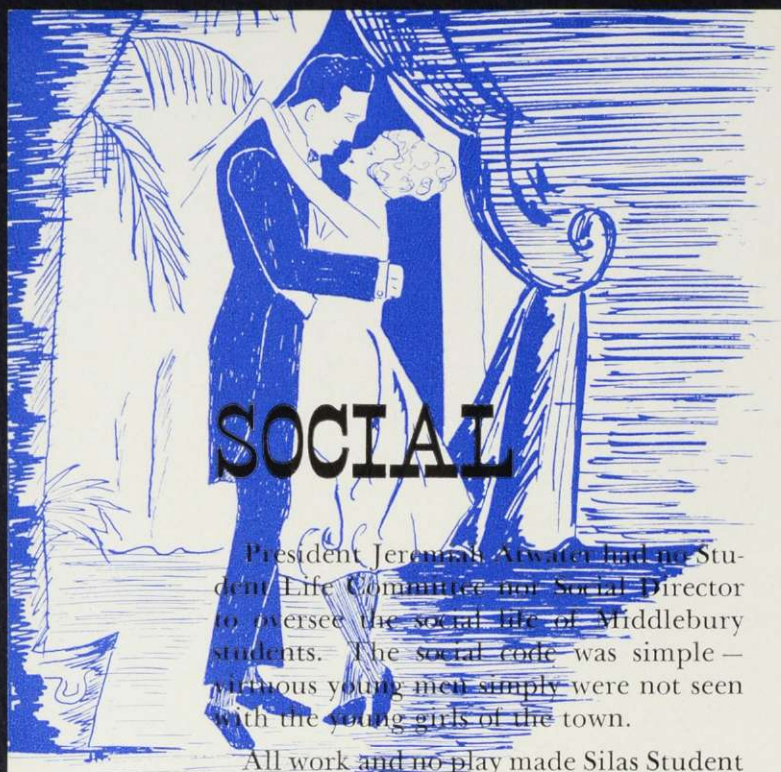
Women's Ski Team

The women's ski team has been one of Middlebury's most consistently successful athletic organizations. During the past four years the lady skiers have won eight major meets and have earned the right to claim the mythical North American championship. First records of the women's skiing successes appear around 1940 when the females were first cast into top flight competition.

One of the most famous females to attend Middlebury was Rebecca Ann Fraser (Cremer), '46, who in 1948 was a member of the U. S. Olympic ski team.

Virginia M. (Polly) Hodder, '47, usually ran second to Rebecca at the various meets in which they both raced but she ruled the roost during her senior year on the first of the all-conquering post-war teams. Natelle Benson (Fraioli), '48, Marion (Bobbie) Merriman, '48, Betty Sutherland, ex-'51, Joan Macklaier, '51, Margy Packard, '51, Gret Storer, '51, Betsy Strong, '53, and Patsy McKenna, '53, have all been bright lights of the recent squads.

SPEED AND GRACE PLUS, Gret Storer, '51.



SOCIAL

President Jeremiah Atwater had no Student Life Committee nor Social Director to oversee the social life of Middlebury students. The social code was simple—virtuous young men simply were not seen with the young girls of the town.

All work and no play made Silas Student an earnest God-fearing boy. Entertainment was completely cultural—a visiting lecturer, perhaps, who might outlast today's motion pictures, or the town minister giving a mid-week lecture. Probably the only exception to this month-in-month-out schedule was the Independence Day celebrations when a daring lad possibly was so sinful as to slyly sip a drink or two from the keg at the community celebration.

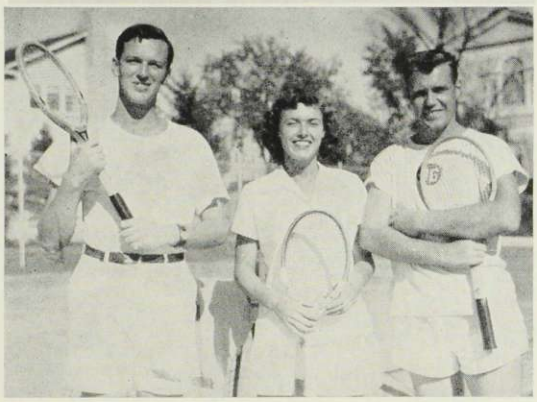
The first recorded College-sponsored social event was the first commencement in August of 1802. At that time a marching band enlivened the day's exercises so that possibly they were even called "festivities". For the most part the day's activities remained on the sober side until that night when the Commencement Ball took place. Students did not attend, however; their acquaintance with dancing was limited either by a fifty cent fine if discovered attending dancing school or to debating on the question, "Is dancing proper?"

Yet to depict the early students' social life thus is to be superficial. Occasionally an instructor would find a pack of playing cards, corners ripped or bent, evidence that the students' bent had not been entirely studious recently. Sour notes from

GLORIA is back today, having wowed Midd movie-goers in 1925.

Left: A DOZEN HUNGRY UNDERGRADUATES poised before a banquet held in Painter Hall in 1922. Right: W.A.A. MEMBERS, having swapped the boards of McCullough for the crystalline atmosphere of Dog Team, which is now the focal point of food festivals.

Tennis Club.



TENNIS AND TENNIS COURTSHIPS have been favorites since 1875. Now the sport becomes more complicated with the influx of returning veterans.

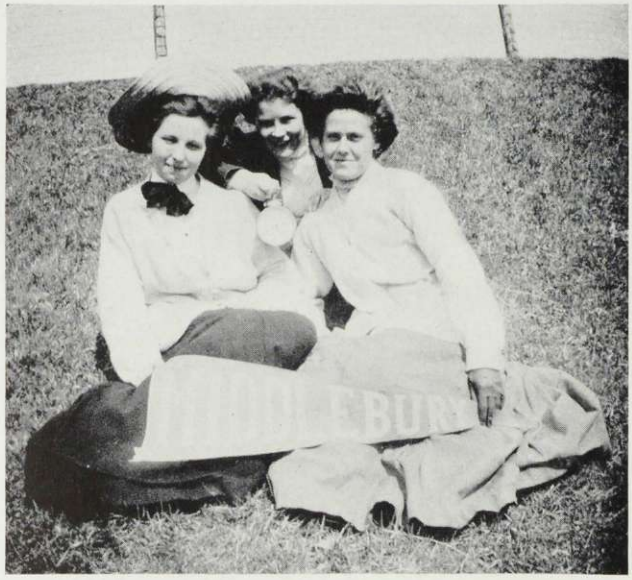
a forbidden musical instrument of some sort brought forth the dormitory attendant and subsequently a fine. And, it is true, and it has been recorded: at the 1808 Commencement President Atwater instructed the college fine collector to cash out "fourteen dollars for liquor furnished at Commencement Dinner."

Social life didn't actually receive administration approval until the advent of President Harvey Kitchell in 1866. Kitchell knew that student activities and sports would replace mischievous pranks, and students confirmed his belief—that is, as much as students could. Youth still had its occasional fling as it had even under Atwater's Puritan regime. Nonetheless, use of spare time was channeled more and more towards the social pleasures as known today.

Co-eds appeared in 1883 and soon were preparing picnic lunches, donning their Sunday best—long white dresses and broad brimmed hats complete with ribbons—and accompanying the young men on the steamboat "Valley Queen" up the Otter Creek to the picnic grounds. Other times several couples would awake early Sunday morning, rent a buggy, ride all morning for a total of maybe 20 miles, stop and have a picnic, and then ride back in time for Sunday vespers.

Fraternities too welcomed the advent of the co-eds. Odes to the beauty of the Otter in early *Kaleids* testify to the romantic

COMMENCEMENT DANCE, 1950, farewell fling.



ALARM CLOCKS to insure a prompt return to class from Chipman Hill in 1912.

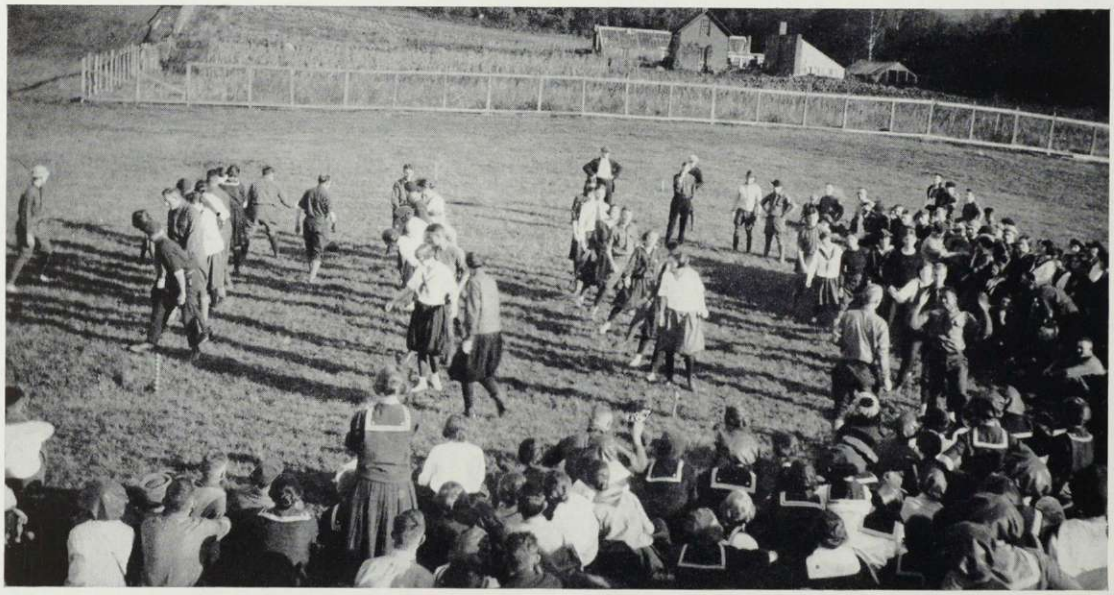
atmosphere once attached to the now little thought of creek when many a Chi Psi, D.U., and Deke took his best girl rowing in the fraternity boat. Early women's regulations supply more information: women were not allowed in the fraternity boats at night.

ALL THEY COULD DO THEN was to pose with this fashionable auto.

The Twentieth Century arrived with no immediately perceptible change in Middlebury's social life. Social activities continued to multiply, however, and in their wake they left a wider variety of student sponsored entertainment than had been witnessed at this College previously. Events which were and in cases still are "traditions" arose during this most recent era of Middlebury's social life—the era of "more fun and less studies makes Sam and Susie Student more 'all-around personalities'."

The Frosh Banquet, held soon after the freshmen arrived, and the Washington's Birthday Banquet—both events of the past—along with the still observed Sophomore

A STRIKING SIMILARITY between this outing for the entire college at Breadloaf in 1921, and those sponsored by the Mountain Club for the frosh now.



DUNMORE, the favorite bathing hole, in 1923. Still remains a Coney Island, but the fashions sure have changed. It's a busy place come exam week in June.

WHAT TO DO without hot dogs, Dunmore, and a spring afternoon?

EVEN A MIDDLEBURY GIRL can lose her head. She did at the Mi Careme in 1947.

Hop and Junior Prom occupy the earliest listings on the historical social calendar of the early 1900's. The Frosh Frolic appeared some years after the Banquet had disappeared and has continued until this day. The Scullion's Ball has been given for the men waiters intermittently since 1922, the women waiters waiting eleven years before giving their first Ladies-in-waiting Ball.

SHORTAGE OF MEN in '45 didn't stop them from going to the dance.

Meanwhile informal dances, sponsored by the social committee of the Undergraduate Association, and club dances—notably the Literati or Publications Dance, the Wig and Pen Dance, and the festive Spanish Carnival—began dotting the busy social schedule. This trend has been continued, though by different groups.

TELEVISION has swept the country—but only Gifford Rec at Middlebury.

THAT BREAK in the day's routine is a social must for all students.

BEER BUST at Theta Chi that must have left more than a sore throat.

SKIING at Middlebury. Definitely a social asset.

A factor almost unknown before the last war has played a large part in the social life at College the past five years. Cars. Though a women's regulation of the past for the two lower classes requiring two couples in a car at night indicates that cars have been in town since shortly after their invention, the chance a student would have of riding in one was slim indeed until the influx of veteran owned cars following the past war. Since then even non-veterans have acquired cars; and though ownership is regulated to those over 21 years, cars remain in enough abundance to considerably broaden the horizons of Midd society. So far both students and administration have been sensible about

RECEIVING LINE, 1950, record of a fast-fading social amenity.

BIRTHDAY. Such a good excuse to have a party.

the whole matter and, aside from a few instances, cars have not proved a bane to their own existence on campus.

Today, with the addition of the Student Union Building and the Memorial Field House, room for any and all social affairs is not lacking. The high school gym is invaded only when a stage is needed for dramatic productions and the Middlebury Conference. Middlebury students enjoy a social calendar that seldom contains an eventless Saturday night.

REVIVAL OF THE PAST, a fashion parade of yester-year, always a hilarious show with the modern touch—the annual fraternity costume parties. Top to bottom: D.U. Bar Room Brawl, the Sig Ep Circus, the Alpha Slug Bum Brawl and the Theta Chi Flapper Dance.

OVER THE BORDER to inviting Montreal.

HOMECOMING

For the first time, in the fall of 1928, a specific date was set aside for the return of alumni to Middlebury and denoted as Homecoming. The weekend was organized under the direction of the Admissions office and considered quite a success. It was the first time that tickets for a football game had been reserved for the alumni. The unveiling of the Abernathy wing of the library was proudly witnessed by those present and added to the general feeling of satisfaction. Prior to 1928 the alums had returned only for commencement and haphazardly for the U.V.M. football game.

One receives a lucid picture of what earlier homecoming weekends were like from W. Storrs Lee's book, *Father Went to College*. It seems that the 19th century grads, such as those returning for the college's 25th anniversary in 1827, traveled via sleek horses and "one hoss shays." Intending to enjoy the Commencement activities, there were usually some "who arrived a few hours or days late." The town itself was full to overflowing, with livery stables and hotel rooms at a premium. People had flocked in to see the exercises from "'miles around,' i.e., Weybridge, Vergennes, Rutland."

Organized alumni activities were reserved for the evening of Commencement Day. They included such scintillating entertainment as a 50 page oration by a Baltimore minister and the reading of a long poem by an alumni laureate-elect. In 1924 someone had hit upon the idea that an organized alumni body "might prove a distinct asset to the College socially, scholastically, but especially from the financial point of view." An Association had been quickly formed, thus swelling the ranks of the grads returning at Commencement.

CHEERS for the team and alums to start the weekend off with a bang.

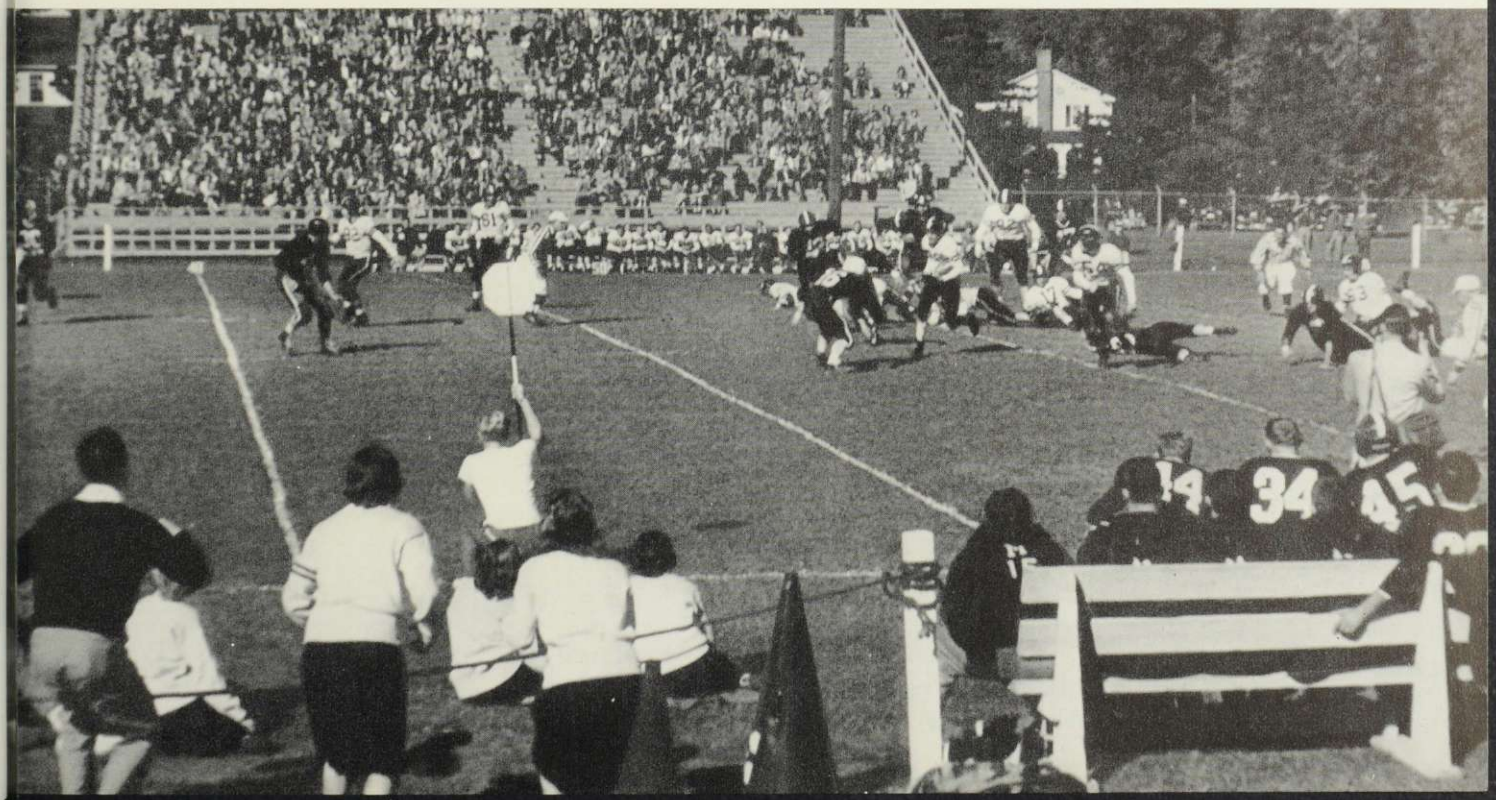
Since 1928 many new twists have been added to the schedule of Homecoming activities. Somewhere along the line the fraternities began to decorate their houses and rumor has it that the competition between the D.U.'s and the Sig Ep's for the coveted first prize was furious indeed. It also became customary for the freshman men to sponsor and participate in a Pee-Rade between the halves of the football game. This consisted of peculiarly attired freshmen carrying signs and heckling the Vermont cheering section. This tradition was squashed in 1936, however, when some irate Vermonters descended upon the Pee-Raders. Sympathetic upperclassmen sprang to the aid of the besieged freshmen and since the administration frowned on the ensuing melee, the custom was discontinued until 1940 when it was revived in a milder form. A less strenuous tradition that also came into being in connection with Homecoming was the giving of souvenirs to alumni. In 1933 they received small replicas of Gamaliel Painter's cane, and in 1940 it was patriotic blue and white feathers.

More and more events have become associated with Homecoming Weekend and have brought it to the state with which we are today familiar. The earmarks of the present holiday are the Friday night pep rally and somewhat tame freshman Pee-Rade, the snake dancing from McCullough gym to Porter Field and the climactic bonfire surrounded by cheers and cheerleaders. Saturday holds the thrilling football game followed by fraternity buffet suppers and informal tea dances, while the Commodore's Ball has replaced the less formal gym dance.

A.T.O. CATCHES THE TRAIN in a "Sentimental Journey Home" theme to welcome back alums.

PEE-RADERS of 1922 prepare to heckle Vermont rivals between halves of the football game. Mutt and Jeff were among those participating.

HOMECOMING CROWDS on their feet at the 1949 Bates-Middlebury game.



WINTER CARNIVAL

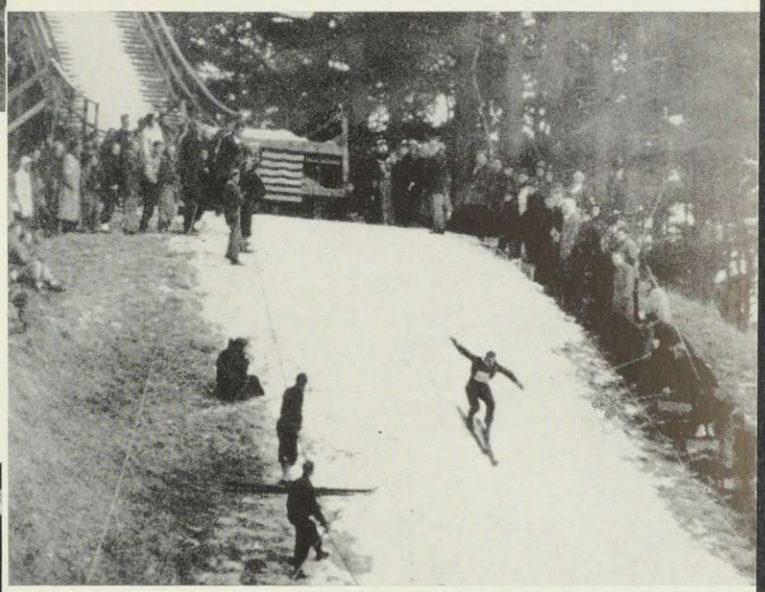
Winter Carnivals began at Middlebury in 1923. Several years previously Middlebury had been sending ski and snowshoe teams to various colleges to compete in Winter Sports meets. In that year someone decided it was Middlebury's turn to play host. From the first successful jump of a courageous Harvard student off Middlebury's newly constructed jump in 1923, the meets have become more spectacular; and Middlebury has managed to win more than once. Along with the meets has come a wide variety of social functions. Together they have produced a care free college weekend, long to be remembered, regardless of the year. True, the weather has not always been right, but the release from the tension of studying has always been evident.

After the 1923 event, the movement fizzled—something to do with prohibition, it is rumored. However, in 1930 someone happened to thumb through a history book, and lo and behold a "new idea" was born. In 1931 the idea was converted into action. Carnivals have all been similar. Change is something which has been made manifest through personnel rather than in the activities, which are by now almost traditional. Among the activities found on a Carnival weekend are: a ski meet, hockey games, basketball games, Klondike Rush—a really informal dance, a snow sculpture contest, Carnival Ball which replaced the earlier Masquerade Ball, Skijoring during the thirties, Dunmore outings—also during the thirties

CHIPMAN HILL served the purpose for a while. Better than Chapel Hill, but not as good as the Snow Bowl at Breadloaf.

BOBSLEDDING ENTHUSIASTS of the past at the second annual Winter Carnival.

MASQUERADE BALL highlighted Winter Carnival in 1939. Today the costume is formal, and a special orchestra is featured at the Carnival Ball.



NO SNOW on Chipman Jump. The worst thing that could happen at Carnival.

FROZEN TOES AND NOSES line up during the ski races to get warm before the fire at the cabin on Breadloaf, 1950.

CARNIVAL BALL AT THE FIELD HOUSE. Lots of room to dance. Quite an improvement over the crowded conditions of the high school gym.

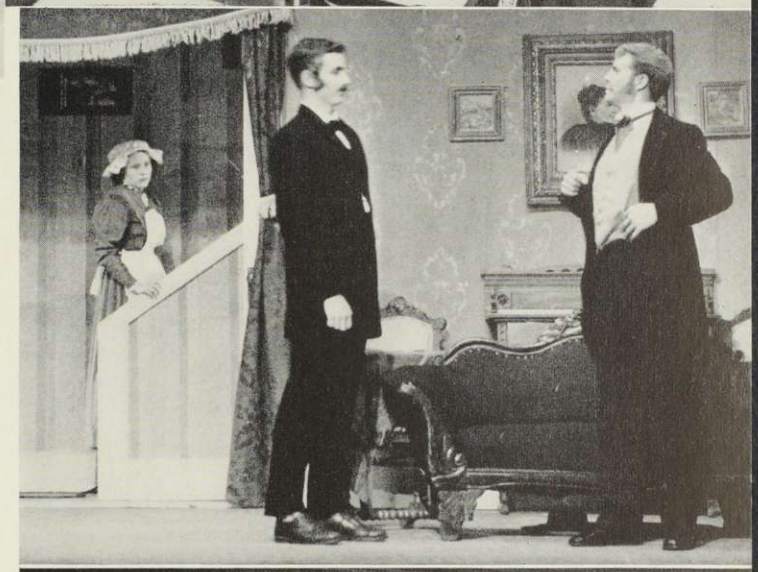
CARNIVAL CANDIDS—1950. Clockwise: Tex Beneke provides the best in musical entertainment; a big name band for a big name dance. The professional touch in Berquist fashion. A little food, a little warmth is all they ask. Queen Marvin, King Kailey, happy the rulers. The Slalom Slope, a dangerous descent for daring skiers.

when our forebearers wanted a four-day weekend, instead of the now conventional three-day weekend, ice shows, the crowning of the King and Queen, plays, and fraternity functions.

Winter Carnival, a name added in 1934, is sponsored by the Mountain Club. From late spring, when the co-chairmen are elected, to Carnival time, an almost inconceivable number of details are smoothed out; as planning gets farther along, committees are staffed and enthusiasm mounts, to be impeded, if at all, by lack of snow. Snow, the bane of a Carnival co-chairman's existence, usually stages an eleventh-hour arrival, sometimes with a vengeance, though occasionally some activities have had to be curtailed.

Carnival committees are made up of almost the entire student body. Each phase of Carnival activity has a separate committee in charge of the planning and carrying it out. Though Carnival is sponsored by the Mountain Club, non-members can head a committee, or even the whole weekend, if Skyline votes a non-Skyline person into the co-chairman's capacity. By outstanding work, and promise, the important committee co-chairmen are selected in the fall of the year. The job of a Winter Carnival committee is a long and a grueling one, but well worth the effort.

As Middlebury Winter Carnivals grew in popularity, facilities for holding the meets also improved. In 1923, after an



BIG WEEKEND OF BIG EVENTS. Clockwise: It takes guts. The winner's trophy is presented to Middlebury's Captain Paul Kailey by Jim Ross, Carnival Co-Chairman. "Life With Father" has not changed. Klondike Rush, the biggest and best?? The Middlebury knife slices Dartmouth off the Breadloaf.

abortive attempt to build a jump on Chapel Hill, skiing moved to Chipman Hill, and in the thirties it moved to Joseph Battell's Breadloaf Snow Bowl. In the early thirties, with the help of Middlebury students, townspeople, and the college, the Chipman Hill ski area was adorned with a thirty-five meter jump, which was completed in 1935. One year a ton and a half of hay had to be placed on the profile of the jump to protect the skiers; and another year snow had to be transported from Breadloaf.

The Intercollegiate Ski Union—known as the I.S.U.—came to Middlebury in 1938, and thereafter in 1940, 1941, 1942, 1946, 1948, 1949, and 1950. A win in senior I.S.U. competition, where Middlebury has steadily competed since 1938, gives the winner the Ski Championship Title of the East. Middlebury has won the I.S.U. Championship, and as a result, its own Winter Carnival in 1948 and again this year, 1950.

No, Middlebury has not always won, the bands have not always been popular, the weather has not always been right, a snow sculpture thought of by its builders as being the best has not always won the competition, a few may have suffered ruptures in their relationships with fond acquaintances of the opposite sex, but all in all, every class remembers Carnival with kind memories. Carnival through the years has typified the OLD MIDD SPIRIT.

JUNIOR WEEKEND. Top: Junior men and women on the baseball team "warm up". Candidates for Junior Queen, left to right: Meg Curry, Marilyn Murphy, Carol Heinze, Jo Faucher, Ellen Hight, Jane Hyde, QUEEN JANE WALKER, Nat Child, Gail Haskins, and Mary Hench. Bottom: Who won the Tug o' War, freshmen or sophomores? A promenade "In an Old Dutch Garden" was the Junior Prom at the Memorial Field House.

JUNIOR WEEKEND

The Junior Exhibitions of the nineteenth century, with their orations, essay readings, and college orchestra selections is a far cry from what we now look on as Junior Weekend. The Exhibition always ended with a Junior Ball, however, and so can justly claim to be the ancestor of today's annual spring celebration.

Junior Week, initiated during 1908, is the first three day social event comparable to today's. With the ulterior motive of interesting prospective freshmen, the juniors began with a Thursday afternoon baseball game, and sponsored a play, an inter-class track meet, and a debate with Norwich. The Promenade was Friday evening, and Saturday held the closing activities: an oratorical contest and a Greek-Barbarian baseball game. Shades of 1950!

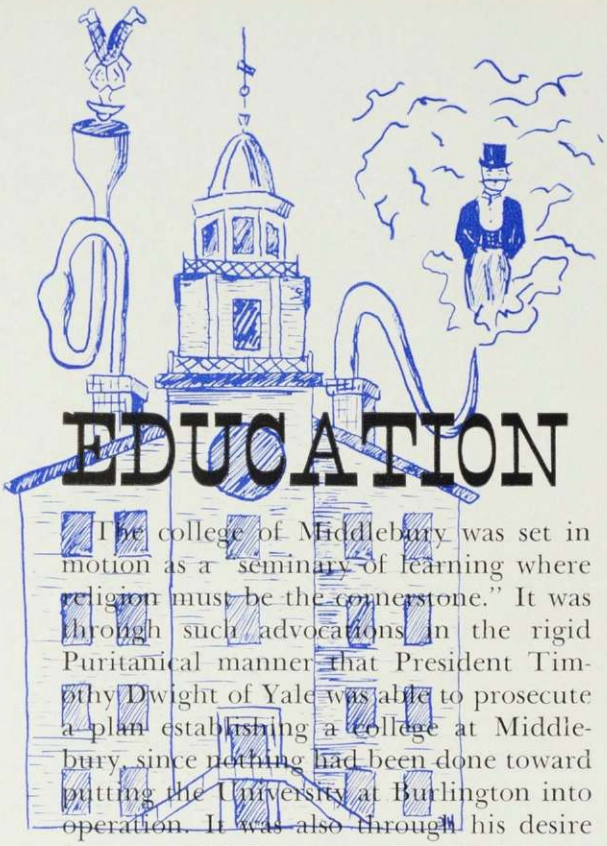
No radical changes occurred until 1919 when the debate preceding the prom was eliminated and a concert by the Glee Club added. The next year saw the initiation of a home economics display, smoker and rally, tennis tournament, and the still popular tug of war between freshmen and

VARIETY SHOW. Top: Mother Keith, Daddy Skelton and Baby LeClair around the breakfast table. A terrific show by directors Elliot, Meacham, Deckelman and Jacober. Prexy Craz looks the audience over. Bottom: Even the Andrew Sisters (Kinnard, LeClair and Eager) were there to entertain. The Can-Can showed that the Middlebury Woman really could-could do it.

sophomore men. By 1924 minor revisions had been made and an "inter-sorority sing" was held Sunday evening. Out of this has grown the step singing tradition in which both the men and women of all classes now compete.

In 1927, a Thursday morning Waubanakee tapping started the weekend off, while the Prom was held at the Middlebury Inn. Similar to today's Variety Show, a post-war development, was the 1931 minstrel show produced by the Varsity "M" Club. In 1933 the fraternities put it on, and in '34 it passed into the hands of the Panhellenic Council. The latter year also saw sorority and fraternity singing transferred from Pearsons Hall to the steps of Mead Chapel.

A unique event, The Steeplechase, added to the 1941 hilarity. Participants climbed over greased cables, wriggled under chicken wire, ran a "short" sack race, waded through a swamp tied to a partner, and came to a thrilling finish pushing potatoes with their heads. Activities were suspended during the war and resumed in 1948 in much their present form.

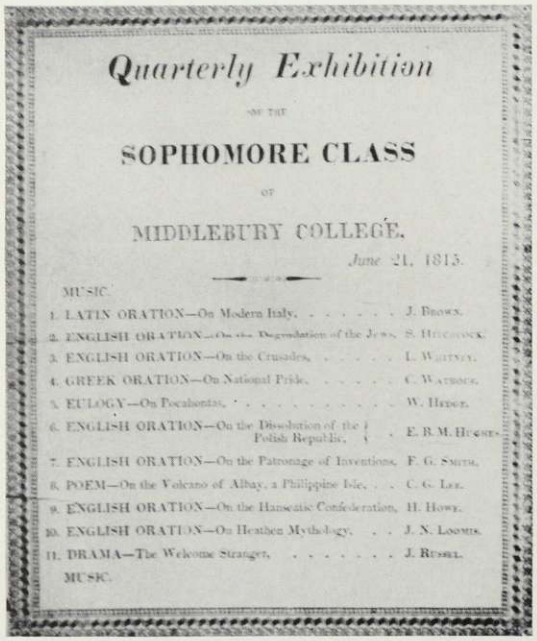


EDUCATION

The college of Middlebury was set in motion as a "seminary of learning where religion must be the cornerstone." It was through such advocations in the rigid Puritanical manner that President Timothy Dwight of Yale was able to prosecute a plan establishing a college at Middlebury, since nothing had been done toward putting the University at Burlington into operation. It was also through his desire for a tutorial, lecture, and recitation system that Middlebury adopted the same curriculum that had proved so successful at Harvard, Oxford, Cambridge, Yale, and other colleges.

Once a student found himself enrolled at Middlebury, things were tough enough, but to be admitted was even worse. The early requirements were a thorough acquaintance with Greek and Latin grammar, the ability to translate English to Latin, and a sound knowledge of arithmetic and ancient and modern geography.

THE 19th CENTURY STUDENT had the power of oration on the tip of his tongue.



Quarterly Exhibition

OF THE

SOPHOMORE CLASS

OF

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE.

June 21, 1815.

MUSIC.

1. LATIN ORATION—On Modern Italy. . . . . J. Brown.
2. ENGLISH ORATION—On the Degradation of the Jews. S. Hitchcock.
3. ENGLISH ORATION—On the Crusades. . . . . L. Whitney.
4. GREEK ORATION—On National Pride. . . . . C. Watrous.
5. EULOGY—On Pocahontas. . . . . W. Heyer.
6. ENGLISH ORATION—On the Dissolution of the Polish Republic. . . . E. B. M. Hosmer.
7. ENGLISH ORATION—On the Patronage of Inventions. F. G. Smith.
8. POEM—On the Volcano of Albay, a Philippine Isle. . . C. G. Lee.
9. ENGLISH ORATION—On the Hanseatic Confederation. H. Howe.
10. ENGLISH ORATION—On Heathen Mythology. . . J. N. Loomis.
11. DRAMA—The Welcome Stranger. . . . . J. Russel.

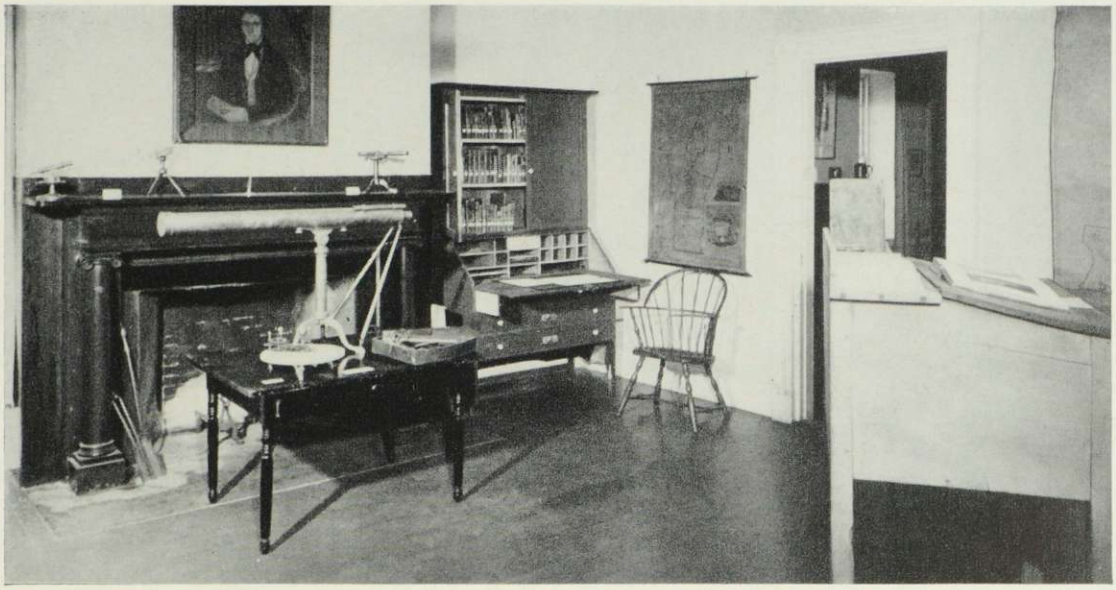
MUSIC.

More than knowledge was needed for entrance in those early years. Cross-examined in theology, students had to show "evidence of a blameless life and conversation." A certificate of good moral character had to be submitted. Even then, a new student was on probation until he had taken his first public examination; and then, upon vote of the faculty, he was allowed to matriculate. Admission examinations were continually administered until 1908. Since then requirements have been similar to those of today.

The intensely religious climate that students lived in caused meaty discussions on great philosophical problems of sin, free will, damnation and so on. There was only one answer that they knew. Students disputed orally two or more times a week in chapel on topics of rhetoric, ethics, metaphysics, the law of nature and nations, and others.

Atwater's regime was a rigorous one and it is a historical fact that Middlebury's first graduate—Aaron Petty—was literally worked to death; too ill to attend the commencement exercises in his honor, he died six months later.

A sample day in Aaron Petty's college career was far different from ours today. His tuition was about $20 per year, room $6, and repairs, $6, a total of $32. Not only did he supply all his furnishings, but he did his own cleaning, cut wood, and carried water. Chapel prayers and recitations were compulsory before a breakfast of salt pork, gravy, and potatoes, which they had to go to town for. Then it was another study period in their rooms for three hours, followed by an afternoon of study from two until evening prayer. Sunday was morbidly quiet with no "unnecessary business" such as walking abroad or visiting another in his room.



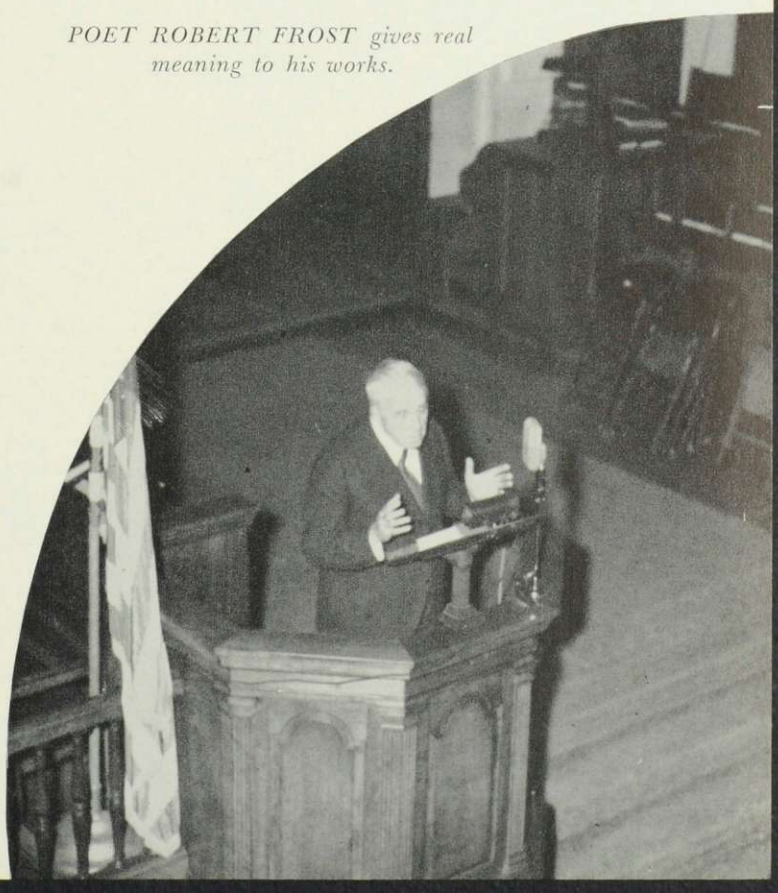
LECTURE ROOM, 1800-1825, showing maps, books, surveying equipment bought in London by Prof. Hall, and a painting of Chipman. (Room reconstructed at Sheldon Museum.)

During President Bates' time, after 1817, the impossibility of increasing the teaching staff was solved by electing the top student in the graduating class to tutor the following term. The M.A. Degree was given in payment. Curriculum became more varied and in answer to student complaints, a chemistry department was added. Groups interested in athletics found themselves organized under the name of the Mechanical Association, but instead of a sports program one of the first manual training courses in the state was initiated.

No college can do without a library. Through the years as the number of books increased, the collection was moved first from Old Chapel to the north division of Painter, then to Starr Hall, and finally to the present library building bequeathed by Egbert Starr and dedicated at the centennial exercises. The 150th anniversary finds the library to have grown with two new wings which house a collection of approximately 115,000 volumes, 75,000 government documents, the Abernethy Collection of American literature, and the unique Helen Hart Flanders Collection of Ballads and Folk Songs presented in 1941.

The Civil War interrupted the search for education at Middlebury. More influential on the students and their attitude toward studies than the Civil War itself were the peace years that followed. Interest in college had waned. Camp life had ruined the stern Puritan discipline and those who did return presented an unruly

POET ROBERT FROST gives real meaning to his works.



muster of American college students. Being used to court martial or prison for offences, the professors and preachers were actually scoffed at by the returning students.

The years following the Civil War until co-education came to Middlebury, in 1883, the college and its administration were mainly interested in improving the economic and physical set-up rather than in moving into the circle of progressive education.

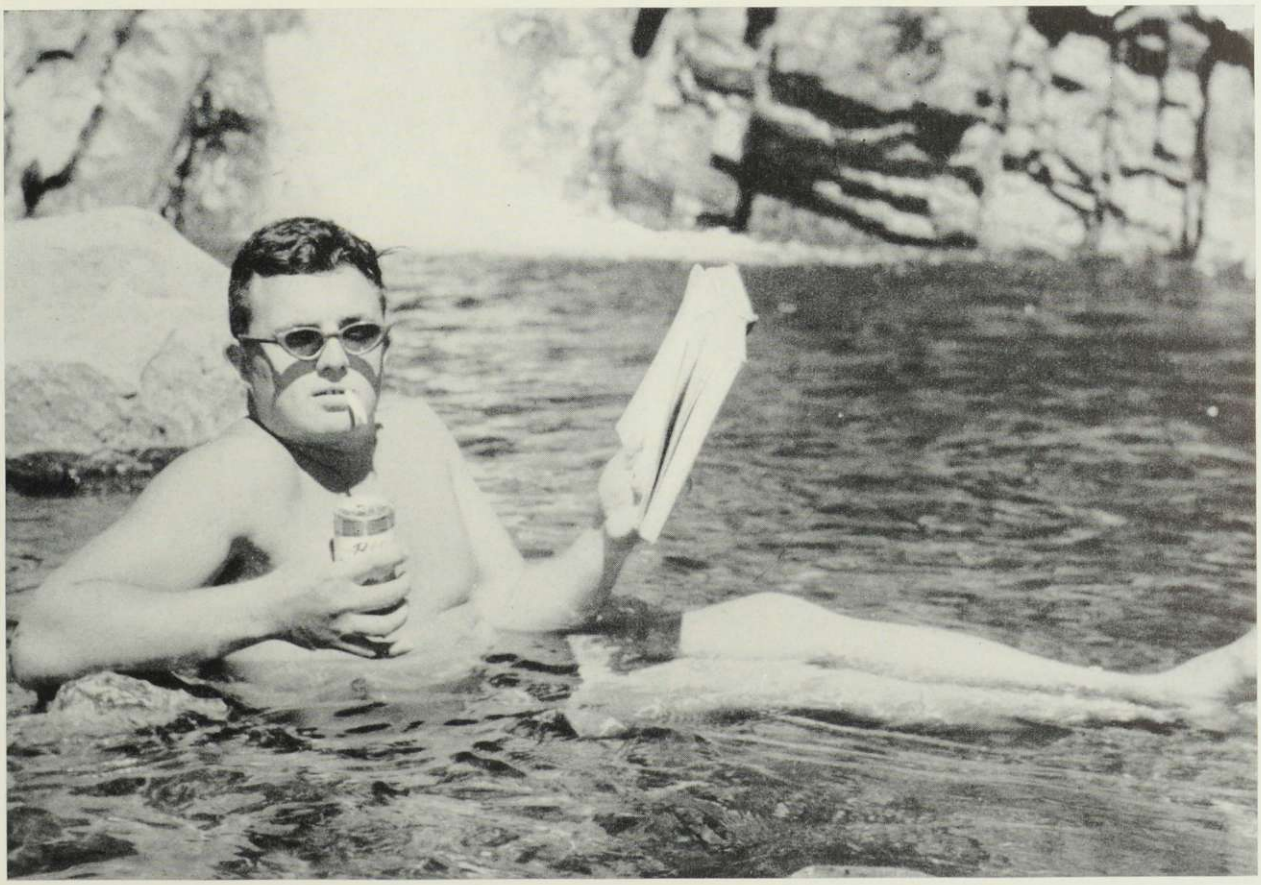
Studies underwent a decided change when May Anna Bolton and her friends were allowed to attend classes, but not to live on campus. Despite the arguments against co-education, that women would be a moral hazard to men and so on, the first year of co-education was considered not only a social success, but a scholastic and financial success as well.

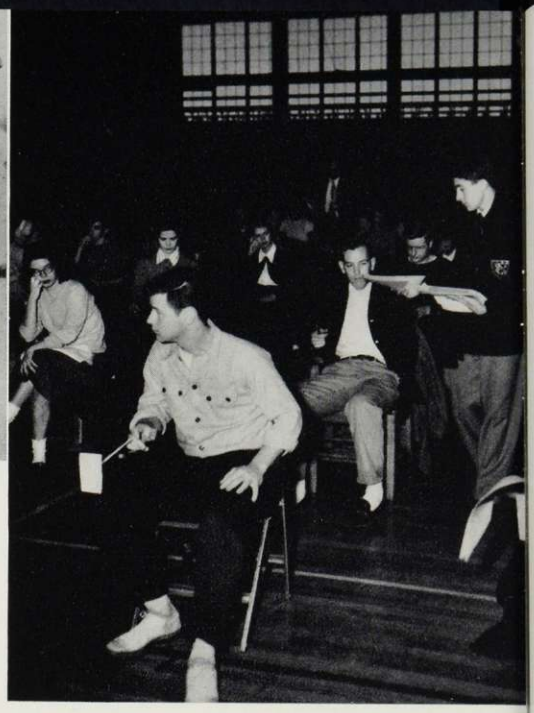
Education at Middlebury finally took another decided turn toward that of a progressive college when the elective sys-

Left, top: STUDENT'S ROOM, 1830, showing a rope bed with corn husk mattress, low desk, and student's possessions. (Reconstructed at Sheldon Museum). Middle: 1900 room really looks lived in, almost as much as (bottom) the "worked in" atmosphere of this 1950 dorm room. Below: The 1900 CO-ED brought her feminine frills to the college rooms.

STUDENT IN 1800 spent long hours on his wooden stool "hitting the books". In his room where he was solitarily confined, his chores were never done, with a fire to be tended and water to be carried.

STUDENT OF 1950: "What do I *know about Spinoza?"*





Above: WAITING FOR THE BELL. Female students in 1909 rush into the classroom as the men (wearing golf hats, a revived fad today) wait patiently outside. Right: WAITING FOR EXAMS. One student tries to "make a break for it". Another wants to get it over with and still another is bored with the whole affair.

tem was established in 1890. English literature, composition, and rhetoric were permanently placed on the curriculum and outside activities began to dig their wedge. The Phi Beta Kappa chapter was revived, which gives a hint as to the scholastic prestige of the college in 1889.

In the early 1900's, Middlebury College was recovering its old place among American colleges. The morale of the entire student body was uplifted with the addition of Warner Science Hall and the renovation of Starr Hall, Painter Hall and Old Chapel.

During the "campaign years" of President Thomas, the college literally boomed with ambitious projects. The B.S. Degree was revived for men exclusively, and a school of Pedagogy started with state aid. Summer school was initiated with a curriculum ranging from woodwork and pottery to French and biology. A Domestic Science Department was started in 1911, a School of Forestry opened, and a winter extension course for teachers was tried out.

Academic order was impossible to keep once the campus took on a home front atmosphere during World War I. Each male student was required to drill a certain number of hours depending on the course of study he was pursuing. The signing of the armistice did not alleviate the academic disorder at all. Gradually

CROWDED LIBRARY CONDITIONS necessitated the addition of several wings, one of which is the popular Browsing (and smoking) Room; but an empty chair is still hard to find.

the re-adjustment period brought about a shift in everything. Summer education became very popular with the addition of a special school of music started by Minnie Hayden in 1913, and the English School at Breadloaf in 1920.

Another boom before the depression increased curriculum, equipment, students and capital. However, the depression did hit the college; and scores of students without jobs, loans, or scholarships had to leave. After the depression "a newer seriousness of purpose" was apparent. An advance in the standards of faculty was needed for the maturing student. A senior comprehensive system was initiated which tended to lead away from the so-called "block system" by which enough unrelated course units could be piled up to get a degree. By 1935, every senior had to take an oral and written exam in his major before he could graduate.

In the past twenty-five years many courses have been added to the college curriculum. Such fields of study as American Literature and C.C., or Man and His World as it was called for two years, became separate departments in 1923 and

RICHARD DYER-BENNET entertained with folk songs in the American and European traditions.

A FAMILIAR SCENE: Main Street Bridge over Otter Creek, a watercolor by Prof. Arthur K. D. Healy.

1936, respectively. Some of the more valuable courses like drama and public speaking, classics, Russian, geography, educational psychology, religion and others still remain, whereas aeronautics, a civil pilot training program, and astronomy lasted only a year. Each year it is rumored that a certain course is a "pipe" and students looking for one or more "snap" courses quickly register.

Vocational courses were tried for a time and quickly disappeared under Moody. Assuming that liberal arts education was a very vital cause, he reassured those interested that Middlebury would continue to maintain a strong cultural program.

Although the subject is a much discussed one among educators of the present, Middlebury still continues to emphasize the cultural, liberal arts side rather than the vocational.

Besides a course of study in such subjects of fine arts as music, art, drama and the like, there is a variety of extra-curricular activities that permits undergraduates to participate in debates, theatrical productions, frequent dances, concerts, lectures, round table discussions, and other cultural programs. Although the location of Midd does not allow as many accessible cultural benefits as a city college, the programs scheduled throughout the year are more than worthwhile.

Annually a writer of distinction is invited to give an address upon some aspect of American literature. The address, known as the Abernethy Lecture, is given in commemoration of the birthday of Dr. Julian Willis Abernethy who donated the outstanding collection of American literature.

Another important lecture financed annually by Honorable Redfield Proctor in memory of his life-long friend Frank C. Partridge, a trustee for many years, is the Partridge lecture on the subject of "Man's Need for Christianity".

Under the supervision of a special faculty committee, four or five outstanding artists and lecturers are brought to Middlebury each year and constitute the Concert-Lecture Series. For many years now, the Vermont State Symphony directed by Professor Alan Carter, has been an annual "must" in the series. These concerts are without extra charge to all regularly enrolled students. During the year there are other special lectures sponsored by organizations.

DAVID SMITH: Middlebury's celebrated pianist, who has thrilled many a student audience with his concerts during chapel time.

VERMONT STATE SYMPHONY: Directed by Professor Alan Carter, at the annual performance in the Concert-Lecture Series.

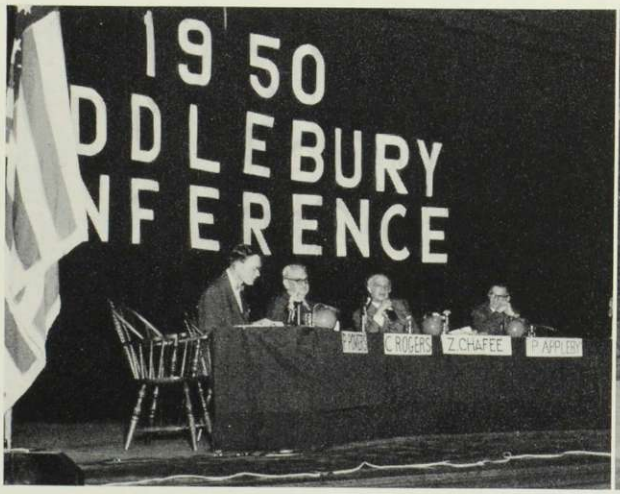
MIDDLEBURY CONFERENCE COMMITTEE, 1950. 2nd row: Fayer, Walsh, Hunter, Guarnaccia, Faculty Advisor Hoag, Munford, MacDonald, Sommers, Wissler.
1st row: Gussow, Guernsey, Schwarock, Co-Chairmen DuFault and Conomikes, Rose, McAdow, Gould, Dunning.

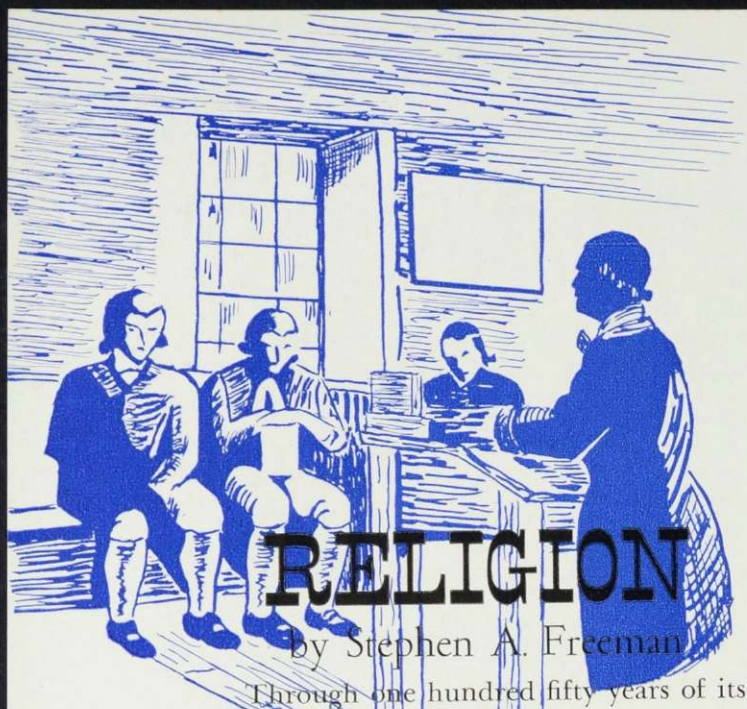
For almost a decade now, the Middlebury Conference has proved a definite asset to the liberal education of college and townspeople alike. Organized after a group of students and Professor Petshek went to an economic conference at Williams in 1942, the idea caught the enthusiasm and interest of the student body, faculty, and administration alike. The various themes that have been discussed in the conferences in their many aspects—political-economic, philosophical-religious-scientific, and artistic—reflect the events of the world since 1943:

1943 "The Cultural Implications of the War"
1944 "Cultural Values in a Changing World"
1945 "The Challenge of World Crisis"
1946 "The Balance Sheet of Victory"
1947 "The Responsibilities for World Harmony"
1948 "Men's Quest for Freedom and Security"
1949 "A Positive Program for a Democratic Society"
1950 "Freedom in an Age of Science"

Prominent speakers from all fields have participated in the eight conferences held so far as well as a few members of the faculty. Panel and forum discussions which follow the speeches and informal get-togethers with the speakers afterward enable the audiences to pin-a-man-down on many hot issues. It is through the energetic efforts of the student committee working with faculty members that so outstanding a two-day symposium can be held annually on the Middlebury campus.

MIDDLEBURY CONFERENCE, 1950: "Freedom in an Age of Science" is discussed inside and out.





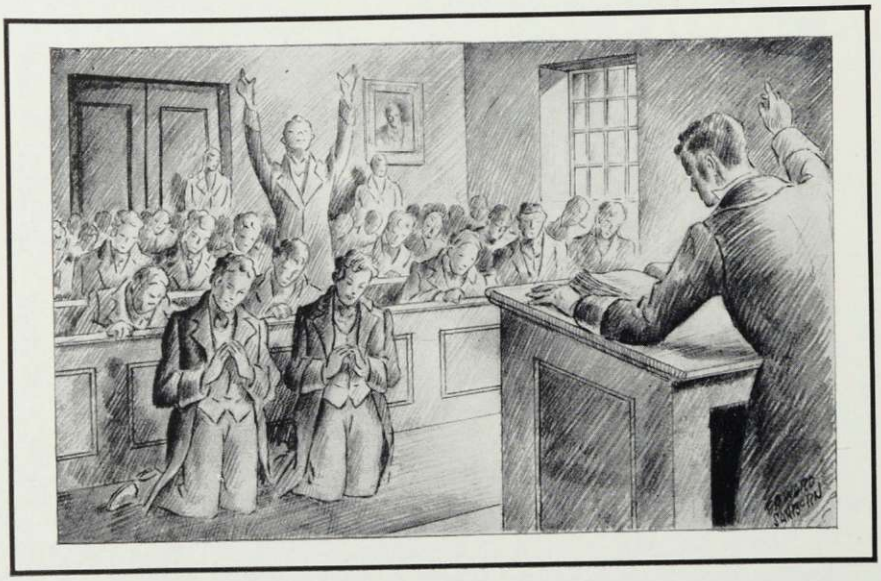
RELIGION

by Stephen A. Freeman

Through one hundred fifty years of its history, Middlebury College, anchored in the rock of a Vermont hilltop, has acknowledged that the Strength of the Hills Is His Also. From the beginning it has been a secular institution, without church affiliation, supported and controlled by laymen of the community who felt the need of a seat of higher learning even before a church was erected in the village. Nevertheless, religion has occupied a large place in the life of the college. It was conceived with the help of the great preacher-president of Yale University, Timothy Dwight; and one of its primary objectives, like all the early American colleges, was to provide an educated ministry for the churches. The early curriculum was centered in the subjects suited for the preparation of a preacher: Latin, Greek, Hebrew, sacred Theology, rhetoric, logic, ethics, metaphysics. The president was usually an ordained minister and taught these essential courses himself.

During the first decades the students lived in a strict, theological atmosphere. Each day began with prayers in Chapel before breakfast and closed with evening prayers. For a time in the middle of the century, morning chapel was held at five o'clock. The regular exercises of oratory and "forensic disputations" usually concerned theological matters. Attendance was required at the village church on the Sabbath day and a large part of the period from Saturday evening to Monday morning was spent in public and private devotion. Dancing, card playing, "indecent noise and disturbance" were forbidden, as being detrimental to a virtuous and studious life. Although these rigid laws of conduct were enforced by a system of fines, they seem to have been accepted by the great majority of students. The college took religion with the greatest seriousness. The Philadelphian Society flourished, especially during the presidency of Davis, as the leading student religious group. Composed of members carefully chosen for their zeal, it went every Friday evening for discussion and instruction on theological doctrine.

Many times in the first forty years, revivals swept through the student body



NO EXAGGERATION is this drawing of one of the many soul-shaking revivals which frequented this college until the trend wore itself out in a terrifyingly zealous revival in 1837.

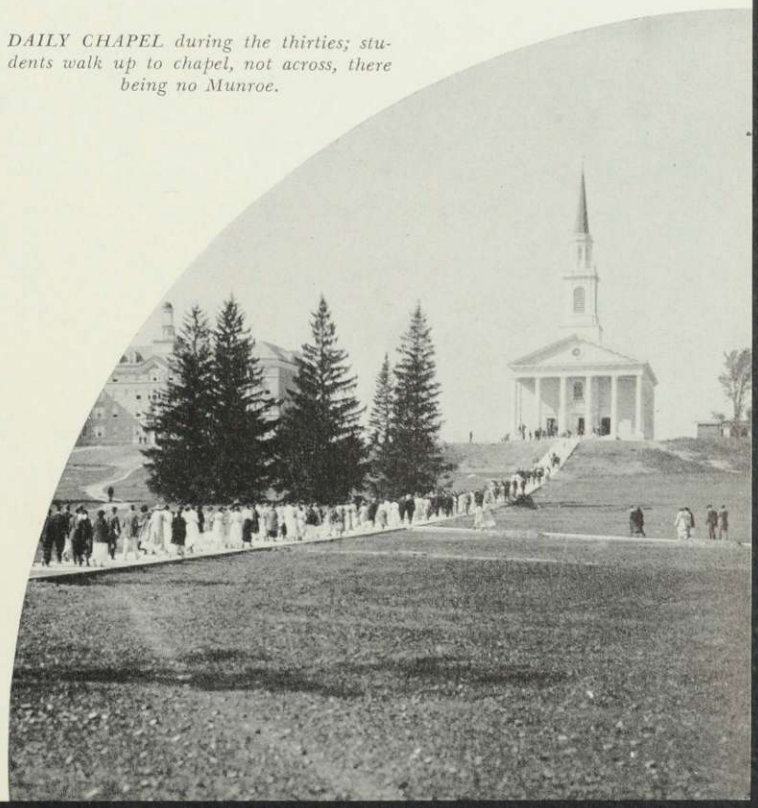
with hysterical fervor. Dean Lee's chapter on "Dews of Divine Grace," in *Father Went to College,* evokes the violence of those searchings of conscience, which periodically banished all rational academic pursuits. Under President Bates's encouragement, the evangelistic revivals went to such an extreme in emotionalism that the college was discredited in the state. Public support fell away, and in 1839 a low point in enrollment and morale was reached.

The patient efforts of President Labaree brought Middlebury back onto its feet again after the Civil War. The lesson of sanity and moderation had been learned, but the underlying philosophy of education had not changed. As Labaree handed the keys of the College to his successor Harvey Kitchell in 1866, he told him that the "people demand almost with one accord that religion shall be the basis of education". Kitchell encouraged the social life of the college. Students now played cards, chess, sang in glee clubs, and organized athletic teams. Yet President Kitchell was essentially an eloquent preacher and a skillful, popular pastor, and he applied the same techniques to the college. Middlebury continued to be a training school for the ministry. Sons of Middlebury carried the gospel into Egypt, Africa, Turkey, India, and the far islands of the sea. Cyrus Hamlin, founder of Robert College in Constantinople, and president of Middlebury from 1880 to 1885, is best known in a noble succession of Middlebury missionaries in the Near East.

The modern period of Middlebury College began with the scholarly, farsighted administration of Ezra Brainerd. The curriculum expanded to include the natural sciences and the social sciences; the physical plant began its great increase. Formal religion decreased in proportionate importance, both as a ceremony and as an educational discipline. In 1916, under President Thomas, the beautiful New Chapel was erected as a memorial by ex-Governor John A. Mead. Religious services, which for a century had been held in the Old Chapel, were now transferred to the new sanctuary at the top of the hill. Old Chapel Room, bare and shabby, with the old pump in one corner and some of the old pews still in place facing the platform, was used as a lecture room until 1948, when it was beautifully restored by Mr. Allen and Mr. Proctor.

The religious aspects of college life crystallized immediately about the new Chapel. The light that shines nightly from the spire is a county landmark. Every afternoon, the carillon of eleven bells sings to the campus a varied program of sacred music, American and European folksongs, old and new melodies, always beginning and ending with a hymn. Chapel spire and "the pealing of the bell when day is done" have come to be symbolic of the highest aspirations of the college student, of what is deepest and finest in the campus life.

Daily chapel now at the reasonable hour of ten o'clock, was conducted regularly by President Thomas and later by President Moody, both ordained ministers. In their absence, members of the faculty like Professor Skillings or Professor Cady, also ordained ministers, took charge. As the duties of his office grew heavier, Dr. Moody



DAILY CHAPEL during the thirties; students walk up to chapel, not across, there being no Munroe.

"RELIGION IN LIFE" Symposium, March, 1950. Among the principles at the program sponsored by the four campus religious groups were Dr. William Montgomery, Rev. W. J. Medlock, Prof. Walter Clark, program advisor; Prof. Emeritus Skillings, and Rabbi Joseph Gumbiner. A Catholic and a Christian Scientist representative also attended.

was assisted first by the Rev. C. C. Adams, and then by Rev. Robert Davis. A titular Chaplain was not appointed however until 1944, when President Stratton, not a minister himself, put Rev. Marshall Jenkins in charge of the Chapel services and of all the religious activities of the college. In 1947, Rev. Roland Johnson of the Class of 1938, returning from service as chaplain in the army, was appointed Chaplain of the college.

The gradually changing curriculum of instruction had displaced the courses offered during the early history of the college for the preparation of the clergy. Hebrew and theology had long since disappeared. Philosophy, ethics, rhetoric, even Greek and Latin had ceased to be vocational courses, and were considered liberal arts or the humanities. For a considerable period, no courses in religion or in the Bible as such were taught at the college. The word religion was not to be found in the index of the catalog. Then believing that a certain minimum knowledge of the Bible is necessary for every well-educated man, the college appointed an instructor in Biblical literature. The ignorance of the Bible shown by the average undergraduate of today is so complete that for a few years 1934-36, the trustees attempted to remedy the situation by requiring that every student pass an examination on the Bible before graduation. It proved so difficult to set a fair examination, and the courses in Bible, rendered practically compulsory for most students, became so superficial that the experiment was soon terminated. After an interval, revised courses in Biblical literature, the history, philosophy and psychology of religions have been regularly offered; and the Chaplain is the Chairman of the Department of Religion. They are elected chiefly as cultural courses, for only a half dozen students each year plan their life work in the field of religion.

If the average undergraduate is generally but little interested in formal religion and in theological doctrine, his basic religious nature is indicated by his interest in many practical applications of religious thought. The Christian Association's weekly meetings are well attended; the Newman Club gathers Catholics and some non-Catholics in earnest conversations; a small Jewish group takes cognizance of its heritage and significance. All three are linked in the Interfaith Club, whose meetings give opportunity for open and honest discussion of delicate religious questions, or issues that contain explosive possibilities like the problem of intermarriage.

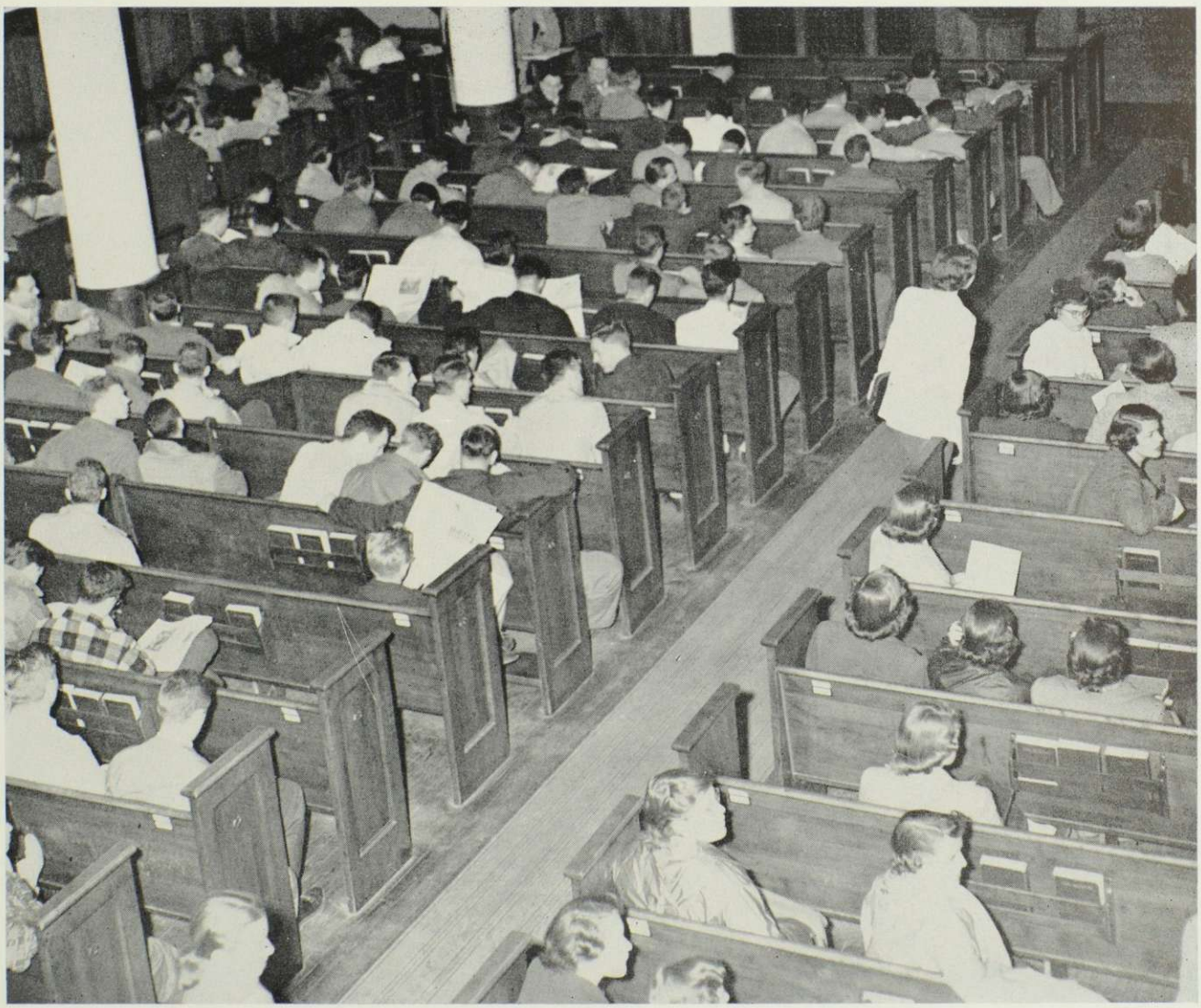
Least organized, and perhaps most significant of all, are the impromptu midnight arguments—the bull sessions—which just happen, sometimes from a chance remark, sometimes growing out of a class discussion. They often run the gamut of politics, sex, and philosophy, but religion in some guise appears in three quarters of them, as each student tries to work out

to his own satisfaction the eternal problems of faith and reason, deism or a personal God, determinism versus free will.

Orthodoxy is non-existent in all this; instead, there is the widest variety of individual opinion. The search for truth is earnest, direct, and scornful of shams, double-talk or stuffed-shirtism. Religion occupies a smaller proportion of the time and thought of a Middlebury student than in 1800; it is far less evident and dominating; it is less of an academic exercise, more honest, more personal, and more practical.

Perhaps the best illustration of this is the present student attitude toward attendance at chapel services, now required on alternate days since Mead Chapel cannot accommodate the entire student body. There is general agreement that religion cannot be made compulsory. To some sincere students, genuinely disturbed by the inattention in daily chapel, required attendance seems a stumbling block for their inner religious life. Many others seize upon this reasoning to demand that chapel be made voluntary, as a means of escaping from one more requirement. Like the

SCENE IN DAILY CHAPEL, as choir walks in, epitome of recent student attitude toward the compulsory daily services.



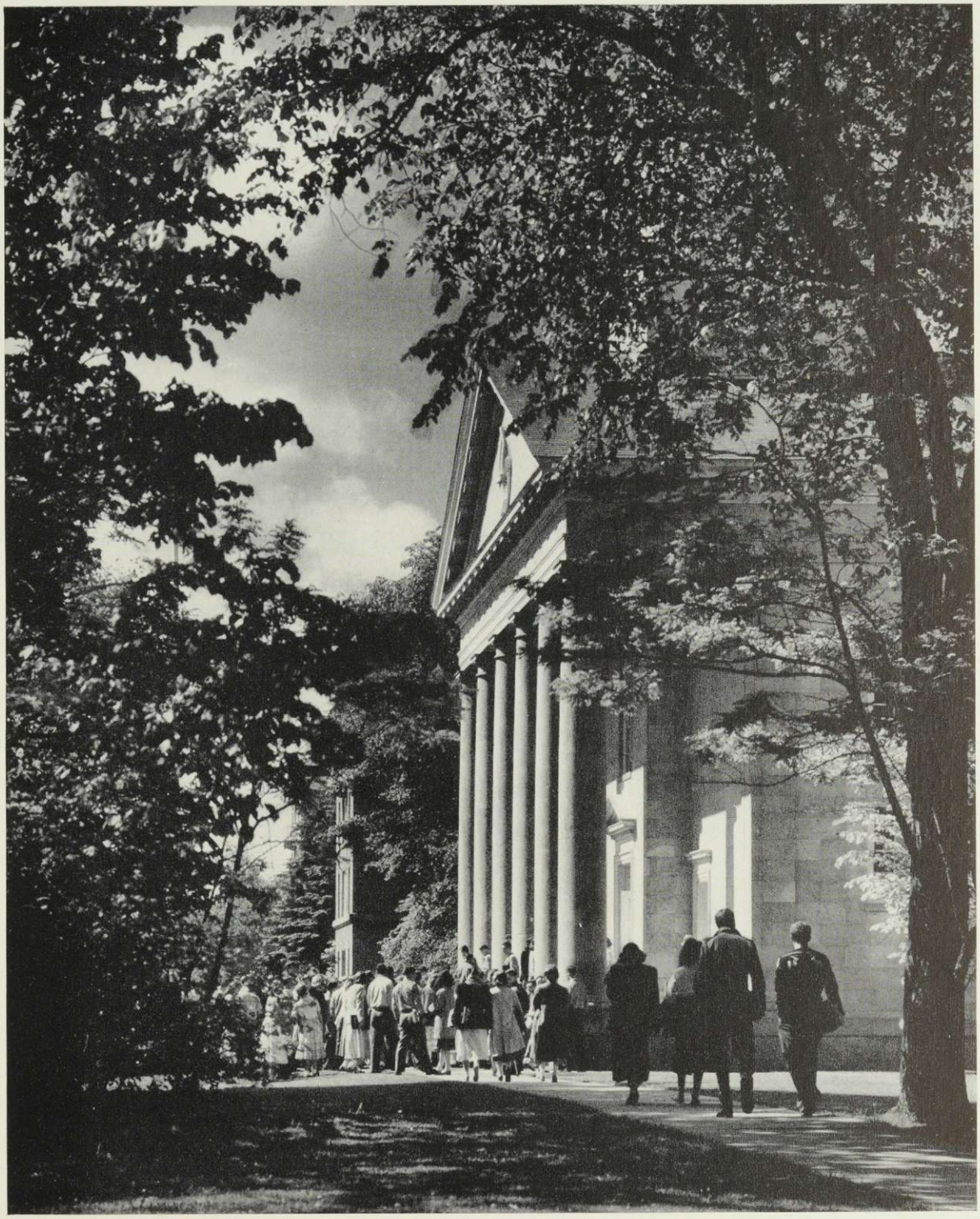
SUNDAY VESPER SERVICE before dinner.

youth of every age, they revolt against all things compulsory, forgetting that life itself is a series of compulsions.

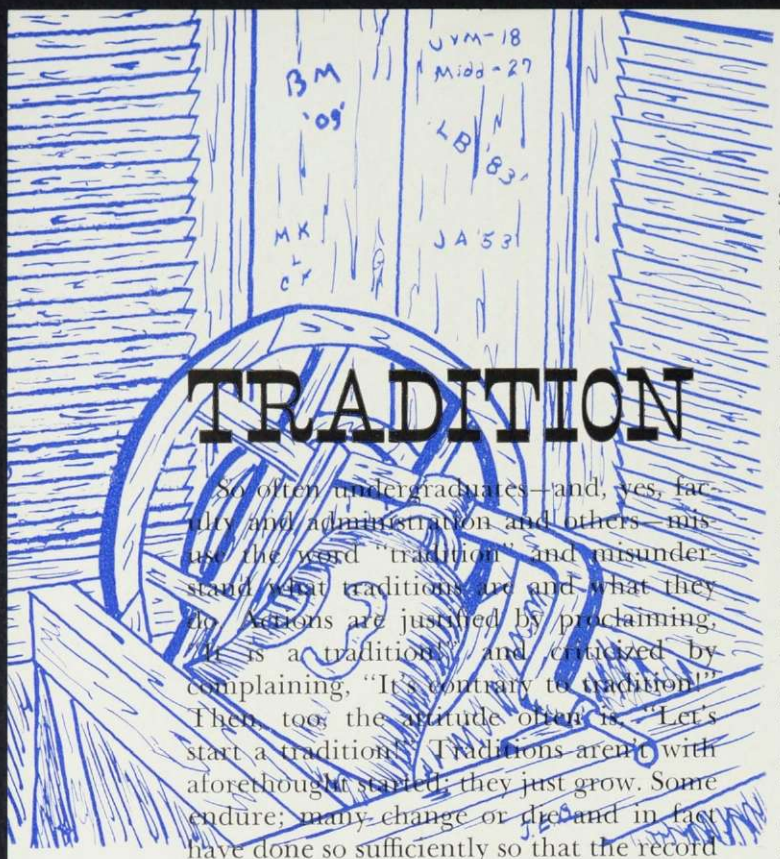
Most undergraduates recognize, however, what the alumni never tire of saying, that the daily meeting of the student body in a chapel service does something for the spirit of the college that nothing else could replace. No two students agree on what chapel should be like, but very few would do away with it entirely. Then when they examine honestly the proposal to make it voluntary, they usually agree that as the habit wore off, the pressure of campus activities would reduce the attendance to a mere handful, no matter how excellent the service. Gradually, as the four years pass, they come to realize that Middlebury would not be Middlebury without chapel. It is the only college activity which gathers the students regularly under one roof, which gives them a sense of oneness and common accord. This would not take place if the gathering were merely a lecture or an assembly.

Middlebury College believes, as it has from the beginning, that in the formation of every well-educated man, certain things are basic and indispensable. One of these is a contact with some form of spiritual experience. The students who come to us now are not provided with a religious background by the home and school as they were in the past. Dogma and formalism have lost their significance for us. Yet the affirmation of the things of the spirit, the enrichment of the soul of man as well as his mind and his body, the recognition of true religion as the stabilizer of life, these are things which Middlebury College cannot neglect, if the Strength of His hills is to be ours also.

After a student has been here for several semesters, he begins to notice and criticize what he feels is wrong with the institution. Oftentimes the critical student reasons only within his limited experience and does not take account of the fact that what constitutes the College today is the result of historical events that stretch beyond the student's temporary stay here. Perhaps this evaluation can be applied fairly to student criticism of daily chapel, which reached an all-time high this spring. While change should always occur when the situation demands it, it should not be accomplished merely because logical reasoning might excuse it. A person who has been at Middlebury for twenty-five years and who has been always actively concerned with maintaining the religious side of student life, Dr. Stephen A. Freeman is able to give an historically more accurate account than most on the important part religion has played in the founding and growth of Middlebury College.



Morning Chapel



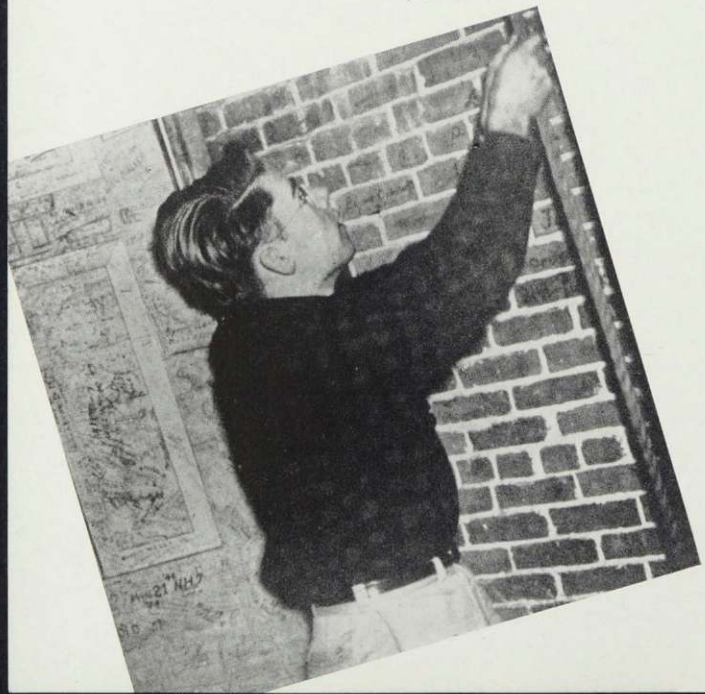
TRADITION

So often undergraduates—and, yes, faculty and administration and others—misuse the word "tradition" and misunderstand what traditions are and what they do. Actions are justified by proclaiming, "It is a tradition!" and criticized by complaining, "It's contrary to tradition!" Then, too, the attitude often is, "Let's start a tradition." Traditions aren't with aforethought started; they just grow. Some endure; many change or die and in fact have done so sufficiently so that the record of Midd's traditions are confused and many without recorded original dates.

To be historically accurate, one must say that many of Midd's traditions had their origin at Oxford or at Harvard or at Yale long before the idea of a Middlebury was conceived. Certainly the tradition of hazing is not exclusively Middlebury's, though students of this tradition-wise institution must be credited on occasion with unique twists.

Back in the early days of Midd, the sophomores' main recreation was the hindering of the freshmen in every way possible and seeing that they wore their Turkish fezzes. Such events as stealing stoves from the rooms of the shivering frosh, and middle-of-the-night song fests designed to waken the underclassmen, were daily occurrences, and free-for-all fights were the order of the day.

VICTORY BELL in Old Chapel rings out, attended by freshmen.



Several formal events gave a more dignified aspect to the omnipresent battle between sophomore wisdom and freshman inexperience. The most important of these struggles was the annual cane rush, in which teams from each class attempted to grab hold of a long pole placed between them. The team with the most hands fixed on the pole at a certain time won the fray. The two classes also indulged in such feats of physical prowess as football, baseball, and track tournaments. The outcome of these battles often determined the length of that year's hazing.

To begin the year with a bang, the sophs placed a flag with their colors on the uppermost pinnacle of Old Chapel and challenged the frosh to tear it down. Usually, some hardy lad volunteered to attempt the task, and, if successful, he was a hero for the rest of the year.

The freshmen had few traditions, due to their newness in the College, but they did choose colors and they made up a cheer. The highlight of their first year at Midd was the annual class banquet. This huge party was carefully planned and a toastmaster was elected to M.C. the occasion. The banquet was usually held in Rutland, and the class migrated en masse to that fair city in vehicles of every shape and sort. Later on, when the Rutland Railroad had its ungainly head in Vermont, a special train was chartered for the trip, and the sophomores, up to their usual pranks, stopped the train en route, and a free-for-all fight ensued. To avenge this horrible deed, one year the freshmen stole all the buggies and carts parked outside the sophomore class banquet, and the unfortunate upperclassmen were forced to hike three miles back into town. To increase the mischief even more, the president and

toastmaster of each class were usually kidnapped the day before the party.

Forms of hazing were improved upon with the passing of the years, and upon the introduction of the female sex on campus, the hazing spread to the coeds. Song rushes were held every year, and freshman girls were required to wear green ribbons in their hair. As the college was marking its centennial, the cane rush was superceded by a hat scrap, similar in nature, and a sophomore-freshman tug-of-war made its appearance on the scene. The sophs also insisted on pea-green dinks for the freshmen men, to denote their supposed naivete and inexperience.

This practical joking began to die a natural death about 1930. Disapproval by the faculty and the increasing size of the classes were partly responsible for its demise, but the chief reason was that it was becoming too much of a good thing. Moreover, the upperclassmen were wary of overdoing the humiliation because of fraternity rushing.

Traditions still run according to classes, nevertheless. As freshmen, aside from hazing, the women have breakfast and attend church on the first Sunday with their big sisters, who usually are juniors and who counsel their little sisters throughout the year. The freshmen men build bonfires prior to football contests, keep guard against marauders from the state institution to the north, and ring the chapel bell after a victory. In the spring the frosh-sophomore rivalry is revived in the tug-of-war or similar contest during Junior Weekend.

The sophomore women, wearing the identifying small white ribbon, supervise Hell Week for the frosh and give a tea for the faculty, while the men do little more than what has been indicated in regard to the freshmen.

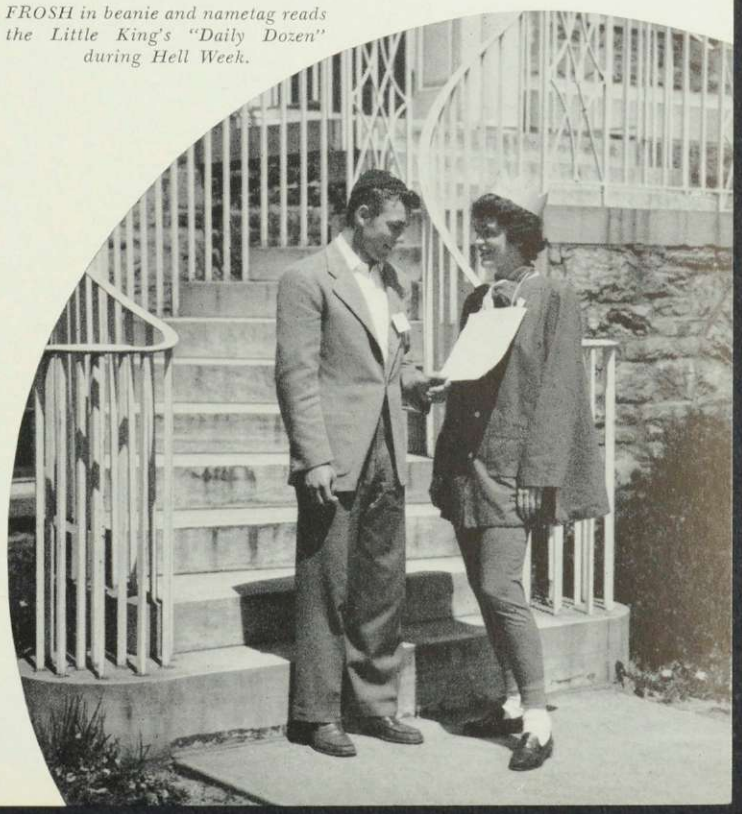
Junior Weekend is the big affair for both the men and women of that class. The women in addition entertain the women's campus with skits the first Saturday night of each year, designated Midd Night.

GAMALIEL PAINTER'S CANE, sported following victory over U.V.M.

For the seniors, tradition centers around Commencement. The women build up for that event by carrying their replicas of Gamaliel Painter's cane at certain designated times.

Yet for the entire College, regardless of class, regardless of whether a member of the faculty or administration, all Midd's traditions bolster that which has become traditional to this small New England coeducational liberal arts college—the OLD MIDD SPIRIT.

FROSH in beanie and nametag reads the Little King's "Daily Dozen" during Hell Week.



Margaret Sedgewick

FRESHMEN

We, the guardians of these sacred portals, in order to relieve you of your dumbness, to establish a fitting humility, to promote a feeling of respect for those above you, to prevent any further offence, to impress upon you your insignificance, do hereby establish and ordain these following regulations:

THOU SHALT

1. Wear the regulation green tam at all times (Sundays excepted).
2. Wear all skirts thirteen inches from the ground.
3. Pin white handkerchiefs to dresses with large safety pins.
4. Stand aside and allow all faculty and upperclassmen to pass before you.
5. Wear white cotton stockings and dark oxfords.
6. Wear the prescribed bib, as a fitting badge of your extreme youth, as directed.
7. Respond to the command of quack with a double quack and goosestep.

THOU SHALT NOT

1. Tred on the greensward or park on campus benches.
2. Use outside steps of Old Chapel or loiter on the steps of New Chapel.
3. Indulge in cosmetics, jewelry or ear-rings.

AND ALSO

1. Be on time at all meals. Breakfast is served for your special benefit at 7 o'clock.
2. Remember there are cracks on Chapel walk. Step not upon them.

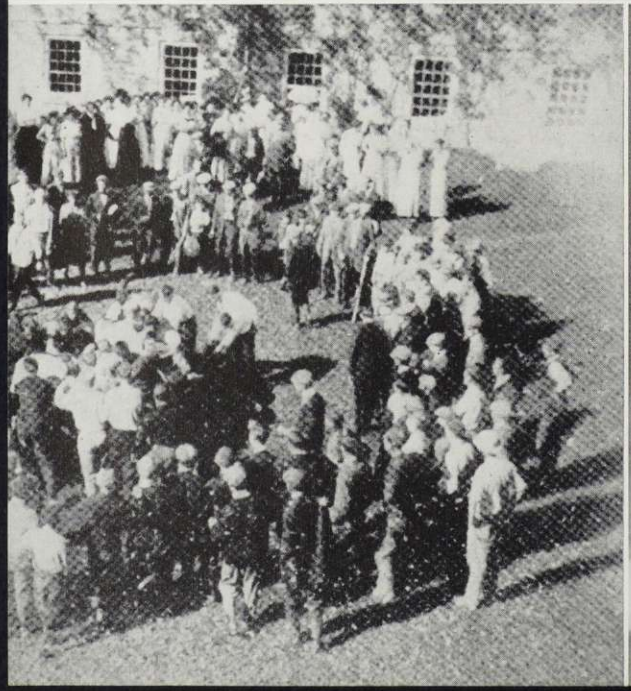
Report at all times to your Sophomore.

Annie Smith

Above: THREE LEGGED RACE participated in by freshmen during orientation exercises managed by the Mountain Club.

Left: RULES FOR THE LOWLY FRESHMEN WOMEN during Hell "Fortnight", rigidly enforced by the sophomores in 1923 for two weeks or so.

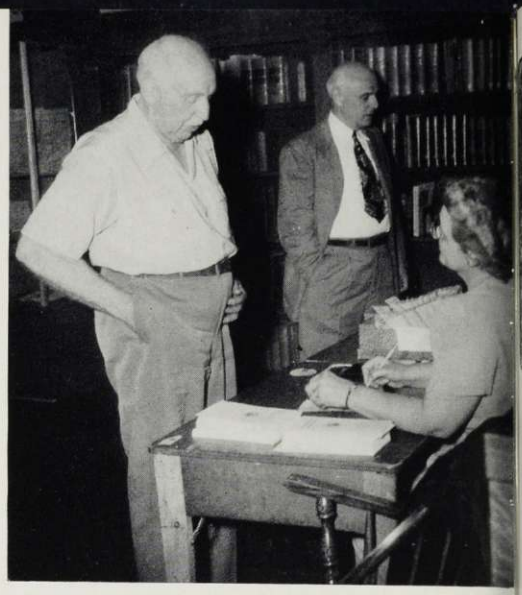
Bottom, left: JUST ANOTHER SCRAP—this time the Hat Scrap of several generations ago. Right: Rally before the Vermont game where "float" decorations become kindling in the bonfire.



Above: CHRISTMAS CAROL VESPERS, 1949. Combined senior choir and freshmen chorus in the most impressive service of the year, a tradition of recent years.

Right: SOPHOMORE WALK and any green grass that makes a "short cut" are prohibited to all freshmen. The steps of Old Chapel are also "off limits" for the women. And nobody, except a senior, may lean against the railing of Mead Chapel (it says here).

Bottom, left: FLAG SCRAP between frosh and sophomores, a tradition of bygone years. Right: JUNIOR SING, a pre-commencement June night custom where the junior women march through Forest Hall and then out into the Arcade and serenade the seniors.



Left: GRADUATION, 1900. "The time certainly flies, don't you agree?" "Yes, four years are so short!" Right: ALUMNI REGISTRATION. Dr. Lucretius H. Ross, '90, submits to alum processing.

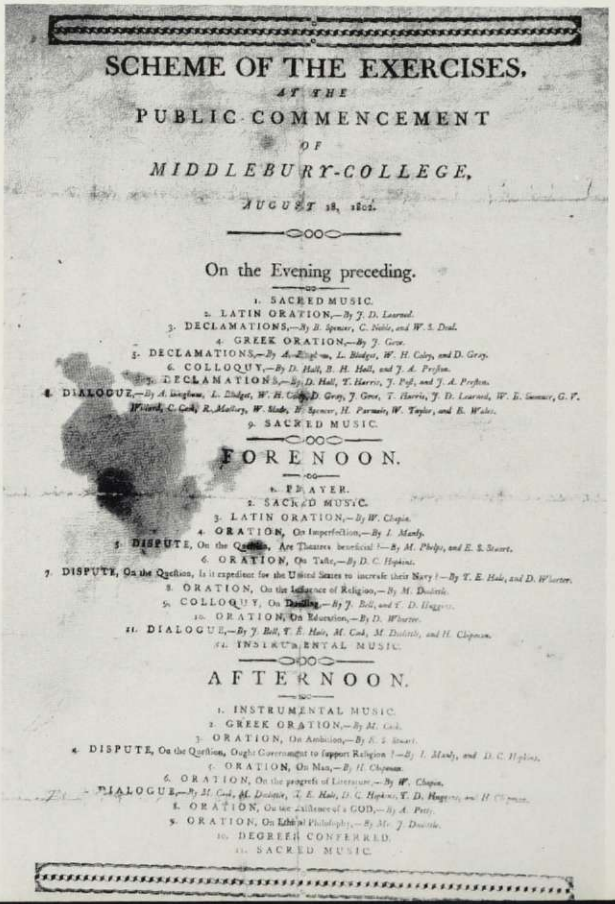
COMMENCEMENT

The first Middlebury Commencement, held in 1802, was the first college commencement in the state of Vermont. The Class of 1802 consisted of one—Aaron Petty. Exercises were held in the Court House at which orations, solemn music, and a debate—"Is it expedient for the United States to increase their Navy?"—were given. That night the first Commencement Ball was held. In 1807 the Parker and Merrill Prize Speeches were added to the exercises.

The first June graduation was in 1877, setting the date for commencement to be followed from that time on. Co-education brought about the first Middlebury alumna, Mary Belle Chellis, in 1886.

Until 1893 Commencement lasted just one day but in that year, Senior Week was started, spreading the exercises over several days. The week was started on Sunday with the baccalaureate service. Monday there were meetings of alumni, a baseball game between the students and alumni, and the first planting of ivy by the graduating class, starting a tradition which lasted for many years. Commencement took place on Tuesday with the commencement procession led by the college band to the Congregational Church where the formal exercises took place.

In 1900 the class voted to wear caps and gowns to meet the sincerity and formality demanded at commencement. Since then, no class has graduated without them. It was also in this year that Class Day had its start. Junior Women, carrying a daisy chain, escorted the seniors to the lower campus where the ivy was to be planted. While gathered there, the class prophecy, the class history, and the class poem were



SCHEME OF THE EXERCISES.

AT THE

PUBLIC COMMENCEMENT

OF

MIDDLEBURY-COLLEGE,

AUGUST 18, 1802.

On the Evening preceding.

1. SACRED MUSIC.
2. LATIN ORATION,—*By J. D. Learned.*
3. DECLAMATIONS,—*By B. Spencer, C. Noble, and W. S. Dod.*
4. GREEK ORATION,—*By J. Gow.*
5. DECLAMATIONS,—*By A. Bingham, L. Bledgett, W. H. Coley, and D. Gray.*
6. COLLOQUY,—*By D. Hall, B. H. Hall, and J. A. Peyton.*
7. DECLAMATIONS,—*By D. Hall, T. Harris, J. Pope, and J. A. Peyton.*
8. DIALOGUE,—*By A. Bingham, L. Bledgett, W. H. Coley, D. Gray, J. Gow, T. Harris, J. D. Learned, W. E. Sumner, G. F. Willard, C. Cook, R. Mallory, W. Slade, B. Spencer, H. Parmele, W. Taylor, and E. White.*
9. SACRED MUSIC.

FORENOON.

1. PRAYER.
2. SACRED MUSIC.
3. LATIN ORATION,—*By W. Chapin.*
4. ORATION, On Imperfection,—*By I. Manly.*
5. DISPUTE, On the Question, Are Theatres beneficial?—*By M. Phelps, and E. S. Stuart.*
6. ORATION, On Taste,—*By D. C. Hopkins.*
7. DISPUTE, On the Question, Is it expedient for the United States to increase their Navy?—*By T. E. Hale, and D. Webster.*
8. ORATION, On the Influence of Religion,—*By M. Doolittle.*
9. COLLOQUY, On Duelling,—*By J. Bell, and T. D. Huggins.*
10. ORATION, On Education,—*By D. Webster.*
11. DIALOGUE,—*By J. Bell, T. E. Hale, M. Cook, M. Doolittle, and H. Chapman.*
12. INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

AFTERNOON.

1. INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.
2. GREEK ORATION,—*By M. Cook.*
3. ORATION, On Ambition,—*By E. S. Stuart.*
4. DISPUTE, On the Question, Ought Government to support Religion?—*By I. Manly, and D. C. Hopkins.*
5. ORATION, On Man,—*By H. Chapman.*
6. ORATION, On the progress of Literature,—*By W. Chapin.*
7. DIALOGUE,—*By M. Cook, M. Doolittle, T. E. Hale, D. C. Hopkins, T. D. Huggins, and H. Chapman.*
8. ORATION, On the Existence of a GOD,—*By A. Petty.*
9. ORATION, On Ethical Philosophy,—*By M. J. Doolittle.*
10. DEGREES CONFERRED.
11. SACRED MUSIC.

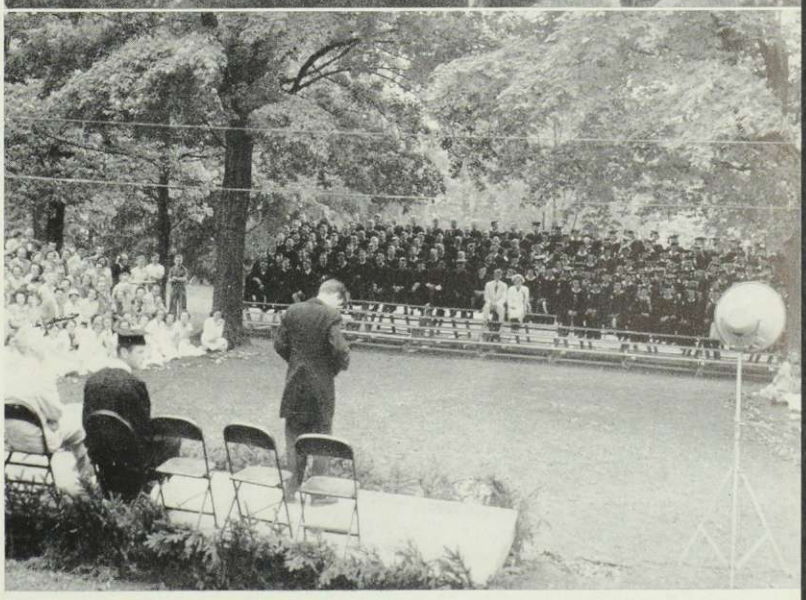
Above: COMMENCEMENT BALL ticket, 1802. Right, top: SENIOR PROM, 1950. A warm June evening; music by the Black Panthers; decorations through the courtesy of the Junior women; and late permissions. Under classmen come too. Middle: CLASS DAY, 1910. Held on Lower Campus, with speeches preceding the tree-planting. Bottom: CLASS DAY, 1950. Tom Skelton, '50, delivers an impassioned deliberation commonly referred to as the Prophecy. An amused audience listens and smiles.

read. Another Midd tradition, inaugurated in 1912, that of smoking pipes of peace as a symbol of class unity, has closed the Class Day ceremony since that time. Baseball games, luncheons, meetings of classes, trustee meetings, and receptions by the President and Greek letter organizations all became part of commencement.

During the years 1923-28 the senior class met after the Commencement Ball for dawn chapel services. Only seniors were allowed to attend this final farewell to the college and each other which was led by their class presidents. The last Senior Commencement Chapel was held in 1928 because in 1929, commencement activities were rearranged to begin on Friday with the Ball, Saturday with Class Day, Sunday with the baccalaureate service, and to end Monday with the commencement exercises.

In 1937 the step singing, formerly held on the steps of Pearsons Hall, was moved to the newly dedicated Forest Hall. That same year the senior women conceived the idea of having replicas of Gamaliel Painter's cane made, and with an impressive ceremony the senior women present the canes to the junior women in recognition of their becoming seniors.

In 1938 a tradition that lasted for more than one hundred years was broken when commencement exercises were moved

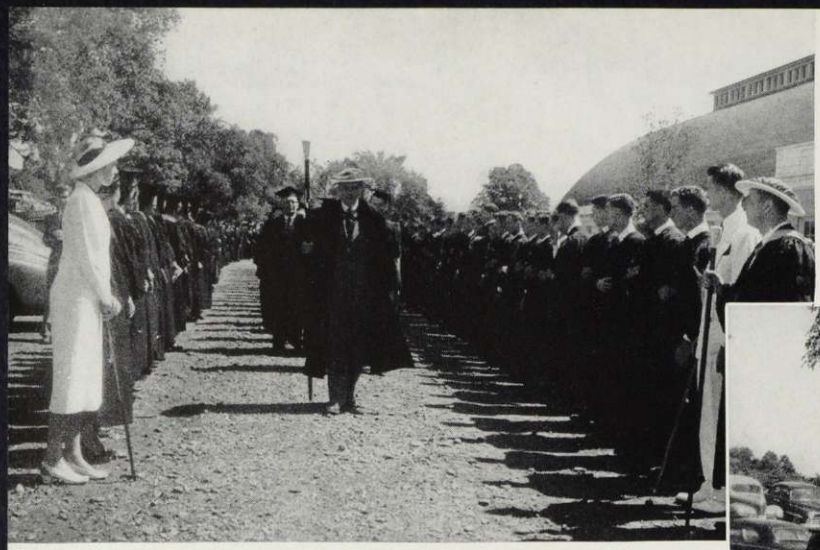


Top: TREE PLANTING, a traditional activity begun in 1920 when graduating classes gave up the more traditional ivy. Left: PRESIDENT'S TEA, held at the white house at 3 South St.

Right: ALUMNI BARBEQUE, begun in 1936, complete with circus tent. A general meeting of all alums. Bottom: 1950 STYLE. Barbeque with all the trimmings being held in the ample Field House.

Top: CANE CEREMONY, an outgrowth of step-singing. "It's just a time honored custom." Right: TWILIGHT MUSICALE. Mead Chapel on Sunday evening. The choir under the direction of Mrs. Bussey.

Left: BACCALAUREATE SERVICE, 1936. The graduating class and their guests seated. Bottom: JUNIOR MARSHALS lead the Class of 1950 out of the Service. Tomorrow, at the Field House, graduation.



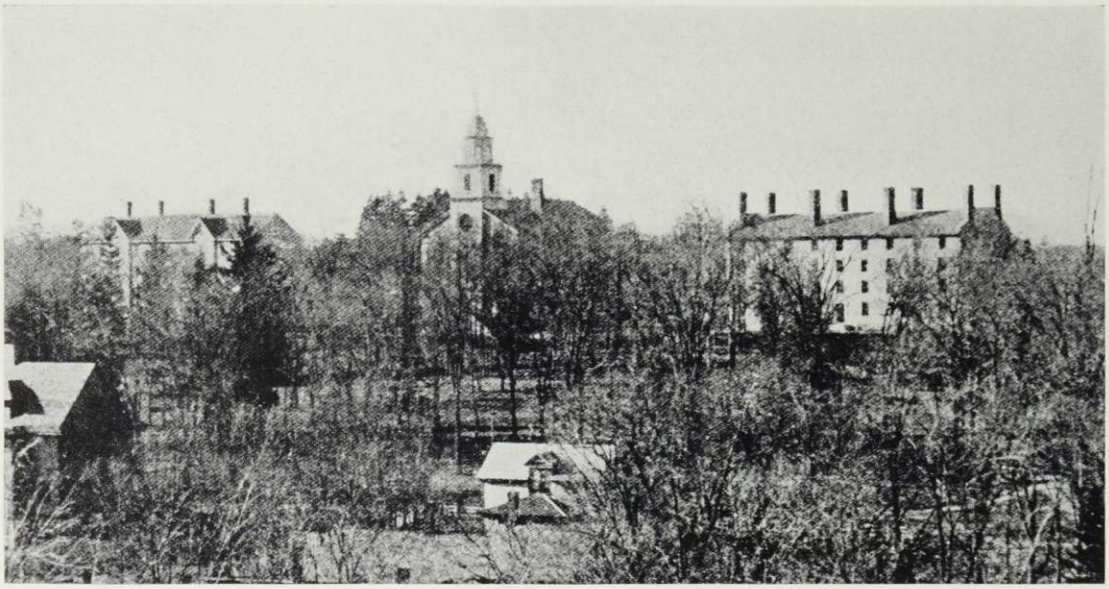
Above: COMMENCEMENT PROCESSION, 1950. Marshal Alan M. Carter leads the procession, followed by honored guests, faculty, and students, the students being preceded by Junior Marshals Marilyn Murphy, '51, and Alexander Marshall, '51. Seniors march in to "Pomp and Circumstance". Graduation commences.

Below, top: COMMENCEMENT BANDS led procession through the town to the Congregational Church until 1936, when they were replaced by Junior Marshals. Bottom: CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, scene of over one hundred commencements.

from the Congregational Church to the newly renovated Mead Memorial Chapel.

Although the war caused smaller graduating classes and an accelerated program which changed graduation time, no change was made in the old traditions until 1949. By this time the Memorial Field House had been completed and was ready for dedication and thus commencement exercises were moved to the Field House which provided ample seating for all those wishing to attend. No other change was made in the proceedings except to omit the Carnival during the Barbeque, started twelve years earlier, since the solemnity of the dedication of the Field House did not make such an affair fitting.

CUSTOMARY for many Midd couples, a wedding in Mead Memorial Chapel following graduation. Above: Barbara Ferris, '50, now Mrs. Robert Williams.



OLD STONE ROW: Middlebury College at the turn of the century.

Sesquicentennial Celebration

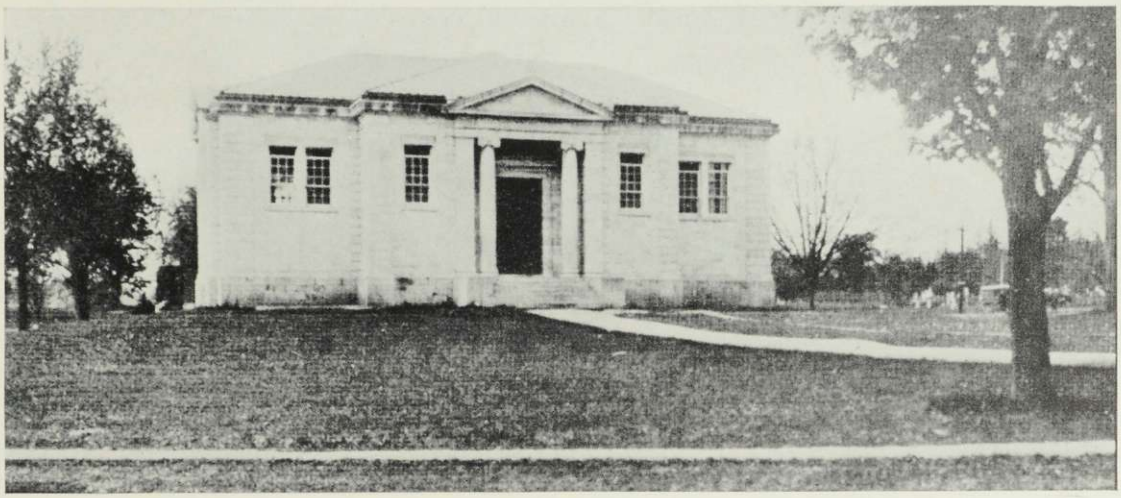
As people like them had done, first, one hundred years ago in 1850 and then again in 1900 on the occasion of Middlebury's two previous fifty-year milestones, so now did people significantly gather in the First Congregational Church in town Friday, September 29, 1950, to witness the anniversary services for the College's Sesquicentennial.

Recalling the College's debt to the town, President Stratton in his address that morning pointed out that, "Middlebury, perhaps even more than other colleges in the land and founded prior to 1800, owes its origins to the farmers, the merchants, and the citizens of all walks of life of this village. Certainly Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth, Brown, and Williams were named for individuals, whereas Middlebury College, now known from coast to coast and in many foreign lands, derived its name from the village whose citizens instigated its origin and with funds and moral support, insured its survival."

That afternoon, delegates registered at the Middlebury Inn, among them representatives from over fifty colleges and universities in the eastern part of the nation, while alumni and alumnae from all over the country signed-in at Starr Library. Later in the afternoon the delegates were received by the President in the Trustees room of Old Chapel. Meanwhile, the choir presented a twilight musicale for alumni, students, and townspeople, just as one hundred years ago a choir of fifty had sung the Hallelujah Chorus from "The Messiah". Dinner for the delegates in Forest Hall followed.

The Symposium that evening proved to be the most significant part of the Sesquicentennial as far as the College itself was concerned. As had been hoped, discussion by four of the top educators of this country on "The Liberal Arts College—Its Heritage and Prospects" proved to be the key to an examination, on the part of everyone listening, of the purpose and meaning of Middlebury College. So, too, had distinguished college presidents a half century ago taken part in an educational conference in the Congregational Church.

Marvelling at the "independent college's capacity for survival", Dr. Charles



STARR LIBRARY: Built in 1900 and finished just in time to be dedicated at the 100th Anniversary of Middlebury College.

ANNIVERSARY SERVICE
First Congregational Church
Friday, 11:30 A.M.

ORGAN PRELUDE

INVOCATION
Dr. John M. Thomas
President of Middlebury College
(1908-1921)

SCRIPTURE
Dr. Stephen A. Freeman
Vice-President of Middlebury College

CHOIR
"Praise" . . . . Alec Rowley
Middlebury College Choir

ADDRESS
Dr. Samuel S. Stratton
President of Middlebury College

CHOIR
"Once to ev'ry man and nation"
Middlebury College Choir

BENEDICTION
Reverend Walker T. Hawley
Pastor, First Congregational Church

ORGAN POSTLUDE
Organist: Mrs. Prudence F. Bussey
Director of College Choir: Mr. H. Ward Bedford

Seymour concerned himself primarily with the aim of a sound liberal arts education; basically, teaching a student to live among his fellow men and fostering within him an appreciation for beauty.

Dr. Oliver Carmichael concluded that the faculties of liberal arts colleges should help overcome the "lack of focus" in the movement for general education, thereby lending greater emphasis, perhaps, to the humanities.

In a speech enlivened with humor, Mildred McAfee Horton cautioned against students of the liberal arts overrating the immediate values of their academic training, saying that "the truly liberal arts college" can cultivate a tolerance which mankind desperately needs.

Expressing disapproval of government subsidization of the independent liberal arts college, Dr. Henry Wriston said that the future of the independent college hinges upon whether its mission is more important than its wealth, and whether it can live on an austere diet and still flourish amidst all the trials . . . to which virtue has been subject.

RECEPTION FOR DELEGATES in the Trustee Room of Old Chapel; old Jeremiah Atwater looks on.

SYMPOSIUM: Pres. Stratton announces Carmichael, Horton, Seymour and Wriston who are to lead the discussion.

THE LIBERAL ARTS COLLEGE
ITS HERITAGE AND PROSPECTS

Memorial Field House
Friday, 8:30 P.M.

Dr. Samuel S. Stratton
President of Middlebury College, Presiding

SYMPOSIUM

"The Tradition of the Liberal Arts College"
Dr. Charles Seymour
President Emeritus, Yale University

"Contemporary Trends in Liberal Education"
Dr. Oliver C. Carmichael
President, Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching

"Domestic Virtues and the Liberal Arts"
Mildred McAfee Horton
Former President, Wellesley College

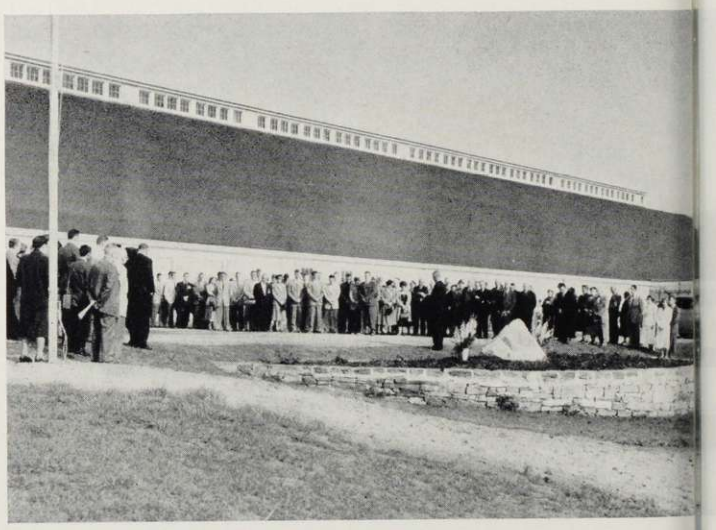
"The Outlook for the Independent College"
Dr. Henry M. Wriston
President, Brown University

The following morning, Lang Field, donated by Mr. and Mrs. Ted Lang, was dedicated in a simple ceremony to Ted Lang, Jr., killed in World War II. Significantly, the field lies beside the World War II Memorial Field House.

Soon thereafter the Procession to the Field House for the Convocation formed outside McCullough gym; all four classes as well as the faculty, the delegates, the Sesquicentennial speakers, and other dignitaries participated.

Once assembled within the Field House, the near capacity crowd heard the Hon. Harold J. Arthur, Governor of Vermont, give a salutory address. Then Author W. Peach read his Sesquicentennial Poem "The Idea and the Hour", the point of which was that when its hour arrives, an idea is mightier than armies and that it is the student of the liberal arts who can

DEDICATION of the Ted Lang Jr. Memorial Field for intramural athletics.



THE CONVOCATION

Memorial Field House
Saturday, 10:30 A.M.

PROCESSIONAL

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM

INVOCATION
Chaplain Roland E. Johnson

POEM
"The Idea and the Hour"
Arthur Wallace Peach
Class of '09

ADDRESS
"Let Freedom Ring"
Philip C. Jessup
United States Ambassador-at-Large

CONFERRING OF HONORARY DEGREES
Samuel S. Stratton, Ph.D., LL.D.
President of the College

THE ALMA MATER
College Choir

BENEDICTION
Dr. John M. Thomas

RECESSIONAL

AMBASSADOR-AT-LARGE
Philip C. Jessup

perceive "The Idea rising, though dimly seen of men, to its crowning Hour!"

Let ideas arrive, "Let Freedom Ring", continued Ambassador-at-Large Philip C. Jessup in the convocation speech, which was particularly pertinent for college students today. Said Jessup, to put clamps on education so that students will not be exposed to doctrines such as communism shows blindness to the strength of our free system. Fully aware of the military might of the communistic world, nonetheless, he declared that "it is not enough to preach and practice liberty . . . we must have physical strength as well."

Conferring of honorary doctor of laws degrees to the four participants of the Symposium and Ambassador Jessup followed, after which the choir sang the alma mater, "Walls of Ivy".

PROCESSION of students, faculty and delegates to the Convocation.

Looking through the KALEIDOSCOPE

A review of the past always rewards those indulging in it with many interesting and valuable facts. It stimulates nostalgic recollections and some not so nostalgic. Most important, it serves as a foundation for the years to come.

Looking through this *Kaleidoscope,* the alumnus has learned what developments have taken place at his alma mater since he left. Probably he has also discovered some facts concerning the College's existence prior to his stay here that he never before knew. Seeing these together, the "old grad", or recent one, has perhaps viewed for the first time the place his four years, his class, and he himself occupied in the multiple and variegated patterns of college life that have blended one into the other over the years before, during, and since his time.

The current undergraduate also, in witnessing this passing parade of one hundred and fifty years, has gained a vantage point from which he can survey the past, then look about him at the present. Having done this, he and the alumnus together can make secure the future by providing undergraduates of the years ahead with a record which will as admirably pass the acid test of time as the accomplishments of their predecessors have. The undergraduate and alumnus together, because responsibility as a son or daughter of Middlebury does not end with graduation.

The story of the past as related in this book does not appear to have been perfect. It would have been foolish to have attempted to make it so. A combination of pragmatism and planning has proved a satisfactory formula, nevertheless. So will it be true of the future. Perfection will ever entice the longing for Middlebury's good fortune, but practicality will intervene with the result that the attainments arrived at will never be wholly successful.

Looking through this *Kaleidoscope* again, the story of the years that it records is conclusively one in which all who have contributed and continue to contribute to the OLD MIDD SPIRIT can be justly, personally proud.

Acknowledgments

For articles written for this book:

Bruce E. Burdett, ex-'50
Prof. Frank W. Cady
Dr. Stephen A. Freeman
Dean W. Storrs Lee
President Samuel S. Stratton
John R. Walsh, '51
Mr. Edgar J. Wiley

For other help in locating or supplying historical information:

The alumni who sent in reminiscences or photographs with a "who, what, when" attached.

Coach Arthur M. Brown, for information on athletics.

Mrs. Margaret W. Fayer, Librarian, for special permission to remove old KALEIDOSCOPES and other valuable books from the stacks. Also her staff for the many ascents to the Abernathy gallery.

Mr. George H. Huban, Director of Publications and Publicity, and his staff for cooperation in providing many pictures and photo-engravings for use in this book.

Coach John J. Kelly, for special permission to borrow the records of athletic teams' standings.

Mr. John H. Kreinheder, Supt. Buildings and Grounds, and his secretary, Mrs. Doris E. Niederhauer, for dates and information about College buildings.

Miss Marguerite Olney, for information on the Helen Hartness Flanders Ballad Collection.

Dean W. Storrs Lee, for both data personally explained and that found in his history of the College, *Father Went to College* (1936) and for editorial advice.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Nicholson, Curators of the Sheldon Museum, for historical facts concerning pictures of museum exhibits, both current and of the past.

Mr. Jordan R. Scobie, Registrar, and his staff for cooperation in supplying particular records and facts.

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Mr. Edgar J. Wiley, Director of Alumni Relations, for his interest in and endorsement of this project.

Various publications, particularly *Father Went to College* as mentioned above, previous KALEIDOSCOPES, *Campuses*, and *Alumni News Letters*.

For help, either material or in the way of advice, on financial and business matters:

Mr. Hilton P. Bicknell, Assistant Business Manager and Purchasing Agent for the College, for business assistance.

Mr. Irwin K. French, College Business Manager, for advice on various contracts.

Mr. William T. Jerome III, Treasurer Undergraduate Activities through the 1949-50 year, for being the financial advisor for this book and for being such an understanding and helpful one.

Mr. Henry B. Prickitt, Treasurer Undergraduate Activities since the summer of 1950, for taking over from Mr. Jerome and for continuing in his ways to be of constant help.

Dr. Samuel S. Stratton, President of the College, for his understanding of the value of this book and for his encouragement and real desire for its success.

The Trustees, especially Mr. Egbert C. Hadley and Mr. George H. V. Allen, for their part in assuring the financial success of this book by approving the special appropriations necessary.

The many organizations on campus who paid for the engraving cost of their group photo and especially Blue Key, men's honorary and service society, for their gift of $100.

For photographs and drawings:

The alumni, for cooperating and sending in many priceless photographs, portraits and candids alike.

Bachrach, for the portrait of Pres. Stratton.

Mr. George Burns, of Ski Magazine, for sequence shots of Mohn.

Mr. Warren Case, New England Color Studio, for copyrights on numerous pictures throughout the book, among them that of the Trustees, the Women's Ski Squad, the Field House, and many others.

Mr. A. W. Gove, Gove Studio, for coverage of many weekend events, notably Junior Weekend, Commencement, and Sesquicentennial Weekend. Also for cooperation in copying many old group portraits from old KALEIDOSCOPES.

Gherin, Inc., official photographer for this KALEIDOSCOPE, for the photographs of current student organizations and for several individual portraits.

Prof. Arthur K. D. Healy, for a photo of his drawing of the Middlebury bridge.

Mrs. Mary M. Lee, for pictures of Martha Graham.

Mr. Rockwell Kent and *Frontiers* magazine for permission to use the drawing from the cover of his book *N by E* (1930).

The Publications and Publicity Office of the College, for many pictures of historical interest.

John F. Smith, Jr., for many of the pictures of campus buildings, notably "Morning Chapel".

James S. Wright, Dept. of State photographer, for the portraits of Ambassador at Large Jessup.

All the students who contributed candids.

For the many services extended by their companies, which they carried out with much appreciated cooperation, and for the many times when they were so attentive, patient, and interested in solving problems of production:

Mr. Peter S. Gurwit and his secretary, Dorothy Britton, (Editor-in-chief of the 1949 KALEIDOSCOPE) of the New York office and Mr. Richard Stuck of the Chicago office of Jahn & Ollier Engraving Company.

Mr. Tom McConnell and Mr. Dave McConnell of Benton Review Publishing Co., Inc., of Fowler, Indiana.

Mr. Paul A. Nelson of Durand Covers, Chicago, Illinois.

For the help given by students not on the staff:

Ken Carle, '51
Meg Curry, '51
Ann Mudge, '51
Marilyn Murphy, '51
Pat Ray, '51
John Walsh, '51

The representatives of the fraternities and sororities who wrote histories of their groups for the book.

For assistance and cooperation in general, the sort of which a staff cannot do without:

Mr. Stewart P. Jamieson, College Printer, and his staff for complete cooperation on matters concerning printing technique, and for taking care of various needs that continually were arising.

Mrs. Dorrit M. Troetschel, Secretary to the Purchasing Agent, for being a "secondary post office" during the summer.

Mrs. Helen L. Dukett, Office Manager of the Publications Office, and the rest of the staff for cooperation in mimeographing various letters, announcements, and blanks "on a moment's notice"—and for all those Daily Notices.

Finally, the *Campus* for use of its phone, typewriters, dictionary, and scotch tape. Also for its cooperation regarding photography and many other matters, thanks especially to the editor, John Walsh, '51, and business manager, Peter D. Desmond, '52.

Our Town

"DOWN STREET" FROM THE COLLEGE, BENEATH THE WOODED SLOPES OF CHIPMAN HILL, LIES THE TOWN. MIDDLEBURY: TOWN AND COLLEGE SHARE A NAME, A HISTORY, AND A COMMON HERITAGE. CONCEIVED AS A COMMUNITY UNDERTAKING, AND SUSTAINED THROUGH EARLY DIFFICULTIES BY THE GENEROSITY AND DETERMINATION OF THE TOWNSPEOPLE, THE COLLEGE OWES MUCH TO ITS FOUNDERS AND TO THEIR SUCCESSORS. GENERATIONS OF STUDENTS HAVE KNOWN AND WELL REMEMBER THE ROLLING FARMLAND BEYOND THE TOWN, THE SIGHT OF THE NEARBY RIDGES OF THE GREEN MOUNTAINS AND THE DISTANT ADIRONDACKS RISING ACROSS THE VALLEY; THEY REMEMBER THE STREETS AND HOMES OF MIDDLEBURY, AND MOST OF ALL ITS PEOPLE. MUTUALLY INDEBTED, TOWN AND COLLEGE HAVE MOVED TOGETHER, THROUGH GOOD TIMES AND BAD, INTO A TIME OF UNCERTAINTY IN WHICH FIRM HOPE IS SUBSTANTIATED BY PAST ACHIEVEMENT.

MIDDLEBURY

PROVINCE of NEW-HAMP HIRE.

GEORGE the Third,

y the Grace of GOD, of Great-Britain, France and Ireland,

KING, Defender of the Faith, &c.

To all Persons to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting.

KNOW ye, that We Our special Grace, certain Knowledge, and meer Motion, for the due Encouragement Granting a *New Plantation* within our said Province, by and with the Advice of our Trusty and Well-beloved BENNING WENTWORTH, Esq; Our Governor and Commander in Chief of the said Province of New-Hampshire in New England, and our Council of the said Province; HAVE upon the Conditions and Reservations herein after made, given and granted, and by these Presents, for us, our Heirs, and Successors, do give and grant in equal Shares, unto Our loving Subjects, Inhabitants of Our said Province of New-Hampshire, and Our other Governments, and to their Heirs and Assigns for ever, whose Names are entred on this Grant, to be divided to and amongst them into Sixty Eight equal Shares, all that Tract or Parcel of Land situate, lying and being within our said Province of New-Hampshire, containing by Admeasurement, Three Hundred and Sixty Acres, which Tract is to contain Three Hundred and Sixty Miles square, and no more; out of which an Allowance is to be made for High Ways and unimprovable Lands by Rocks, Ponds, Mountains and Rivers, One Thousand and Forty Acres free, according to a Plan and Survey thereof, made by Our said Governor's Order, and returned into the Secretary's Office, and hereunto annexed, butted and bounded as follows, *Viz.* Beginning at the Southerly Corner of a Township Granted this Day by the Name of New Hampton at a Tree marked standing on the Bank of the Easterly or Northeasterly Side of Otter Creek so called from thence running East Seven Miles then Turning off & Running South Ten Degrees West Six Miles & Sixty four Rods then Turning off & Running West to Otter Creek aforesaid then down said Creek as that Winds to the Bounds first Mentioned — — — — — —

And that the same be, and hereby is Incorporated into a Township by the Name of Middlebury And the Inhabitants that do or shall hereafter inhabit the said Township, are hereby declared to be Enfranchized with and Intitled to all and every the Privileges and Immunities that other Towns within Our Province by Law Exercise and Enjoy: And further, that the said Town as soon as there shall be Fifty Families resident and settled thereon, shall have the Liberty of holding *Two Fairs*, one of which shall be held on the Fifteenth Day of October annually, which Fairs shall continue and be held on the following the said

that as soon as the said Town shall contain Fifty Families, a Market may be opened and kept in one or more Days in each Week, as may be thought most convenient and advantagious to the Inhabitants. Also, that the first Meeting for the Choice of Town Officers, agreable to the Laws of our said Province, shall be held on the Second Tuesday in June next which said Meeting shall be Notified by Capt. Samuel Moore who is hereby also appointed the Moderator of the said first Meeting, which he is to Notify and Govern agreable to the Laws and Customs of Our said Province; and that the annual Meeting for ever hereafter for the Choice of such Officers for the said Town, shall be on the second Tuesday of *March* annually, To HAVE and to HOLD the said Tract of Land as above expressed, together with all Privileges and Appurtenances, to them and their respective Heirs and Assigns forever, on the following Conditions, viz.

I. That every Grantee, his Heirs and Assigns shall plant and cultivate five Acres of Land within the Term of five Years for every fifty Acres contained in his or their Share or Proportion of Land in said Township, and continue to improve and settle the same by additional Cultivations, on Penalty of the Forfeiture of his Grant or Share in the said Township, and of its reverting to Us, our Heirs and Successors, to be by Us or Them Re-granted to such of Our Subjects as shall effectually settle and cultivate the same.

II. That all white and other Pine Trees within the said Township, fit for Masting Our Royal Navy, be carefully preserved for that Use, and none to be cut or felled without Our special Licence for so doing first had and obtained, upon the Penalty of the Forfeiture of the Right of such Grantee, his Heirs and Assigns, to Us, our Heirs and Successors, as well as being subject to the Penalty of any Act or Acts of Parliament that now are, or hereafter shall be Enacted.

III. That before any Division of the Land be made to and among the Grantees, a Tract of Land as near the Centre of the said Township as the Land will admit of, shall be reserved and marked out for Town Lots, one of which shall be allotted to each Grantee of the Contents of one Acre.

IV. Yielding and paying therefor to Us, our Heirs and Successors for the Space of ten Years, to be computed from the Date hereof, the Rent of one Ear of Indian Corn only, on the twenty-fifth Day of *December* annually, if lawfully demanded, the first Payment to be made on the twenty-fifth Day of *December* 1761

V. Every Proprietor, Settler and Inhabitant shall yield and pay unto Us, our Heirs and Successors yearly, and every Year forever, from and after the Expiration of ten Years, from the above said twenty-fifth Day of *December*, namely, on the twenty-fifth Day of [illegible] the Year of Our Lord [illegible] One Shilling Proclamation Money for every Hundred Acres he so owns, settles or possesses, and so in Proportion for a greater or lesser Tract of the said Land; which Money shall be paid by the respective Persons abovesaid, their Heirs or Assigns, in our *Council Chamber* in Portsmouth, or to such Officer or Officers as shall be appointed to receive the same; and this to be in Lieu of all other Rents and Services whatsoever.

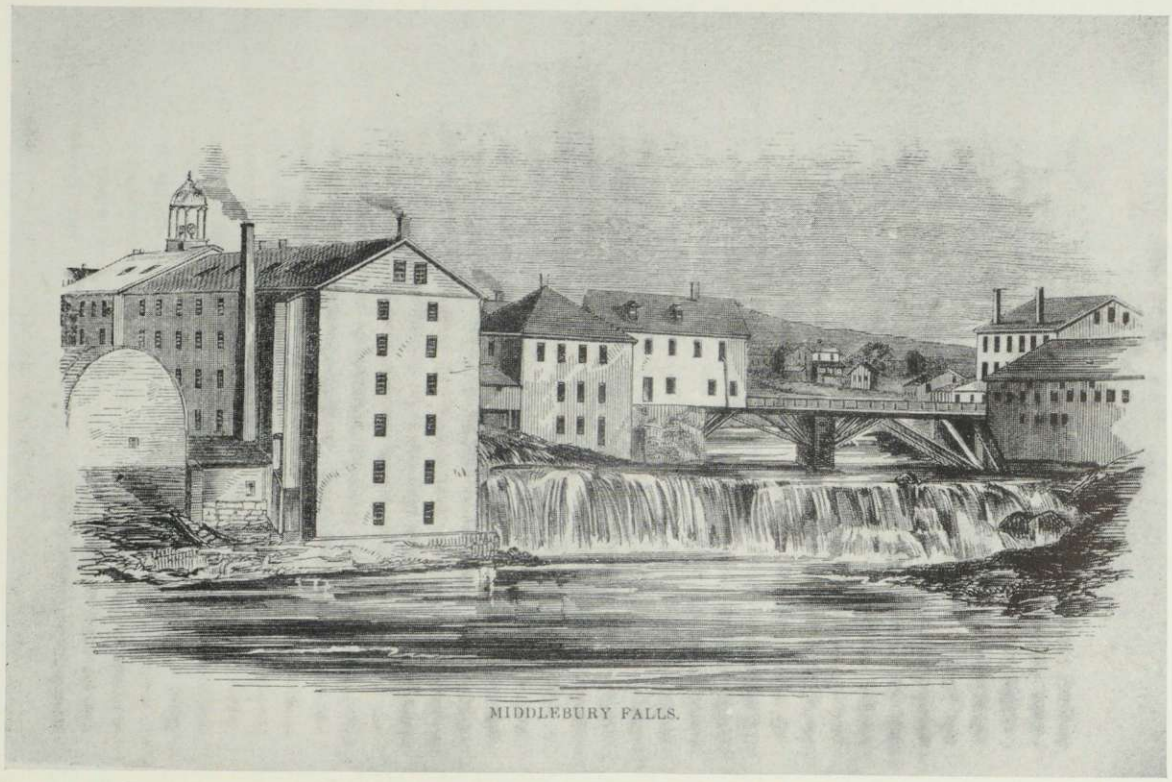
In Testimony whereof we have caused the Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness BENNING WENTWORTH, Esq; Our Governor and Commander in Chief of Our said Province, the Second Day of November In the Year of our Lord CHRIST, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty and in the Year of Our Reign.

By His EXCELLENCY's Command,
With Advice of Council

Theodore Atkinson

B Wentworth

Prov. of New Hampt. Nov 2 1761
Recorded in the Book of Charters Page 297 & 298
Theodore Atkinson Secty



MIDDLEBURY FALLS.

HISTORY of the town of MIDDLEBURY

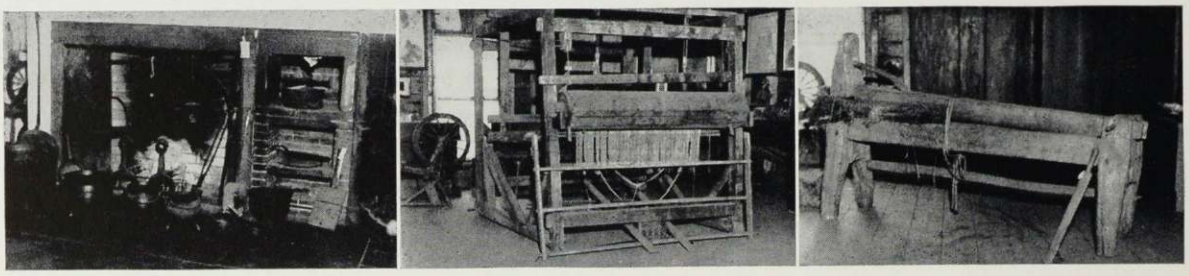
By John R. Walsh

In 1773, twelve years after a King's charter granted land for a township to lie between Salisbury and New Haven, Middlebury's first settlers followed a blazed trail through the wilderness to the new townsite. The frontier settlement grew rapidly until 1778 when the threat of British and Indian marauders forced the settlers to desert their farms for the duration of the war.

Repopulated in 1783, Middlebury entered an era of remarkable growth. Enterprising townsmen like the canny and practical Gamaliel Painter prospered by encouraging trade and industry. In a few decades, Middlebury was a bristling trading center and a rising manufacturing town with a population equal to that today. Striving for self-dependence, the town boasted its own mills, forge and furnace, tannery, distillery, and cotton factories.

Stump and rail fences enclosed more of the county land as the farmers moved in. Much of the soil in the area was found to be unsatisfactory for tillage and the farmers turned to the profitable raising of stock and planting of fruit orchards.

Life was never easy. Enduring fire, flood, epidemics, famine and the rigors of the seasons, the early residents depended on their land, their animals, and their ingenuity to provide them with the necessities. A native brand of self-reliance became almost a character trait.



Above: A kitchen with a Dutch fireplace, a loom, and an instrument used to chafe seeds of grain from the husks and grasses.

Left: The catch-all country store, especially characteristic of this area over a half century ago. Post office to left, pharmacy to right; flask, crock, and churn in front of counter, over which passed anything from shoe laces to castor oil. *(Reconstructed scenes at the Sheldon Museum in Middlebury.)*

For scores of years, College students and townspeople enjoyed together an uproarious Fourth.

THE REPUBLIC FOREVER!

18 JULY 4, 65

PIC-NIC CELEBRATION!

On the Banks of Otter Creek, above Middlebury.

THE NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STEAMER

VALLEY QUEEN!

Will make hourly Trips through the day, between Middlebury and the Pic-Nic Grounds.

Fare, one passage and Return, 50 Cts. Children half price.

A BAND OF MUSIC!

WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE THROUGH THE DAY.

At three o'clock, on the Pic-Nic Grounds, there will be speaking by a number of gentlemen, interspersed with singing.

It is expected that all will carry their own Provisions, Crockery, &c. &c. The different families and parties, suiting their convenience, will arrange their own refreshments. Ice water supplied upon the grounds free.

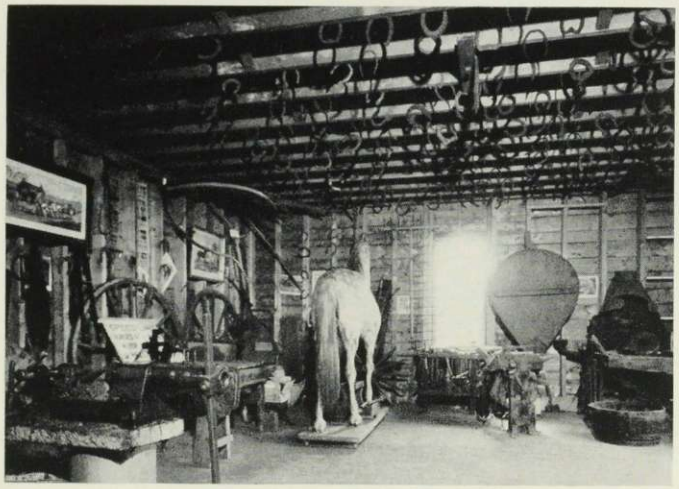
THE OCCASION WILL BE A UNIQUE AND SOCIAL ONE.

All are invited to attend, whether from Middlebury or adjacent towns. Come with your wives, your children, and your sweethearts, Farmers, Merchants, Lawyers, Artizans. Remember the great cause for our rejoicing, and with hearts overflowing with thankfulness to Him who still preserves us a nation, let us unite for a social and festive gathering.

Ever mindful of the spirit and the intellect, the young town founded and zealously supported churches and schools. Standing at the head of Main Street, the white Congregational Church for many years dominated the life of the town as its graceful spire dominated its approaches. The town churches have always provided a meeting ground for town and college.

On the hill west of the town, the citizens built the college which was to share the town's future. Emma Hart Willard, a pioneer in the nineteenth century fight for higher education for women, directed the Female Seminary which the town proudly supported; and at various times, schools of law and medicine and other educational enterprise flourished.

Residents of the shire town of Addison County, Middlebury's citizens take their local and national politics seriously. Democracy has always been a working principle and the town meeting still provides a forum for discussion and a means to self-government. The village archives are a chronicle of civic improvement won by debate and compromise. Staunch party



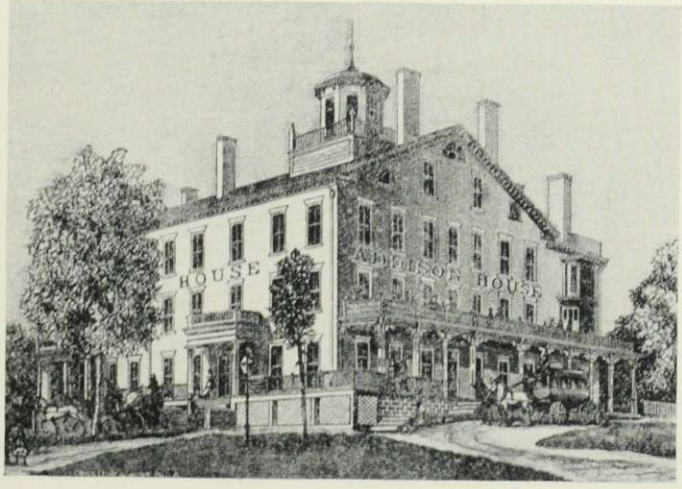
Blacksmith shop, reconstructed with aid of Prof. Arthur Healy at Sheldon Museum; implements donated by Francis Smith, proprietor of the Park Diner, whose grandfather shod College-benefactor Col. Battell's trotters.

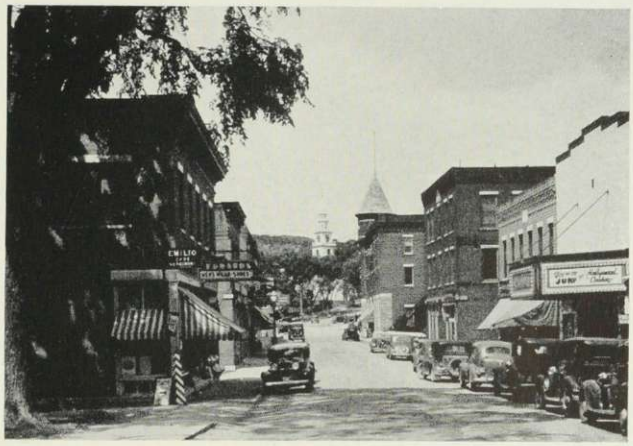
loyalty and a solid faith in representative government still characterize local politics.

Ready to defend a principle, Middlebury helped the abolitionist cause by harboring runaway slaves and assisting their flight to freedom in Canada. When the Civil War came, the casualty lists in the *Register* attested to the town's stake in the conflict.

Middlebury is a town changed and changing. State roads replace the turnpike and post road; the Albany stage has given way to the railroad; the auto and tractor have displaced the saddle horse, the oxen, and the buggy; and the merino sheep and Morgan horse have surrendered the pastures to the dairy herds. The old Yankee names are dying out and new stock from north and south attain prominence. The trends of a century which saw

The Addison House, now the Middlebury Inn, scene of College social functions for three-quarters of a century and more.





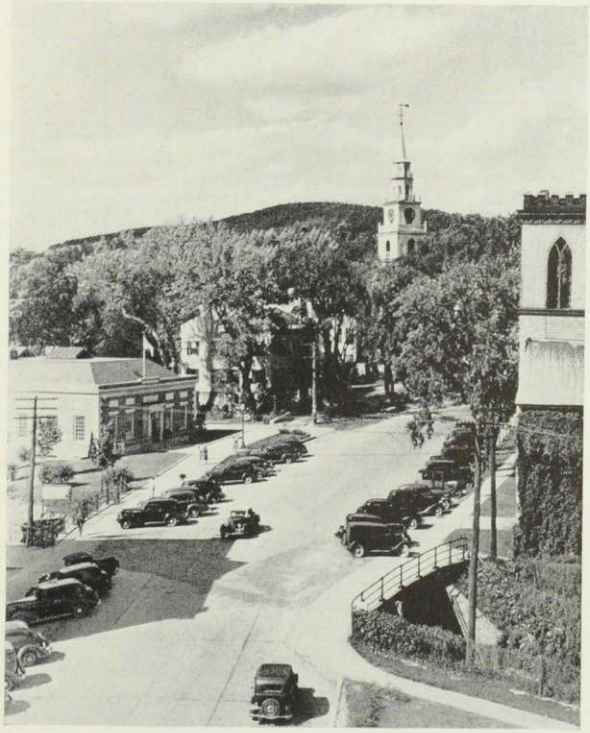
Main Street; Middlebury, Vermont, U. S. A.

an exodus of population and a decline in commerce are being reversed.

The Fourth of July celebration is not so noisy; the circus and the county fair no longer attract the crowds; and the town and college find entertainment in the Town Hall and the Campus, motion picture theaters with peculiarly appropriate names.

Most important, in spite of change, the voters still swear the Freeman's Oath with the conviction of their predecessors.

Congregational Church, where College commencement exercises occurred from 1809 through 1937. Relatively new post office to left.



Lockwood's Restaurant

You'll always find college students eating at Lockwood's. Typical of the many couples that go there are Pat Ray and Don Christiansen.

Merchant's Row Middlebury

Laundromat

One of the many students taking the Bendix "seminar" is Patty Cloutier. A flip of the switch and those washday blues turn to sudsy jazz.

Bakery Lane Middlebury

Cartmell's Garage

You can always count on prompt and friendly service at this gas station. Here we see Wally Faber having his car checked before taking a jaunt to Dunmore.

Phone 127W Middlebury

Park Drug

Jeanne Flauss and Nat Child are looking over the wide variety of fine greeting cards displayed here for all occasions. Gifts and notions also are on sale.

Tel. 108W Middlebury

Eagan's Cut Rate

Midd students know where to go for a quick coke or coffee before starting the trek up the hill from downtown. Mr. Eagan extends a welcome to all.

Benjamin Block Middlebury

Addison County Trust

Like many others, Giff Eager has assurance in dealing with "The Bank of Friendly Service," member of the F. D. I. C.

Middlebury

A. C. Taber Co.

"Tarley" Mangelsdorf and Caroline Schindler, typical roommates, pick out their room essentials from a wide selection at Taber's—headquarters for rugs, curtains, wallpaper and paints.

Merchant's Row Middlebury

Middlebury Inn

Lois Rapp and "Red" McIlwain are having supper at the Coffee Shop. In addition to being a popular eating place, the Inn accommodates many overnight visitors.

Middlebury Vermont

The Grey Shop

Well-known to all of the "female" contingent is this women's college shop. Meg Fohring is trying on merchandise from a wide selection of clothes ranging from ski apparel for "shushing" down the mountains to colorful cottons.

Main Street Middlebury

Vermont Book Shop

Jo Malmros and Shelby Williams are absorbed in scanning books at this attractive, new bookstore. The selection includes class "musts" as well as "spare time" reading to suit everyone's taste. Also a lending library and distinctive greeting cards. Mail orders filled promptly.

Red Brick House

5 College St. Middlebury

Benjamin Bros. Cleaners

Another satisfied customer, Jean Maintain, is picking up her cleaning at Middlebury's only complete cleaning establishment. Delivery service is available through dorm and fraternity agents.

Phone 585 Middlebury

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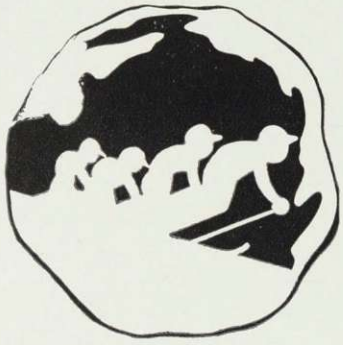

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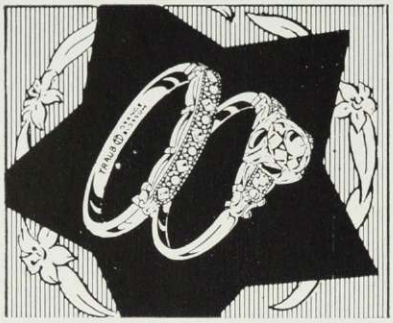

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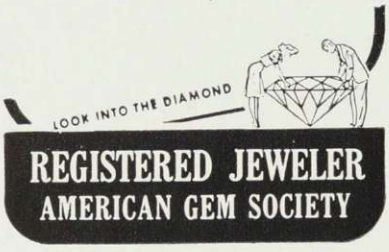

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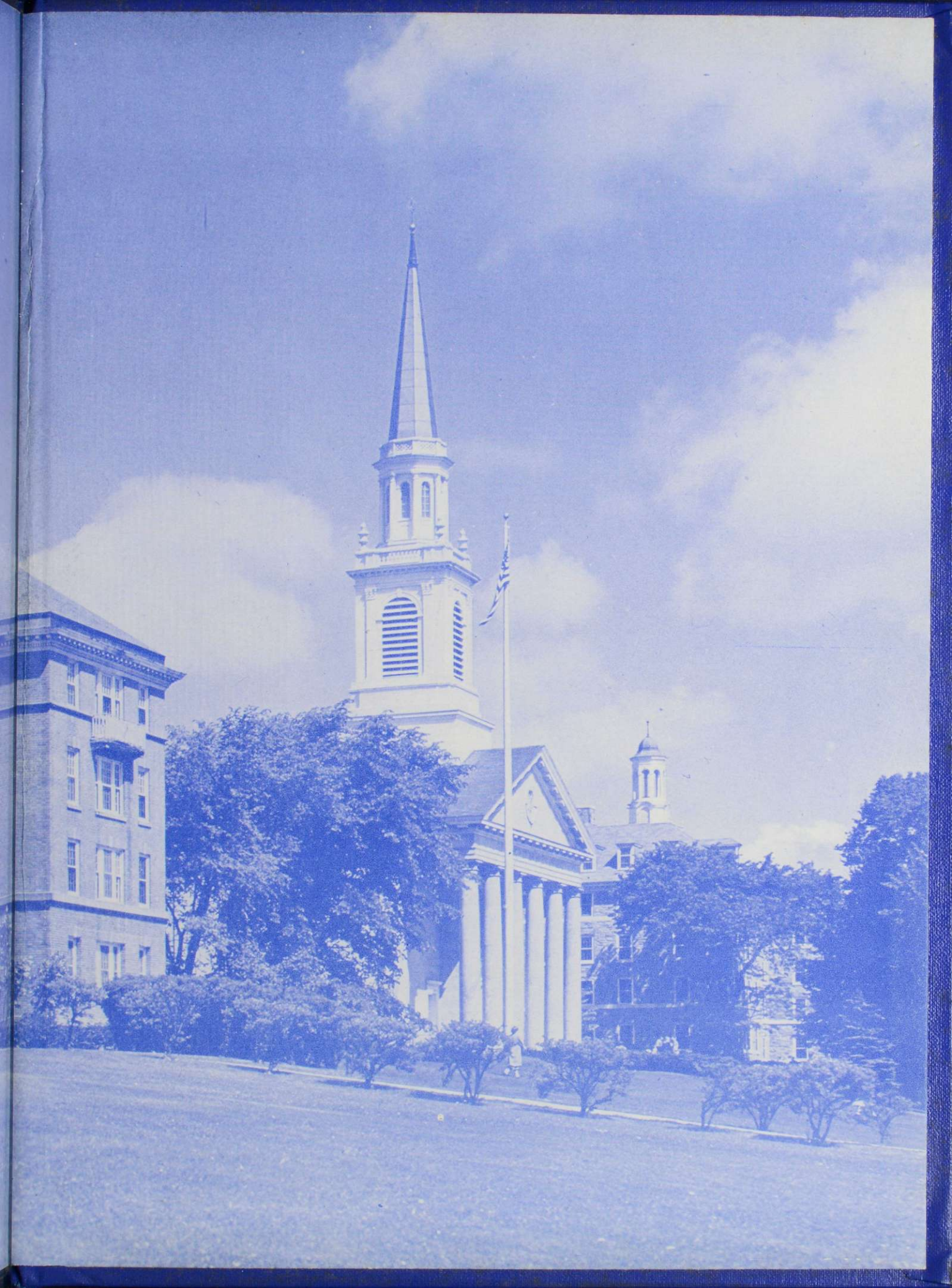
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